North Hastings Review.

JOHN R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XII., No. 10. Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, June 7, 1888. POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE

TRADERS' BANK

OF CANADA.

(MADOC BRANCH.)

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Done. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain issued.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of one Dollar and upwards received and Interest allowed on the same at the rate of

4 per cent. per Annum.

No notice of withdrawal of Deposits equired.

J. H. McCLELLAN,
MANAGER.

Victoria Block, Durham Street.
Madoc, May 23rd, 1887. 8 1ly

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL,

WHITES'
WOOLEN MILLS,
MADOC.

We are better prepared than ever to do Spinning, Carding, Weaving, Fulling, etc. Carding, 3 cents; Spinning, 8 cents. Parties bringing 40 lbs wool or upwards for spinning can have their own wool made into yarn. We carry in stock all kinds of Flannels, Tweeds, Full Cloths, etc., to exchange for wool, or will pay the highest market price in cash for wool. Parties from a distance can have their carding done the same day.

J. & J. WHITE.

House and Lot for Sale.

PART of lot No. 3, in the 6th concession, immediately adjoining the corporation of Madoc village, containing 2 acres of land, frame house and barn, and a good well of water. Terms reasonable. Apply to
MRS. O. SULLIVAN.
Madoc, May 1, 1888. 5-3m

25,000 LBs. WOOL WANTED
—AT THE—
MARMORA WOOLLEN MILLS.

Custom Carding and Spinning done on shortest notice.

Parties having 60 pounds and upwards o wool can have their own wool spun into yarn.

Tweeds, Fullcloths, Shirtings and yarns kept on hand, to exchange for wool.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
MITCHELL & DANFORD.
rmora, May 7th, 1888. 6-3m

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Municipal Matters.

Courts of Revision and Proceedings of Councils.

VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Court of Revision for the village of Madoc was held on Monday at ten o'clock. The following changes were made:—

On motion of Councillor Whytock, seconded by Councillor Rollins, $100 was ordered to be struck off James McLean's assessment on lot 9, St. Lawrence street.

Samuel Rollins applied to have the old mill property assessed to the Mitchells. Allowed to stand over for further enquiries.

The applications for reductions from Mrs. Thompson, Dr. Loomis, Geo. Conley, and R. D. Russel, were not entertained.

A number of lots were ordered to be assessed to different parties, after which the Court of Revision adjourned.

The Council resumed in the evening at 8 o'clock. An account from S. Rollins for lumber &c, was ordered to be paid amount $159.80

On motion of Messrs. Rollins and Dale, a deputation from the Agricultural Society was heard.

Mr. John Robertson addressed the Council on behalf of the Society, asking for a grant of not less than $100 to aid the coming fair this year.

On motion of Messrs. Wilson and Dale, $100 was granted for this object.

Accounts from the Street Surveyor for $100.03 and $44.17 were ordered to be paid.

Mr. James White asked that the sidewalk in front of the Foundry be raised, a new walk being necessary. On motion of Messrs Wilson and Dale, the matter was left to the chairman of the streets and sidewalk committe and the street surveyor to do what was necessary.

The following letter from the High School Board was read:—

To the Reeve and Council of the Village of Madoc:—

Pursuant to resolution passed by the Madoc High School Board on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1888, at a special meeting, accepting the resignation of Thos. Cross, Esq., a member of said Board, and declaring the position of the said member at the Board to be vacant, I have the honor on behalf of said Board, and by its authority, to request you to nominate and appoint a fit and proper person as successor to the said Thomas Cross, as member of said, the Madoc High Schoool Board.

A. B. ROSS, Chairman H. S. B. A. A. McDONALD, Secretary H. S. B.
Dated this 4th June 1888.

Mr. Whytock moved, seconded by Mr. Wilson, that James C. Dale be appointed to fill the vacancy on the High School Board caused by the resignation of Thomas Cross.—Carried.

The by-law necessary to legalize this appointment was duly put through its three readings, signed, sealed, &c.

Mr. Dale moved, seconded by Mr. Whytock, that the applications from the High School Board, for $6,000, and also for $2,000, for High School building, &c., be not granted by the Council.—Carried.

Messrs. A. B. Ross, chairman; A. A. McDonald, secretary, and E. D. O'Flynn, treasurer, presented the following petition from the High School Board:—

To the Reeve and Municipal Council of the Village of Madoc :—

Pursuant to the resolution of the Madoc High School Board passed at a special meeting thereof on June 2nd, A. D., 1888, cancelling and withdrawing all requisitions heretofore made on your honourable body for grants or sums of money for the purposes of said High School, and requiring you to raise or borrow the sum of $8,000 for the purpose of purchasing a site for the said Madoc High School, and for the erection of a High School building.

Or in the event of your honourable body refusing to comply with the terms of said resolution in this behalf to raise or borrow the said sum of $8,000, the said the Madoc High School Board would respectfully require you to submit the question to the vote of the electors of the Municipality of the Village of Madoc, in the manner provided by law for the creating of debts, at as early a date as possible.

A. B. ROSS, Chairman H. S. B. A. A. McDONALD, Secretary H. S. B
Dated this 4th day of June, A. D., 1888.

They also submitted the following resolution of the Board :—

Moved by E. D. O'Flynn, and seconded by A. A. McDonald, that the selection for a site for a High School in the Village of Madoc be left to a vote of the ratepayers, to be taken at the same time that a by-law is being submitted to the ratepayers, in the event of one being submitted for the necessary funds for procuring a site and the erection of the building, and that the several lots, with the prices of each be made known at the time of voting, and that we as a High School Board agree to abide by the decision of such vote by the ratepayers.

All these letters from the Board were, on motion of Messrs. Dale and Wilson, received It was left with the Board to fix the date for voting, when the Council will submit the by-law to the people.

Council adjourned.

MARMORA.

Town Hall, Marmora, May 28th, 1888.

Court of Revision met pursuant to notice. Present,—W. E. Gladney, Reeve; Wm. Hilton, Deputy Reeve; Messrs. Bailey, Campion and Hamilton, Councillors.

Members were sworn and took their seats.

Moved by Mr. Campion, seconded by Mr. Bailey, that Mr. Hilton be chairman.—Carried.

The following appeals were heard :—

Re. Richard Leonard, sr.

Moved by Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Gladney, that fifty dollars be taken of real and ten dollars off the personal property.—Carried.

Re. Trustees S. S. No. 1 vs. Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company.

This appeal was adjourned to meeting of Court of Revision three weeks from Monday.

A great many changes were made in the Roll, owing to the fact that since its completion a lot of property has changed hands.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the assessment on mill property of T. P. Pearce be reduced by two hundred and fifty dollars.

That the Court adjourn until Monday, June 18th, 1888.

Court adjourned.

Council met pursuant to adjournment of Court of Revision.

Members all present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. The following resolutions were passed :—

That W. R. Scott receive rebate of two dollars on statute labour performed in 1887 and charged on Collectors Roll.

That the Collectors time for collecting taxes be extended to the August meeting.

That Charles Istead's account for repairs on Town Hall door be received and paid, and that the Reeve give an order for the same.

That the Council adjourn.

H. M. JONES, M. D.,
Township Clerk.

TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

The Court of Revision met this 29th day of May, 1888.

Hiram Wanamaker complained of over-assessment on lot 13 in the 5th concession.

Moved and seconded that the above assessment be not altered.—Carried.

John Rogers complained of over-assessment on lot 2, con. 3, when the assessment was reduced $25.00

John Pack complained of over-assessment on east half of lot 20, con. 2. Assessment not altered.

Archibald Long complained of over-assessment on north part of lot 26, con. 11. Assessment reduced $25.00.

Simon Driscol complained of over-assessment on 6 acres of lot 4, con. 6. Assessment reduced $40.00.

Malcolm McIntosh complained of over-assessment on the west half of lot 7, con. 11. Assessment reduced $100.00.

John Empey complained of over-assessment on the north part of lot 19, con. 3. Assessment reduced $50.00.

John Caskey's assessment on the north ½ of lot 1, con. 7, was reduced $100.

John McCafferty's assessment remains as assessed.

Richard Farrell complained of over-assessment on the east half of lot 5, con. 4. Assessment not reduced.

Geo. Rollins' assessment on south half of lot 22, con. 11, was reduced $100.

The Assessment Roll was certified to as being finally revised.

Council met this 28th day of May, 1888. The Reeve and members all present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Stuart applied to the Council to have the taxes refunded on Alex. Brown's place as the same had been paid twice.

Moved by Bacon, seconded by Blair, that the sum of $33.75 be refunded to the estate of the late Alex Brown, it being for over-paid taxes on lot 25, con. 6, Township of Madoc, for the year 1881.—Carried.

Mr. Stuart also made application on behalf of Donald McKenzie, to have a ditch opened to drain the water off lot 4, con. 4.

Mr. Blair handed in a petition from Richard Farrell and others, praying to have the creek lowered so as to drain off the water on lots 9, 10 and 11, in the 7th con. Petition received and laid over.

Moved by Rollins, seconded by Bacon, that John Mackin be allowed to do his statute labor on his own road.—Carried.

Moved that Mr. Nickle be paid the sum of $5, for work done by him near the Golden Cheese Factory.—Carried.

Moved by Rollins, seconded by Bacon, that John West be notified by this Council to open the road allowance between the 5th and 6th. concessions as soon as the crop now sown is taken off.—Carried.

Council went in committee of the whole on by-law, Mr. Bacon in the chair, when a by-law to establish a Court of Revision was duly passed.

Moved by Blair, seconded by Bacon, that the Reeve and Clerk be authorized to sign a petition to the Government, authorizing a survey of certain lands in the 11th concession of Madoc.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that Sandy McLure do his road work in H. Rollins' road beat.—Carried.

Moved that Robert Shaw be attached to the road beat on the Marsh Road.—Carried.

Moved that Allen Diamond do his work on the road into his own place.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that this Council do adjourn to Monday, the 18th day of June next.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Boots and Shoes, away down in price at D. W. Wright's.

Married.

SPENCER—LUMMIS—On May 24th, by Rev. R. H. Leitch, at the Parsonage, Eldorado, Alfred Spencer, of Tudor, to Jennie Lummis, of Lake.

McLUCKIE—SWEET—On June 5th, by Rev. R. H. Leitch, James McLuckie, of Huntingdon, to Almira Sweet, of Tudor.

Every day this month you can buy Tea cheaper at W. W. Hudgins than any place in town.

Base Ball.

A local base ball nine took a run out to Hart's Corners yesterday and defeated a picked team from that place, Hazard's, Allen Settlement, and Eldorado, by 52 to 28. The score was as follows :—

Madoc Village,	4,	7,	7,	7,	1,	28—	52
Madoc Tp.,	4,	4,	7,	10,	1,	2—	28

The following were the players :—

MADOC VILLAGE.—W. Cross, B. Simmons, Ed. Cross, H. Rollins, G. Asseltine, M. Hulin, C. Rollins, C. McDonald, W. Asseltine.

Madoc Township.—W. Pringle, — Farrell, W. Comerford, F. Ferguson, T. Burnside, W. Curtis, L. Phillips, Ed. Diamond, G. Burnside.

Big down in the price of Boots and Shoes at D. W. Wright's.

Oranges, pine apples, and fruits of all kinds at W. W. Hudgins.

Luxuriant Hair

Can only be preserved by keeping the scalp clean, cool, and free from dandruff, and the body in a healthful condition. The great popularity of **Ayer's Hair Vigor** is due to the fact that it cleanses the scalp, promotes the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out, and gives it that soft and silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

Frederick Hardy, of Roxbury, Mass., a gentleman fifty years of age, was fast losing his hair, and what remained was growing gray. After trying various dressings with no effect, he commenced the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "It stopped the falling out," he writes; "and, to my great surprise, converted my white hair (without staining the scalp) to *the same shade of brown* it had when I was 25 years of age."

Ten Years Younger.

Mrs. Mary Montgomery, of Boston, writes: "For years, I was compelled to wear a dress cap to conceal a bald spot on the crown of my head; but now I gladly lay the cap aside, for your Hair Vigor is bringing out a new growth. I could hardly trust my senses when I first found my hair growing; but there it is, and I am delighted. *I look ten years younger.*"

A similar result attended the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor by Mrs. O. O. Prescott, of Charlestown, Mass., Miss Bessie H. Bedloe, of Burlington, Vt., Mrs. J. J. Burton, of Bangor, Me., and numerous others.

The loss of hair may be owing to impurity of the blood or derangement of the stomach and liver, in which case, a course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** or of **Ayer's Pills**, in connection with the **Vigor**, may be necessary to give health and tone to all the functions of the body. At the same time, it cannot be too strongly urged that none of these remedies can do much good without a persevering trial and strict attention to cleanly and temperate habits.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179 I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Monday evening, in the Lodge Room, Wilson Block, at eight o'clock sharp. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

J. MOUNCEY, Secretary. E. L. WEISS, Noble Grand.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Licensed County Auctioneer, also for the city of Belleville. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.
Orders may be left at the REVIEW Office.

E. GUSS PORTER,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. Office—opposite New Post Office, Bridge Street.
Private money to loan at lowest rates

LEONARD & O'BRIEN,

BARRISTERS. Office over the Telegraph Office, Belleville. Money to loan on farm and village properties at lowest rates.
CHAS. J. LEONARD. | S. O'BRIEN.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,

SOLICITOR of the Supreme Court, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Agent for the "National Investment Loaning Society," of Toronto. Office in the Victoria Block, Madoc. Branch office in the village of Tweed. 427

F. E. O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. HEAD OFFICE— Over Dominion Bank, Front St., Belleville.
BRANCH OFFICE—Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc, Mr. John W. Blair, manager.
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Mr. O'Flynn will be in his Madoc office at any time by appointment.

DOUGALL & STEWART,

BARRISTER, Solicitors, Notaries Public Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan on Farms.

O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC,
Ashley Block, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL, Q.C. | D. E. K. STEWART

Money to Loan.

COMPANY and private funds to loan at lowest rates. No commission.
D. E. K. STEWART,
507 Solicitor, Madoc

JOHN DALE,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Office—Residence, Durham St., Madoc

A. F. WOOD,
Land, Loan, & Commission Agency

OFFICE—Second door south of Masonic Hall. Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

J. R. IRISH, L. D. S.

The only Licensed Dentist that visits MADOC, arrives at the WINDSOR HOUSE every Tuesday at one o'clock and stops until the next morning.

Can furnish better material and work and for a less fee than if remaining in the place the whole time. The vitalized air used for extracting teeth without pain, and the new local anaesthetics.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

THE BEST Hotel in the town. This Hotel has been lately refitted and refurnished. We can give increased accommodation to the traveling public. First class sample rooms. Choice liquors and cigars. Excellent attention paid to guests. Good stabling and attentive hostlers. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage, as you will find this second to no hotel in the county.
ROBT. SIMMONS, Prop.
Madoc, Aug. 14th, 1887. 19-1y

MAYNOOTH HOUSE,
(late P. Green's old stand, Maynooth.)

THIS HOUSE is situated in one of the best districts for hunting, fishing, &c., and has been all refitted. Furniture new. Bar always supplied with the best brand of wines, liquors, cigars, &c. Good stabling accommodation, and attentive hostlers. Charges moderate. Parties travelling will consult their own interest by calling at the above hotel.
JAMES McCAW,
Manager.
Maynooth, June 1st, 1887. 9 1y

C. Fraser Aylsworth, Jr.

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, &c.,
MADOC - P. O.

Orders by mail should state *place* and *character* of Survey that the above Surveyor may consult as to *original monuments* and *former Surveys*, his extensive field notes of Sixty Years' Practice, of the late John Emerson, and also the field notes of C. F. Aylsworth, Sr., thereby saving *time* and *expense* and securing *correctness* of Surveys:
Residence at
544 C. F. AYLSWORTH.

FARM.

Hints on Planting

Cabbage.—One had better buy the few plants he will require for the early crop than attempt to raise them from seed, unless he has hot beds or chooses to raise the plants for the pleasure of growing them. They should be set in the ground about the 20th of April. Winter cabbages can be raised from seed sown in open ground between the 10th and 20th of June.

The Tomato.—Tomato plants should be set out about the first of June; the ground should have been made very rich, and if it is kept free from weeds no further attention will be required. Just before frost the vine may be taken up with all the earth that can be kept adhering to the root, and transferred to the cellar, where all the fall grown tomatoes not already picked will ripen.

Pole or Running Beans.—These cannot be planted until settled, mild weather, say from the 20th of May until the 1st of June. Four plants in a hill, with hills four feet apart each way, is as close as they should be grown, as they require plenty of light and air. Limas and sievas being very tender should not be planted before June 1st. For shell beans, the best kinds are large white lima, and pole horticultural. Either the black wax pole or Indian chief is an excellent snap or string bean. The dwarf kinds are far superior for the latter use to the pole beans.

The Beet.—It requires a deep, sandy loam; should be sown as early as the ground is in good working order, and the plants as soon as well up, should be thinned to eight or ten inches apart for the early crop. Sowing for the winter crop should be about July 1st or a little earlier. Less thinning will be proper than for the early crop. Four to five inches will be narrow enough. The early Bastian and Dewing's early turnip are standards for both early and late crops. Beet tops used as greens are by many preferred to dandelion or spinach; the Swiss chard or silver beet is grown entirely for this purpose. It sends out fresh sprouts continuously during the season, no matter how often cut off.

Classification of Grasses.

The grasses, for convenience, may be ranged in two general divisions. The first division comprises all the true grasses or plants with long, simple, narrow leaves and a long sheath divided to the base which seems to clasp the stem; or, rather, through which the stem appears to pass.

The artificial grasses are mostly leguminous plants with a few stems which are cultivated and used like the grasses, although they do not properly belong to that family. The clovers of all varieties, the alfalfa, etc., belong to this latter class.

In general, grasses ought to be cut not long after the time of flowering, for although there is a great deal of nourishment in the ripe seed, it is hardly enough to make up for the loss in the stalks and leaves, which are most valuable before the soluble materials, such as starch, gum and sugar, are gradually changed into woody fiber.

The best known remedy for the currant worm, which infests both currant and gooseberry bushes, is said to be white hellebore. Now, white hellebore is an altogether different drug from black hellebore, so remember and use the former. The cheapest and easiest mode of application is to mix the hellebore in water. Place a heaping tablespoonful of the powder in a dish; and gradually a quart of boiling water, stirring all the while to make certain that the hellebore is thoroughly saturated. Turn this mixture into a pailful of cold water, stir well and apply with a garden syringe or ordinary watering pot. The object is to wet every leaf; make two applications a few days apart. While white hellebore is poisonous, there is little or no danger from its use, as above directed.

The chances are that before the fruit is ripe enough to eat the rains will have washed off all traces of the hellebore, and should any remain on the clusters the fruit will present a soiled appearance and be rejected in consequence.

Strawberry Culture.

Strawberries do not anymore seem to bring the large prices of former years, says the Orchard and Garden. We must economise someway. But the attempt to save in the manure account is like trying to make the dairy business pay by withholding the grain rations from the cows. High cultivation and high feeding is the only thing that can make strawberry culture profitable in a dull market.

An English strawberry grower uses oil meal and woodashes spread about the plants and worked into the soil, and recommends it as a clean fertiliser for strawberries. No weeds in that manure.

The composting of coarse manure, even for a period of one or two years, will not destroy the vitality of half the weed seeds in it.

Considerable heat in fermenting manure may kill most of the weed seeds in it, but it also and always impairs the value of the manure.

Notes.

Prune any time the weather is fit and keep the knife sharp.

For fertilising purposes there is no more valuable form of potash than wood ashes.

Be sure and plant good seed potatoes even if the seed be costly. But do not plant too many acres.

Good roads are the most obvious marks of advanced civilization, and are essential to general prosperity.

The hen that is active, scratches vigorously, and seems anxious to be always searching for food, is usually the one that is a good layer.

Dwarf pears and cherries often yield a good crop the second year after planting, but for the after good of the trees such early bearing, in large quantities, should be discouraged.

Sow more clover. Sow it with the spring grain where you do not intend to lay the field down for mowing. Clover will smother other weeds that would otherwise mature their seeds with the grain, and will make a good crop to plough in.

Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not planted too early in the spring. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy, as a general rule. In garden culture beans are generally planted in rows, 18 inches apart, and 3 inches apart in the row; in field culture in drills wider apart, so as to cultivate with horse one way. Running beans are planted in hills two or three feet apart.

The *Poultry Record* gives this method of liming eggs for long keeping: To one pint of salt and one pint of fresh lime add four gallons of boiling water. When cold put it in stone jars. Then with a dish let your fresh eggs into it, tipping the dish after it fills with the fluid, so they will roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell be cracked the egg will spoil. Put the eggs in whenever you have them fresh, keep covered in a cool place and they will keep fresh for a year.

Keep your cows comfortably housed Keep salt before them at all times. See that they get all the water they want at least twice a day. Water warmed to 55 at 60 deg will save feed and increase the milk supply. Feed regularly both as to time and quantity. Mild regularly and with no undue haste or rudeness. Strain the milk away as soon as possible in a cool place. Skim after about twenty-four hours, and put the cream in a moderately warm place to sour; stir thoroughly three or four times a day. Churn at 60 deg.

The farmers in the Eastern States are applying themselves more and more to dairying. According to the third volume, just issued, of the Massachusetts census, taken in 1885, that State produced in that year agricultural products of the value of $47,750,000 Hay is an important crop. Between 1875 and 1885 the quantity of milk produced rose from 36,698,159 to 72 528 728 gallons, very nearly doubling. The production of butter in the same period increased nearly 2,000,000 pounds. The egg crop was more than doubled between 1675 and 1885. The increased attention given to fruits is a marked feature in the change. The apple crop of 1885 was nearly 1,300,000 bushels greater than that of 1875, while the product of cranberries more than doubled.

The grain farmer, says an agricultural writer, no matter how few his acres, can make money by keeping a few sheep. There is always room for them somewhere, and they consume and turn into money food that otherwise would be wasted. To illustrate: suppose a farmer cultivates only eighty acres, raising grain chiefly. He keeps a few cows, and the necessary teams. One fifth of his farm is in pasture, one fifth meadow, one planted, one spring grain, and one wheat. He thinks he has as much stock as he can profitably keep, but if he puts one sheep to every five acres, he will find their products clear gain. In the spring early they can run on the sod which is to be planted, and will not hurt the land, but will live well. After that they can go into the pasture, and will glean after the cows to advantage. A run on the stubbles after harvest will not be felt, and in the fall there is plenty of feed. And through the winter they can be kept on what the other stock would not consume, with the addition of a little grain.

A Deer's Curious Misadventure.

A correspondent writes the *Field* as follows from Stackpole, Pembrokeshire: Some of your readers may be interested to hear of a curious misadventure which happened to a deer at this place a few days ago. Early one morning the herd of deer were noticed to be very much disturbed—staring about them and occasionally darting off in all directions, taking refuge in wood and water, several swimming across the lake which bounds the park on one side— in fact rather reminding one of the herd of swine, etc, But the evil spirit in this case was one of their comrades in sore distress. He had been rambling about the keeper's house the night before and had got entangled in a children's swing, consisting of a wooden seat, measuring 19 inches by 9 inches, and a sufficient length of rope to fasten it securely to one of his horns. With this acquisition he careered about the park, and evidently appeared astonished that his associates should look upon him with such awe. Keepers were sent out to try to secure and liberate him; but he managed to evade them by hiding between a fallen tree and a pretty wall. In this secluded spot he remained until early next morning, when he was discovered and pursuit recommenced. He went away as if mad, jumping a park-gate 5 feet 9 inches high—handicapped, remember, with 5 lbs. of lumber about his head; making for the village, he was headed and turned back into the park which he crossed, and then went straight at the boundary wall, 6 feet high, which he cleared! After swimming another lake he was overtaken, and finally shot, in an exhausted and much-bruised state.

His Will Was a Short One.

They are telling a little story on the street about a well-known real estate man of considerable means who is a little careless in his business habits and has allowed a large number of unpaid bills to accumulate in various parts of the city. The other day he took it into his head that he would have a new will drawn up, and to that end he summoned a legal friend who was acquainted with his little peculiarity. The lawyer put down the imposing clause, "In the name of God, Amen, I —— ——, being of sound and disposing mind," etc. Then he looked up at the real estate man.

"I desire," said the latter, "first, that all my just debts shall be paid.

The lawyer wrote, laid down his pen and asked him to sign.

"But I haven't finished yet," said the astonished real estate man.

"Oh, yes, you have," replied the lawyer. "That's all that's necessary. By the time that desire is complied with your estate will be taken care of."

Undecided.

The Danish Exhibition at South Kensington, London, will, it is expected, be inaugurated on the 14 inst. In order to be in keeping with the verbal atrocities of the "Fisheries," the "Healtheries," the "Colinderies," and the "Inventories," this is to be called the "Daneries," and the Italian exhibition the "Romansies." By the way, what will they call the Irish exhibition, which opens on the 4th of June?—[Mail.

Very Forgetful.

Anatole (to De Jones, who has been trying to make himself understood in bill-of-fare French)—"If ze gentleman will talk ze language vot he was born in I vill very mooch better understood."

Mr. DeJones (to friend)—"Queer, ain't it, how some these Frenchmen forget their own lingo when they get over here?"—[Puck.

IMPRISONED BY THE TIDE.

The Perilous Experience of a Party of Daring English Boys.

Eleven boys, ranging in age from 11 to 14 years, had a most extraordinary adventure on the beach at Seaham Harbor England, recently. At the south side of the town there is a rock projecting from the mainland known as Nose Point, on the top of which is built the Vane and Seaham blast furnaces. Underneath is a large cavern, locally known as the "Smugglers' Cave," which, at high tide, is filled by the sea. Among the boys referred to the exploration of this cave and the unearthing of treasure of some buccaneer of the past had long been an object to be accomplished, and a determination was at last come to carry out the project at the first fitting opportunity.

A certain Saturday was fixed upon for the day of search, and they started off, headed by a trusty leader, and provided with candles, lanterns, torches, a pick, and shovel. Entering the cavern at low water, they commenced work, and soon were so intent upon the object of their labors that they never heeded the turn of the tide, and it was only when they found escape from the cave by the way they had entered impossible that they realized their position. The water drove them further and further back into the cave, until at length they found it impossible to recede further. To avoid the rise of the water several of the boys climbed as high up the walls of the cave as possible. Others had no alternative but to stand pressed up against the end of the cavern and allow the water to gradually creep up upon them.

Higher and higher rose the water, and deeper and deeper the lads became immersed, until some of them were covered up to the shoulders. They all managed, however, to keep erect, notwithstanding their weakened condition, produced by shouting for help and numbness from being compelled to stand in the water. Now and then a broken wave would dash in among them, rendering their position still more perilous. Moreover, the cave was nearly dark, all the lads' lights having been put out except one, which had escaped the wash of the waves and continued to give forth its feeble illumination. One of the boys at last, from sheer want of strength, was washed from his holding; but soon another lad standing near groped in the dark, and, with nothing but the cries of his comrade to guide him, succeeded in restoring him to his feet.

In the mean time the lads had been missed from their homes, and their continued absence caused inquiries to be made. This resulted in their whereabouts becoming known. A rumor then got abroad that all the boys had been drowned, and soon fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and a large body of other men, women, and children rushed off in eager haste to the top of the cliff. There was no way of reaching them from the shore, nor was there any possibility of going down the precipitous face of the cliff with ropes. Nothing could therefore be done by the hundreds of people who had collected but to wait until the fall of the tide would admit of access to the cave from the shore. Meanwhile the imprisoned boys passed a terrible time; but just when they thought the worst had come the water stopped rising. Slowly the water left the cave, and in a short time they felt themselves in comparative safety, although in darkness. It was however, 10½ o'clock at night before they were rescued.

Gambetta's Dog.

Some ten years ago, M. Gambetta was returning from Paris to his home in N——. He was in his buggy. The night was very dark. He went very slowly, for he could not see his horse's head. Suddenly, his horse reared. A man who was lying on the road had felt the horse's nose touch his face, and had started up. As soon as Gambetta saw what had occurred, he said:

"You stupid fellow! You came within an ace of being killed."

"I wish I had been."

"Why so?"

"I am a poor workman. My master told me to go to N—— to collect a bill of two hundred francs. I was paid in gold. I put the money in my pocket, I did not know there was a hole in it. All the gold has fallen out. I cannot hope to recover it again in this darkness."

"Have you one coin left?"

"Yes, here is the only one left me."

Gambetta untied his pointer that was underneath the buggy, held the coin to his nose, and said:

"Go fetch, Tom."

Off Tom bounded, and every minute came back with a *louis d'or* in his mouth.

In half an hour the workman had all his money again. His master was so well pleased that the next day he bought Tom a new collar, and had the date of the incident engraved on it.

An Archduke's Narrow Escape.

There was a tremendous fall of rocks the other day upon the railway line between Vienna and Trieste, near Gratz, and there was just time to stop the express which was then due and in which the Archduke Otto was a passenger. If the rocks had come down five minutes later the train must have been lost, and the disaster would have led to important results, for the Archduke Otto, failing the Crown Prince Rudolph, who has no sons, is the next heir to the throne of Austria.

The sweating system in London produces fearful reports. Mr. Lakeman, one of the Factory Inspectors, met a woman in the East End working for sixteen hours a day making waistcoat button-holes at the rate of five for twopence. In fur-cape making a woman said: "I work from 8 to 8, and earn five shillings a week, sometimes less. I have nothing to do for six months in the year." In the East End, and even in central London, for the lowest class of men's shirts, sold wholesale at eleven shillings a dozen and retailed at thirteen shillings and sixpence, the worker's remuneration is one shilling a dozen by machine work and threepence a dozen for buttonholes and buttons. A woman by close application may make a dozen shirts a day, and thus painfully earn six shillings a week; the finisher must be content with three shillings. But worse even than all this is the 2½d. paid for the making of a gross of match-boxes. The expeditious worker in this line can only turn out three thousand boxes a week by labouring sixteen hours a day, and can thus earn the magnificent wage of four shillings a week. Is there no work for the large-souled emancipationist and anti-slavery philanthropist here? We rather think so.

DEAD OUT TO SEA.

Some day, when you are down by the sea, take a long steady look at one of the Nova Scotia coast captains. He is a captain in this care, because he is owner, commander and crew of a cat-boat—a craft used by fishing and excursion parties. You will find a crowd of these men and boats at Ten Bay, Whitehead, and at other points, and in the past five years not a singlelife has been lost from one of this fleet of boats.

There are young men as well as old, but you will find them all bronzed and weather-beaten, grim, silent, taciturn. Some faces can be read. These cannot. You will notice, if you look keenly, that there is a shade of anxiety over all. It is there by rights. These men study the sky—the clouds, the set of the wind, the rising up and the going down of the sun. Their daily life is a combat with treacherous currents, insatiable tides—the fierce demon who lurks at the bottom of the sea and reaches up to pull down his victims.

In summer they are captains and masters. In winter they are banded into life-saving crews. It is peril—always speril. You hear rhythm in the lap! lap! lap! of the waves against the sandy beach. They hear a menace. To you on the sands a change of wind is nothing. To these men it may mean the clutch of death. A barrel goes floating up or down the shore, you may wonder why it does not drive in, but the thought comes and goes. To these men it signifies a new channel—a wash in a new spot—another danger to encounter. Never a man of them but has lost father, brother or son in the vengeful waters; never a man but can tell you how hard he has fought to save his own life.

Do you wonder, then, that they are grim and silent? Do you wonder that their bronzed faces wear a hunted look, and that their lips sometimes move as if whispering to themselves: "It may come to-morrow!"

We had been fishing near the bar of the inlet for two hours—a grim old captain and I. Hardly ten words had been spoken. I understood him and would not try to break through his crust, while I myself felt a bit nervous over the outlook of the weather and the behavior of the sea. It was a calm, mid-summer day, but here and there an ugly cloud, showing ragged all around the edge, sailed slowly about. There was a stillness which startled me. If a voice reached us from the shore it was tinged with melancholy, as if the owner spoke in grief.

The sea had been calm at first, and a babe could have kept its seat on one of the thwarts. By and by there came a sort of shudder, and the boat lifted her bow high in air and sank down with a crush to throw the spray a score of foot away.

"Ground swell," explained the captain as I looked up inquiringly.

You read of a quiet sea. It is never quiet. In its calmest moments it trembles and shudders like a woman in the dark, and men call these tremblings and shudderings the ground swell. There is no foam—no defined wave—but the sea lifts up as if to throw off a burden. There is malice in it—there is something sinister in every heave. The man looked out to sea, unbroken and unfettered for 3,000 miles long, and then at the land. I watched his face, but it was like a stone.

Just then a shark struck our hook floating out astern, and for the next ten minutes we were busy. All of a sudden we lost the sunshine, and at the same moment I heard a noise afar up the inlet like iron-shod horses galloping over a cobble-stone street. The ragged clouds had floated together, joined forces, and a white squall was thundering down upon us.

"Squall!" said the captain, as he cut the line and let the shark go, and motioned for me to creep under the half deck.

It was upon us next moment. We were at anchor with the sail down. There was nothing to be done but ride it out. The first rush of the squall seemed to drive the boat under water, and the scream of the wind had something so devilish in it that I was forced to forget all else for the moment.

For five minutes the boat tugged and strained and heaved, like some terrified animal in the face of appalling danger. The downpour of rain ceased as suddenly as if a valve had been closed, and then the wind seemed to gain additional force. The captain stood in the stern-sheets, looking straight ahead. His face was as unreadable as a stone. I crept back to him, and just as I pulled myself up beside him the boat swung her head right and left in a vicious way and he shouted in my ear:

"Gone adrift!"

The cable had parted and we were driving dead out to sea—out upon the angry waste of waters which had no check between that inlet and the coast of Spain. The bow fell off until it pointed out to sea, the captain gripped the tiller and sat down, and we drove ahead like a live locomotive.

In a gale on land you hear the roar of the wind, but its vengeful shrieks—it fierce screams—its voice of triumph as the great seas leap and dash and threaten to overwhelm, are reserved for the sea. It is a lion which has long waited in ambush. It is a tiger which has had neither food or drink for days.

I looked up into the face of the captain. There was anxiety there, but there was also sternness and determination. The eyes stared straight ahead into the dark storm-bank. The fingers which clutched the tiller had grown fast. Had his time come? If so he would meet it as others of his blood had done.

I looked over the gunwale at the leaping, whirling, boiling waters now showing their might. It was the fateful whirlpool of Niagara magnified a thousand times. It was as if a great cloud burst had set a thousand rivers flooding the world. The fierce wind caught the foamy crests and tore them off and hurled them through the air until it seemed as if the black sky was alive with great white birds. I saw the faces of drowning men as the waves heaved them up. I saw stiffened arms, dripping locks and gaunt bodies. It was a sea of the dead—a maelstrom in which the corpses of generations were floating and whirling.

The night came down, but I could see a white face and compressed lips above me. The storm grew fiercer, but the fingers of iron never let go their grip. The darkness shut out the corpses, but it brought moans, and wails, and shrieks, and I stopped my ears to keep out the sounds. Did you ever hear the shriek of a woman when the steamer, which has battled so long, suddenly goes down to her grave? Did you ever hear the one loud, long cry uttered by a strong man as his strength suddenly leaves him and the waves wash over his head? Did the shrieks of children ever come to you as an awful death stared them in the face? I heard them all—over and over again—heard more and more faintly, and finally not the voice of the gale sounded in my ears.

It was morning. Our little boat was under the lee of a great, black-hulled liner, and I was being hoisted aboard. The sky was clear, the wind had dropped to a gentle breeze, and the crests of the waves no longer foamed. In the stern-sheets sat the bronzed faced captain, only at that moment surrendering the tiller. All that wild night—during every minute of that mad race over a hundred miles of boiling ocean, his eyes had never closed and his lips never opened. There was nothing to read in his face—no more than if he had slept at home in his bed. His time had not yet come. As he helped to lift me up he spoke for the first time:

"Thank God! I feared he was dead!"

Make Your Daughters Independent.

From an "Open Letter" in *The Century* for May:—"Would it not be wiser for to induce young girls in thousands of happy, prosperous homes to make ample provision for any and all emergencies that the future may have in store for them? Could a better use be found for some of the years that intervene between the time a girl leaves school and the time she may reasonably hope to marry? The field for woman's work has been opened up of late years in so many different directions that a vocation can easily be found, outside the profession of teaching, that will be quite as congenial to refined tastes and considerably more lucrative. Bookkeeping, typewriting, telegraphy, stenography, engraving, dentistry, medicine, nursing, and a dozen other occupations might be mentioned. Then, too, industrial schools might be established, where the daughters of wealthy parents could be trained in the practical details of any particular industry for which they displayed a special aptitude. If it is not beneath the sons and daughters of a monarch to learn a trade, it ought not to be beneath the sons and daughters of republican America to emulate their good example, provided they possess the requisite ability to do so.

"Two years will suffice to make any bright, quick girl conversant with all the mysteries of the art of housekeeping, especially if she be wise enough to study the art practically as well as theoretically. The management of servants and the care of the sick and children will be incidentally learned in most homes, and can be supplemented by a more extended study of physiology, hygiene, etc., than was possible at school. Sewing need not be neglected either, while leisure will readily be found for reading or any other recreation that may suit individual tastes. Another year, or longer, may be added to the time devoted to these pursuits, if desired. But, above all, let two or three years be conscientiously set apart for the express purpose of acquiring a thorough experimental knowledge of some art or vocation which would render its possessor self-supporting and, consequently, independent.

"If the tide of public opinion favoring such a course would but set in, many a one would be spared untold suffering and misery in after life. Let the rich set the example in this matter. They can afford to do whatever pleases them, and, therefore, have it in their power to mold public opinion. Be not afraid, girls, that you will find your self-imposed task irksome. Remember that occupation is necessary to happiness, and that there is no reason why you should not dream while you work.

"The cry will be raised that there is danger that such a plan as the one advocated here will tend to give girls a distaste for the quiet retirement of home, but there is little cause for fear. Not, one girl in twenty will voluntarily choose a business life in preference to domestic happiness. Indeed, it is absolutely certain that happy marriages would be promoted by this very independence among women. Not being at leisure to nurse every passing fancy, girls would elect to wait patiently until the light of true love came into their lives."

A Literary Horse Dealer.

Anderson, the famous Piccadilly horse dealer, is dead, and figures, curiously enough, as a patron of letters. This man, who was very wonderful in many ways, honest among other things, although a horse dealer, read every day in the *Morning Post* the sporting articles of "Pavo." These he much admired, and Pavo receives a large legacy. Anderson was one of the most successful as well as most trustworthy of London horse dealers. In his old age he was assisted by George Rice, about the smartest horseman in England, with a perfect figure, and admirable seat and the best boots and breeches that could be bought. A practice of Anderson's which may be of use to American horse dealers was to put Rice on the back he wished to sell. Rice would make the animal show off as no one else could, and then Anderson, with a smile like Bret Harte's Chinaman, would say:

"Geargе Rice is a good fellow, but he doesn't know anything about riding a horse. When you see on that little animal it will look very different indeed, sir."

This usually effected a sale.

The Poet Pope in His Old Age.

Alexander Pope had not, to use De Quincey's words, drawn that supreme prize in life, "a fine intellect with a healthy stomach," and his whole story testifies to that fact. As years went on his little figure, in its rusty black, was seen more rarely in the Twickenham lanes, and if he took the air upon the river it was in a sedan-chair that was lifted into a boat. When he visited his friends his sleeplessness and his multiplied needs tired out the servants; while in the daytime he would need in company even though the Prince of Wales was talking of poetry. He was a martyr to sick headaches, and in the intervals of relief from them would be tormented by all sorts of morbid cravings for the very dietary which must inevitably secure their recurrence. This continued strife of the brain with the ignobler organs goes far to explain, if it may not excuse, much of the less admirable side of his character. His irritability, his artifice, his meanness even, are more intelligible in the case of a man habitually racked with pain, and morbidly conscious of his physical shortcomings than they would be in the case of those "whom God has made full-limbed and tall," and the noble teaching of Arthur's court, his infirmities should entitle him to a larger charity of judgment.—[Austin Dobson, in "Scribner's Magazine" for May.

WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

...in is reported to be growing well in ...toba, though a little rain is needed to ...p it along.

Henry Taylor, ex-manager of the Ontario Investment Association, was acquitted at London on two charges of misappropriating the association's money.

Attorney-General Mowat left Toronto on Saturday night for England to argue a constitutional question before the Privy Council regarding the title to certain Indian lands.

An Ingersoll woman mixed gasoline with the water in the clothes boiler to help take out the dirt. The water boiled over and it was weeks before she recovered from her burns.

Mr. Justice Robertson gave judgment at Osgoode hall refusing to dissolve the injunction to the Toronto City Council from ratifying the agreement with the railway companies respecting the Esplanade.

The committee that has been investigating frauds on farmers recommends the Government to pass special legislation to prevent the agriculturist from being made the victim of various kinds of swindles.

It is estimated that two hundred and fifty vessels will be required to convey east the surplus of last year's grain crop still held in Manitoba and the North-West. Over two million bushels are stored at Fort William alone.

Montreal bucket shop keepers claim to have received legal advice that the Bucket Shop bill just passed contains defects that render it harmless, and also that there are several ways of evading its provisions, and therefore have decided to continue their business.

Eight thoroughbred stallions imported from Glasgow were seized on their arrival at Montreal on Saturday, it being alleged that their owner, who was adjudicated a bankrupt shortly after sailing from Glasgow, had taken that means of defrauding his creditors.

A Hamilton woman has been sent to the reformatory for a year because she stole an umbrella. She said she had simply borrowed it and forgotten to bring it back. That is exactly the case with all purloiners of umbrellas, and yet how few get sent to the reformatory.

St. James street Methodist church, Montreal, one of the oldest historical structures in that city, is doomed, workmen having already commenced its demolition, and a handsome new church is to be erected on the site. The last services will be preached by Revs. Dr. Douglass and Dr. Potts, of Toronto, on Sunday, June 3.

All the newspapers of Montreal have been officially served, by direction of Premier Mercier, with copies of the Federal and Provincial statutes prohibiting the advertising or publication of lotteries, with the intimation that severe measures will be taken to enforce the law if the official notice fails in preventing its present general violation.

UNITED STATES.

A war of rates is likely to break out over Chicago and Boston passenger business.

Strawberries almost went begging for buyers in New York on Monday, at five and six cents per box.

The Mississippi flood is the highest on record, except that of 1851, and is within a few inches of being as high as that one.

The Republican Senators at Washington held a caucus, at which it was practically determined to vote down both the Fishery Treaty and the Mills Tariff Bill.

The centennial meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States was opened in Philadelphia, over five hundred delegates being in attendance.

A will leaving an estate for the advancement of Henry George's land theories has been declared invalid in New Jersey, the vice-chancellor declaring that the court could not sanction the spread of such principles in plain opposition to existing laws.

Terrible suffering exists among the inhabitants of the flooded district along the Mississippi River, hundreds of men, women and children being camped on the bluffs without food or shelter. The whole of the Bay bottoms are inundated, the flood covering an area forty miles long and five miles wide. The loss in crops is already estimated at three million dollars.

We violate no confidence when we state that the rumor that Jay Gould has returned to settle up his affairs and retire permanently from Wall Street is not entirely authentic. Mr. Gould has frequently settled up his affairs and retired permanently from Wall Street before; and when he resumed it was generally considered a hint for other speculators to retire permanently from Wall Street without settling up their affairs, leaving that little formality to the assignees.

FOREIGN.

The village of Oberammergau, celebrated for its miracle plays, has been partially burned.

A volcanic eruption and water-spout have occurred in New Pomerania, New Guinea, killing many natives and doing great damage.

The London papers are disposed to agree with Canada's protest against pauper immigration.

Krupp's business has outgrown his works at Essen and a new factory is to be erected at Annen.

The Paris *Gaulois* revives the rumour that the Government contemplates the expulsion of General Boulanger.

The Catholic Weekly Herald says the Salisbury Government will found and endow an Irish Catholic university.

A Tipperary bailiff shot two men at the instance of a drunken son of Landlord Lloyd, whom he was escorting home.

It is expected Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece, will shortly marry Grand Duke Paul, the Czar's youngest brother.

The Pope justifies the rescript on the ground that the Parnellites themselves have condemned boycotting and the Plan of Campaign.

It is stated in London that after the Whitsuntide recess the Opposition will demand an enquiry into the administration of the Crimes Act.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Standard* learns that no doubt exists as to the absolute and unconditional obedience of the Irish bishops to the Papal rescript.

A remarkable operation has been performed in Vienna, a nerve having been transplate from a rabbit to a man with completed success.

Mr. Blaine, in an interview in Paris, confirms the statements made in his Florence letter that he did not desire the nomination for the Presidency.

The Duke of Cambridge, in a speech at Liverpool, dwelt upon the necessity of England keeping pace with Continental countries in the matter of armaments.

Archbishop Corrigan has failed to obtain from the Pope a condemnation of Henry George's works, which have now been formally delivered to the Vatican for judgment.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie says that nothing yet absolutely demonstrates that Emperor Frederick's disease is cancer, and that his recovery is still within the limits of possibility.

Mr. Chamberlain says that both the English political parties have shirked their duties in their South African policy, and have done everything to get rid of their responsibilities.

The Chinese ambassador in London has handed to the English Government a note protesting against the action of the Australian colonies in preventing the landing of Chinese immigrants.

A very marked improvement has taken place in Emperor Frederick's condition. He is able to take carriage drives, has a good appetite and his strength is increasing, while the flow of pus has been greatly diminished.

The London *Times* says the only point of interest in the Parnellite manifesto is that while Mr. Parnell declares the party to be entire strangers to the Plan of Campaign, forty members of the party meet and justify it.

It is stated the London police have received information that the Clan-na Gael contemplates the commission of a crime similar to the Phœnix park tragedy, and that several of the members are under surveillance.

It is rumoured that the Chinese Minister at Washington has notified the State Department that China will retaliate by prohibiting the importation of American petroleum if the proposed amendment to the Chinese treaty is insisted upon.

The French Government is so careful of the secret of the new rifle which is being served out to the army at the rate of five hundred a day that soldiers are not allowed to touch the weapon except in the presence of a commissioned officer, and it is said the regulations are enforced so strictly that not a private in the French army knows even the color of the powder he uses.

We Are Five.

BY L. A. MORRISON.

We are five,—
Who by God's good grace survive;
All are living:—one in light—
Four in night.

All are true
Each bright day, in all they do.
Longing—pleading—to be right,
In His sight.

Life is sweet;
One, above, hath life complete;
Four, below, have hope above,
In His love.

So we rest:
One, upon her Master's breast,—
Four, afar—but near Him still—
Wait His will.

'Neath the sun,
Time's brief day will soon be done;
Each sore sundered heart will then
Meet again.

Christ—who died—
Through the grave hath opened wide
Entrance to a world of bliss
Out of this.

Joined by grace
—By-and-bye—we—face to face—
Shall, with joy, His Name adore,
Evermore.

Woman in Business.

Women who go into business from either choice or necessity, should acquire business habits, adopt business methods and possess themselves of all knowledge of details and general information. There should be no sentiment about it: they should expect no immunity from disagreeables on the score of being "ladies;" their prospect of marriage should have no more effect on their work than it has with that of men. Their dress should suit the requirements of the occupation. In no dress does a girl look neater, prettier or more graceful than that adopted for gymnastics or lawn-tennis, both of which give fullest play for all movements. How much better would many working girls look and feel and work in such dresses than in the gaudy, tawdry finery so many of them wear? These should have their business suits just as men do.

Her Fault.

If she is made miserable by day and sleepless at night, by nervous headache, pains in the back, easily grieved, vexed or made tired, or is suffering from any of those wasting functional disorders peculiar to women, such as prolapsus, ulceration, leucorrhœa, morning sickness, or weakness of the stomach, &c., a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will convince her of the folly of enduring misery that can be so easily, pleasantly and radically cured. Druggists.

Lady of the House (shivering)—"Has the furnace gone out, Bridget?" Bridget—"I think not, mum. I've been at the gate all evening with a gentleman friend of mine, an' it didn't go by me, mum, I'm sure."

Little, "But Enough,"

as Mercutio said of his wound. We refer to Dr. Pierce's little Pellets, which are small, swift, and sure, in cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, and indigestion.

Strictly True

In every respect and attested by the testimony of thousands that Putman's Painless Corn Extractor is a sure and painless cure for corns. The claim that it is just as good made by those endeavoring to palm off imitations for the genuine only proves the superiority of "Putman's." Use only Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless.

Consumption Curable.

Since the fact that consumption is both preventable, and in its earliest stage curable, it has lost much of its terror. If the first symptoms are at once recognized, and the proper remedy applied, very few, if any one, need die of consumption, which is really lung-scrofula. Like many other diseases this formidable one grows out of impure blood, and this, in turn, from a diseased liver. Hence, we have the hacking cough, the pains in chest, the inflamed lungs and all the symptoms of hastening consumption, all the result of depraved blood and a diseased liver. The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will arrest all such symptoms, restore the liver to healthy action, and send streams of pure blood into every organ. Of druggists.

A young lady, visiting for the first time in the country, was alarmed at the approach of a cow. She was too frightened to run, and shaking her parasol at the animal, she said, in a very stern tone:

"Lie down, sir! lie down!"

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

The working day in Paris has been reduced from eleven hours to ten.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The opium habit, dipsomania, the morphine habit, nervous prostration caused by the use of tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain, etc., premature old age, loss of vitality caused by over-exertion of the brain, and loss of natural strength, from any cause whatever. Men—young, old or middle-aged—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or any cause not mentioned above, send your address and 10 cents in stamps for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, of *Diseases of Man*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. LUBON 47 Wellington street East, Toronto Ont.

The rumor that the Prince of Wales is coming to Canada this year is denied.

People who are subject to nasal catarrh, foul coated tongue, or any disorder of the Stomach, can at once be relieved by using Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Try old and tried remedy. Ask your Druggist.

Crematories are to be opened in Turin, San Remo, Bologna and other Italian cities.

HAM'S COUGH CURE cures in one minute.

"Say, John, is your girl a factory girl?" "Yes, William, a satisfactory girl."

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and their attendant evils, take at once a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

The French always eat asparagus cold, with an abundance of oil, vinegar and pepper, and a mighty nice salad this makes.

CINGALESE HAIR RENEWER restores grey and faded hair to its natural color and prevents falling out.

A. P. 400

BERKSHIRE PIGS, with pedigree—$5 00. W. W. SCOTT, Mooefield, Ont.

CANOES. Send for Ill. Catalogue. WM. ENGLISH, Peterboro, Ont.

PATENTS procured, Patent Attorneys, and experts Est'd 1867. Donald C. Ridout & Co., Toronto.

KNITTING MACHINES Creelman Bros., Georgetown, Ont.

PATENTS For Sale—Illustrated descriptive Catalogue free. R. Chamberlin, Toronto.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL—A grand chance to acquire a thorough knowledge of garment cutting in all its branches. Now's the time to enter. Good cutters in great demand, big wages. Terms on application. S. CORRIGAN, 122 Yonge-st., Toronto.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farms. Lowest Rates. No delay. Correspondence solicited. E. W. D. BUTLER, Financial Agt., Established 1860. 72 King-st. E., Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, ULCERS, ETC., CURED, without the knife. No cure, no pay. Send stamp for pamphlet. W. L. SMITH, M.D., 124 Queen E., Toronto.

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS Stencils, and Burning Brands, &c. Send for Catalogue. BARBER BROS. CO., 37 Scott St., Toronto.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.—Beaver Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between Montreal and Liverpool. Saloon tickets, Montreal to Liverpool, $40, $50, and $60. Return tickets, $80, $90, and $110, according to steamer and accommodation. Intermediate, $30; Round trip tickets, $60, Steerage, $20, Round trip tickets, $40. For further particulars and to secure births, apply to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal, or to the Local Agents in the different Towns and Cities.

J. & J. TAYLOR, —PATENTED— AND VAULT DOORS, &C. SAFES Toronto Safe Works.

TO TOWN AND VILLAGE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

WE have unexcelled facilities for the SALE or EXCHANGE of Newspaper offices. Terms, one per cent. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have now four good establishments for sale at a bargain, and one publisher wanting a partner.

Auxiliary Publishing Company, 33 and 35 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

CAUTION!—Farmers wishing to avoid a Lawsuit are warned against buying or using an infringing bagholder manufactured in Middlesex, Ont. The genuine article is stamped "The Dandy," and "Patented 1887," as required by law. C. W. ALLEN & Co., Weld Building, Toronto.

WESTERN MACHINERY DEPOT!

IMMENSE STOCK of Machinery to select from. Send for Lists.

H. W. PETRIE, Brantford, Ont.

ITCHING PILES.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

CHAMPION Improved Safes at prices within the reach of all. I can send you a safe, made in the best manner, with Combination Lock and well finished in every respect, for $40, on delivery at your station. Send for circular. S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig St., P. O. Box 945, Montreal, P. Q.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF MANITOBA.

PARTIES wishing to purchase improved Manitoba Farms, from 80 acres upwards, with immediate possession, call or write to C. I. MAULSON, McArthur's Block, Main st., Winnipeg. Information furnished free of charge, and settlers assisted in making selection. MONEY TO LOAN at current rates of interest.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. The true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a Cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's Montreal, Que

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

DYEING AND CLEANING.

R. PARKER & CO.

Works and Head Offices:

759 TO 763 YONGE ST.

City Offices: 209 Yonge Street, 326 Queen St. West, 225 Queen St. East. TORONTO.

100 Colborne Street.....Brantford, Ont.
4 John Street North.....Hamilton, Ont.

Cooks' Gem BAKING POWDER

Why do you use those Expensive American and Canadian Baking Powders when you can get as good and wholesome at one half the price? Prove it by trying the Cook's Gem. Manufactured by

ELLIS & KEIGHLEY, - Toronto.

THE ALBANY STEAM TRAP CO'S. SPECIAL BUCKET RETURN TRAP.

The Celebrated Hancock Inspirator.
Gresham's Automatic Re-starting Injector.
Morrison's Automatic Sight Feed Lubricator.
Engineers' & Plumbers' Supplies of every description. Send for circulars.
JAMES MORRISON, 75 & 77 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships

Sailing during winter from Portland every Thursday and Halifax every Saturday to Liverpool, and in summer from Quebec every Saturday to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers for Scotland and Ireland; also from Baltimore, via Halifax and St. John's, N. F., to Liverpool fortnightly during summer months. The steamers of the Glasgow lines sail during winter to and from Halifax, Portland, Boston and Philadelphia; and during summer between Glasgow and Montreal weekly; Glasgow and Boston weekly, and Glasgow and Philadelphia fortnightly.

For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore; S. Cunard & Co., Halifax; Shea & Co., St. John's, N. F.; Wm. Thompson & Co., St. John, N. B.; Allan & Co., Chicago; Love & Alden, New York, H. Bourlier, Toronto; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Wm. Brooke, Philadelphia; H. A. Allen, Portland, Boston, Montreal.

MAY APPLE BLOOD SYRUP

THE greatest discovery of the present age for Regulating the bowels, and During all Blood Liver and Kidney Complaints. A perfect Blood Purifier. A few in Hamilton who have been benifited by its use; Mrs. M. Keenan, 102 Robert-st., cured of Erysipelas of 2 yrs. standing; Robt. Cornell, 24 south street, daughter cured of Epileptic fits after 6 years suffering; Jennie Birrel, 55 Walnut street, cured of Weakness and Lung Trouble; John Wood, 96 Catharine st., cured of Liver Complaint and Biliousness, used only 3 fifty-cent bottles; Mrs. J. Beal, 6 Augusta St., troubled for years with Nervous Prostration, two small bottles gave her great relief. Sold at 50c. & $1. F. F. DALLEY & CO., Proprietors.

Young Men

SUFFERING from the effects of early evil habits, the result of ignorance and folly, who find themselves weak, nervous and exhausted; also MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN who are broken down from the effects of abuse or over-work, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, send for and read M. V. Lubon's Treatise on the Diseases of Men. The book will be sent sealed to any address on receipt of two 3c. stamps. Address

M. V. LUBON, Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Nervous Debility.

DR. GRAY'S Specific has been used for the past fifteen years, with great success, in the treatment of Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from excesses, over-worked brain, loss of vitality, ringing in the ears, palpitation, etc. For sale by all druggists. Price $1 per box, or 6 boxes for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet on application.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto.

The Perfection of Known Food. Johnston's Fluid Beef has a Wide Field of Usefulness. To Children it secures a strong, muscular development. To Nursing Mothers it is a most valuable food. Dyspeptics receive great benefit from it because it can be digested by the weakest stomach. In cases of Physical Exhaustion or Mental Over-Strain it will be found a Powerful Restorer. Athletes use it with great benefit when training, and to all it is The Great Strength Giver.

PURE GOLD BAKING POWDER

THE BOILER INSPECTION and INSURANCE Company of Canada. Consulting Engineers and Solicitors of Patents, TORONTO.
G. C. ROSS, Chief Engineer. A. FRASER, Sec'y-Treas.

AGENTS! AGENTS!

OUR AGENTS Magnificent Parallel Bibles, Withrow's Popular "History of Canada," Gough's "Platform Echoes," Dorchester's "Liquor Problem," Sam P. Jones' "Living Words," "The Cottage Physician," Gough's "Sunlight and Shadow," "Mother, Home and Heaven," etc. Popular Books! Liberal Terms! Write for circulars, terms etc., to WILLIAM BRIGGS Publisher, Toronto. MAKE MONEY

CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Public Library Building, Toronto. Students from British Columbia, California, Kansas, Illinois, and quite a number of other States and Provinces, now in attendance. Write for Descriptive Circulars. THOS. BENGOUGH, President. CHAS. H. BROOKS, Sec'y & Manager.

BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

—SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN—

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

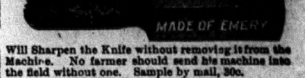
Saloon Tickets, $40, $50, $60. Return, $80, $90, $110, Intermediate, $30; Steerage, $20. Apply to H. E. MURRAY, Gen'l. Manager, 1 Custom House Square, MONTREAL.

Bicycles!

120 Second-Hand Bicycles and Tricycles.

Send for List. New Catalogue ready in April.

A. T. LANE, MONTREAL.



Will Sharpen the Knife without removing it from the Machine. No farmer should send his machine into the field without one. Sample by mail, 30c. CLEMENT & Co., Toronto.

—CHAMPION—

STUMP & STONE —EXTRACTOR—

SIX years' trial, and over 5,000 in use has proved this machine the best; 6 sizes. Send for Circular.

S. S. KIMBALL, Inventor and Manufacturer, 577 Craig st. P.O. Box 945, Montreal, P.Q.

CONBOY'S CARRIAGE TOPS

Have all the latest improvements and are unequalled for durability, style and convenience. The leading Carriage Builders sell them. ASK FOR THEM and BUY NO OTHER.

Whaley, Royce & Co. 283 Yonge Street, Toronto.

The Cheapest Place in Canada for BAND INSTRUMENTS. New and Second-hand.

Agents for "BESSON" and "HIGHAM" Band & Orchestra MUSIC.

REPAIRING OF BAND INSTRUMENTS a specialty. Send for Catalogue.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

BREADMAKER'S YEAST ALWAYS AHEAD!

BREADMAKERS 5c YEAS

BREAD made with this Yeast took first prizes at 128 Township and County Fairs in Ontario in 1887, at such places as Flesherton, Markham, Whitby, etc. Over 10,000 ladies have sent us letters and postal cards to say that it is superior to any yeast ever used by them. It makes the lightest, whitest, sweetest and most wholesome bread, buns, rolls and best wheatcakes. Directions in each package with full instructions.

TAKE NO OTHER. PRICE 5 CENTS.

North Hastings Review

J. B. ORR, - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms:

If paid in advance..... $1.00 per year.
" after 3 months..... 1.25 " "
" after 6 months..... 1.50 " "

We prefer the $1.00 in advance to the $1.50 on long credit. No successful paper can be run on any other terms, and we shall strictly adhere to the above prices in future, in every instance.

MADOC, JUNE 7, 1888.

THE MADOC FAIR.

A public meeting was held last Friday evening as a sort of preliminary for the re-organizing of the Madoc Agricultural, Industrial and Arts Association for the present year. The good attendance and enthusiasm manifested augurs well for another highly successful fair in Madoc the coming Autumn.

In the absence of both President and Vice, Thos. Cross, Esq., treasurer, ably filled the chair, and gave some valuable hints for the increased usefulness of the Society this year. Deputations were appointed to wait on the village, township, and county councils to solicit grants to aid the Society in extending and enlarging the prize list, &c., and reasonable amounts should be given by each. The village council has already voted $100, and the township council should supplement this by a still larger amount, as every cent granted and double as much more of the prize money will find its way back to the pockets of the farmers. Last year over $600 were paid out in prizes, and considerably over half this amount went to Madoc township farmers as prize money. It would be a niggardly and short-sighted council that would refuse to aid such a scheme. The County Council is very liberal in the matter of these county fairs, and we believe this year, having seen the benefits and success of this one, and the great efforts put forth by the people of the village of Madoc to get it firmly established, will see the wisdom and justice of granting the amount that will be asked. In the meantime let our citizens take hold of the matter again with the old-time spirit of activity and harmony, and the Show of 1888 must and will far eclipse its two predecessors.

—THE election petition against the seat of S. B. Burdett, M. P., in East Hastings, has been withdrawn, Mr. Burdett paying all costs. The *Intelligencer* says that Mr. B. even paid the private lawyer's fees of the petitioner, Mr. John White.

—Hull, Que., was visited by another devastating fire Tuesday, the entire east end of the city, including the City Hall and Catholic Church, being destroyed. A thousand families or more, lost their homes. The total loss is supposed to be nearly half a million.

—THE Bridge By-law was carried last week in Belleville by a large majority.

Madoc Cheese Board.

The first meeting of the Madoc Cheese Board, for the sale of cheese, was held in this village on Thursday last. Eleven factories were represented, and three buyers were present. Some 1060 boxes were boarded, all of which were sold as follows:—For selected, 8 3-16c.; for ordinary, 8 1-16c.

The Board will meet to-day, when at least 17 factories are expected to be represented, and four buyers will be present. The Board will meet every Thursday throughout the season.

LATEST SALES ELSEWHERE.

INGERSOLL, June 5.—4,690 boxes sold for 7⅞c., 8c., 8⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—44s. 6d.

Fresh Turnip and Carrot seed at D. W. Wright's.

Highest Price in cash paid for eggs at W. W. Hudgins.

Backache, stitches in the side, inflation and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be corrected by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

North Hastings Teachers' Association.

The annual meeting of the North Hastings Teachers' Association was held in one of the rooms of the Madoc Model School on Thursday, May 31st, and Friday, June 1st. With one or two exceptions the pedagogical fraternity of the riding were in attendance *en masse*. Mr. W. Houston, M. A., Librarian of the Provincial Legislative Assembly; A. F. Wood, M. P. P.; J. Johnston, I. P. S., South Hastings; F. E. Seymour, M. A.; Jas. Reid, M. A., Principal of Stirling High School, and his assistant, Mr. Snell, were present during the greater portion of the time. Mr. Mackintosh, I. P. S. of North Hastings, and President of the Association, was in the chair. The attention and order of the audience were excellent.

The first session met at 10 a. m., the most of the time being occupied with matters of routine.

1st, Reading of minutes of the last meeting.

2nd, Receiving and adopting of Librarian's report.

3rd, Receiving and adopting of Treasurer's report.

4th, Appointing of an Auditing Committee.

5th, The election of officers, the following being elected:

President.—Wm. Mackintosh.
Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Reid and Miss Henry.
Secretary.—D. Marshall.
Treasurer.—J. B. Morton.
Librarian.—Miss McDermid.
Delegate to O. P. A.—E. T. Williams.
Executive Committee.—Messrs. Sine, Williams, Darling, Dale, Bell, Emmett and Humphries, and Misses Hales, Thompson, Murray and Wootton.

After a short discussion on the teaching of Canadian History to third classes, it was moved by Mr. Minchin, seconded by Miss McDermid, that the portion of history extending from the Rebellion of 1837 to the present time be taken for the promotion examination of December next.—Carried.

The remaining portion of the forenoon was occupied in a general discussion on the new programme of studies for the schools of the county.

In the afternoon D. Marshall introduced the subject of School Discipline, and was followed by Mr. Wood and others.

Miss Wootton taught an object and language lesson on leaves, to a primary class. Two or three points of excellence in this lesson call for special notice, viz: The quiet confidence of the teacher, the keen interest and attention of the class, the readiness with which sentences having either a singular or a plural subject, or a verb in any of the various tenses, were expressed. On the whole the lesson was an excellent illustration of the success which may be achieved in teaching oral composition to very young pupils.

After the rendering of an excellent kindergarten song by Miss Mackintosh's class, Mr. Houston was called upon to address the Association. The subject of this discussion was English in its three-fold aspect of Grammar, Philology and Rhetoric. The lecturer holds the opinion that all text books should be discarded, as no good treatise on the subject can be a good text book, and that the teacher should proceed to give a knowledge of English in any of its aspects by the examination of English sentences, words or Rhetorical forms, treatises on English being reserved for the teachers use only.

In the evening Mr. Houston delivered a lecture on the subject, "Industrial Education." Correcting a common misapprehension as to the mission of industrial education, he proceeded to show the necessity of making such changes in the public school course as shall tend to keep boys on the farm and in the workshop. At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. H. A. F. Wood, M. P. P., occupied the chair with his usual ability.

Friday morning, after the adoption of minutes of the two former sessions, and the transaction of a few other matters of routine, Mr. Mackintosh submitted to the Association the question of having or not having a meeting in the autumn,

It was moved by Mr. Sine, seconded by Mr. Williams, that a meeting be held as usual,—Carried.

Mr. Houston then took up the subject, "How composition should be taught." He lays great emphasis on the teaching of oral composition as being of much greater practical utility than written. Although Mr. H. advanced nothing that was really new in principle to the teachers of North Hastings his lecture bristled with many valuable suggestions.

Mr. Reid, of the Stirling H. S., followed with an excellent discussion on the subject of History. Mr. Reid believes in allowing pupils to read the bare text of the lesson, without comment or explanation, and then after careful preparation he calls on each member of the class to recite "in his own words" the subject matter of the lesson. This at first will be done very imperfectly, but by encouragement and a little skilful handling rapid improvement will be made. On review days the class must be submitted to close and searching examination.

The remainder of the forenoon was taken up by an address on public examinations, by Mr. Johnston, of South Hastings. Mr. J. has evidently made these a success in his own teaching, and holds to them very strongly as a means of increasing the teacher's influence and popularity, and of awakening enthusiasm among both parents and pupils. He insists upon thoroughness and deprecates everything in the shape of surface polish.

Friday afternoon, after roll call, Mr. Houston addressed the Association on the subject of Literature. He believes strongly in the teacher keeping in the background in this subject, denounces "microscopic" analysis in the study of English poetry, and advises the relegation of all annotated texts to the limbo of unqualified nuisances.

At the close of the lecture it was moved by Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that the teachers of North Hasting record their sense of gratitude to Mr. Houston for his services and presence among them on this occasion, and with pleasure tender him heartfelt thanks for his instructive, suggestive, and exhaustive discourses on "Scientific method in teaching English," "The art of English composition," "A search for the beautiful in literature," as well as for his able and popular lecture on "Industrial Education," believing as we do, that these efforts will promote among us a wholesome public opinion on the topics treated.

After a few remarks by the President, relative to the presence of Messrs. Reid, Johnston and Snell, and the valuable services received from these gentlemen, the meeting adjourned by singing the national anthem.

Another Victory.

The Young Athletics added another victory to their list by defeating the Stirling Lacrosse Club last Friday by four goals to none. The following are the names of the players:—

ATHLETICS.—Goal, H. Deans; T. Kirk, C. Morrison, B. Simmons, J. Kirk, C. Lynde, W. Harper, J. McDonald, E. Hawley, C. D. McDonald, C. Cross, H. S. Price.

STIRLING.—Goal, H. Black; B. Wright, J. Loucks, C. Chard, M. Gray, J. Parker, C. Parker, C. Green, C. Empey, W. Grain, S. Donnan, F. Baldrick,

The games were taken as follows:—

1st, by C. D. McDonald, time 5 min.
2nd, by H. S. Price, " 7 min.
3rd, by C. D. McDonald " 35 min.
4th, by C. D. McDonald " 5 min.

The Young Athletics also scored another game, the ball being put through by J. Kirk, but on Stirling claiming a foul it was not allowed, and was not necessary to count.

Fruit Jars, Fruit Jars at D. W. Wright's.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merits *on its merits*. An article having a large sale paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given on each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it may not be necessary to make "*an extraordinary offer*" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $ 00 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty day's trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, *above all expenses*, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agent now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address at once,

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.
49—3m 514 Smithfld St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Horses to the value of $60,000 were shipped from the Napanee district to the United States last year.

50 CENTS

For THE REVIEW from now to

JAN'Y 1st, 1889.

MADOC MARKETS.

Fall Wheat	$0 80 to	$0 85
Spring Wheat	75 to	80
Barley	75 to	75
Rye	60 to	65
Oats	50 to	55
Peas	80 to	85
Buckwheat	50 to	60
Corn	80 to	85
Flour per 100 lbs	2 15 to	2 25
Butter per pound	17 to	18
Eggs per dozen	10 to	10
Lard per pound	12 to	12
Potatoes per bag	90 to	1 00
Hay per ton	10 00 to	12 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GIRL WANTED.

GOOD general servant girl wanted at once. Good wages. Apply to

MRS. J. C. DALE.

Madoc, June 6th, 1888.

ESTRAY.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, lot 14, 6th concession of Madoc, on or about May 15th last, a red yearling steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOHN C. MOORE.

Madoc, June 4th, 1888. 16-3w

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER.

A MEETING OF the Royal Scarlet Chapter will be held in the Lodge Room of L. O. L. No. 160, Madoc Village, on Thursday June 14th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Any member wishing to take this Degree will please leave their names with the undersigned before that date.

JAMES WHITE,
Worshipful Master in Command.

Madoc, June 4th, 1888.

JUST ARRIVED

—A FEW—

Ladies' Caps

SUITABLE FOR

BOATING OR LAWN TENNIS.

VERY PRETTY COLORS.

JOHN DALE & SON.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person purchasing a note, given by myself to John Woods, jr., as I have not received value for same.

H. P. VICBORN,

Madoc, May 10, 1888. Belleville.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Dungannon and Faraday, in the County of Hastings, will at its next meeting, to be held at L'Amable, June 2nd, 1888, pass a By-law for the purpose of establishing a new piece of road, that is to say:—Commencing on the Town Line and Bancroft Road, and diverging from thence in a south-easterly direction, across Lot 1, in the 15th Con. and Lot 1, in Con. B., Faraday, to the river, and thence on the west side of said river across Lots 61 and 60, W. H. R. Faraday, till it intersects the road at Bancroft Bridge.

A. C. BARKER,
Township Clerk.

Faraday, May 2, 1888. 7-4

NOTICE.

AT the next meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Wollaston, to be held in the Town Hall, Coe Hill, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following By-laws will be brought forward, viz.:—To change the present travelled road as follows: commencing at the line between the 8th and 9th concessions in the Township of Wollaston at the side line between lots 25 and 26, going south on said side line 79 rods; thence in a westerly direction across lot 26, striking a point on west side of said lot 60 rods from 8th and 9th concesson line; thence in north westerly direction across lot 27 in the 8th concession till it strikes the road now travelled at Mink Creek Bridge, between lots 27 and 28 on the 8th and 9th concession line, all in the Township of Wollaston.

Also to establish as a public road the following:—commencing on 4th and 5th concession line at the point where the present travelled road intersects it in lot 17, thence west along the concession line to the N. W. corner of lot 19 in the 4th concession, thence in a north westerly direction across lots 20, 21 and part of 22 in the 5th concession, crossing narrows of Deer River, there connecting with the road running north to Nugent in lot 22 in the 5th concession, all in the Township of Wollaston.

And also a By-law to withdraw lots No. 5, 29, 30, 31, 32 in the 15th concession, and lots No. 29, 30, 31, 32 in the 16th concession of Wollaston, from School Section No. 6 of Wollaston, and annex them to Union School Section No. 3, Wollaston and Chandos.

A. HERBERT WANE,
Township Clerk.

The Ridge, May 4, 1888. 7-4

New Woolen Mill

Rollins' Old Stand, MADOC.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to inform the public that he has started a new Woolen Mill, and will be prepared by

THE 1st OF JUNE,

—TO DO—

Roll Carding, Spinning, Weaving,

&c., at prices as low as an mill in the county. Tweeds, Fullcloths, Sheetings, Shirtings, Yarns, &c., kept constantly on hand to exchange for wool.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BRING ON YOUR WOOL.

W. H. Mitchell.

Madoc, April 25, 1888.

Organs & Pianos,

by the best and

MOST RELIABLE MAKERS,

—FOR SALE—

AND TO HIRE.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

H. P. VICBORN,
Belleville.

Private Funds to Loan on Good Security, Cheap.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Portland and Hydraulic CEMENT

FOR SALE AT

M. W. CONNOR & Co's

Be sure and see their new line of Grand Rapids,
Crown Jewel, and Gold Medal, Carpet Sweepers.

They also have a fine line of Bird Cages, Harvest Tools, Mixed Paints, etc.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

M. W. CONNOR & Co.

Madoc, May, 1888.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Divine worship and preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 2.30 p.m.; Young People's Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, and General Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings, at 7.30.
O. R. LAMBLY, M.A., Pastor.

ST. PETER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School at 9.30 a.m.; Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 8.
D. WISHART, Pastor.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (Church of England) Mattins and Evensong every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; Evensong on Wednesdays, at 7.30 p. m., with an address.
T. AUSTIN SMITH, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Mass, each Sunday at 9.30 a. m., except every third Sunday, when Mass is at 11 o'clock; Vespers and Benediction, each 4th Sunday at 5 o'clock.
THOMAS DAVIS, Pastor.

Latest Local News.

—Division Court was held in Madoc yesterday.

—The rain yesterday was the heaviest of the season.

—S. B. Burdett, M. P. was in the village yesterday.

—J. Dale & Son advertise some specialties in this issue. See advt.

—Our readers are reminded of the R. C. Picnic at Queensboro on Saturday, June 16th.

—A cheap clearing sale is in progress at the Big 4. See the new advt. in this issue.

—Several of the timber drives broke up last week. The water is low in most of the rivers.

—Dr. Dafoe is improving the appearance of his premises on Durham street with a neat new fence.

—The first pine apples ever brought into this village were brought by W. W. Hudgins this week.

—Mr Harry Rollins, now of Rochester, N. Y., was in the village on a few days visit during the past week.

—Lt.-Col. Brown, the popular commanding officer of the 49th Battalion, was in the village this week.

—Dr. Loomis was confined to his house a few days last week through illness, but is now improving.

—About four car loads per day of building stone are being shipped from the Victoria quarry, on Mr. Mc Kinnon's place:

—Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, I. P. S. left on Tuesday for Ottawa, where he will take part as examiner in the Normal School.

—The Masons talk of planting rows of shade trees around their Hall property in this village. The idea is a good one and should be at once carried out.

—A meeting of the Royal Scarlet Chapter will be held in the Orange Lodge Madoc, on Thursday evening, June 14th. See advt. in this issue.

—Could not the Council make an effort to have the Pound by-law enforced. The pig nuisance on our public streets is simply disgraceful.

—Mr. James C. Dale was on Monday evening elected by the Council to fill the vacancy on the High School Board, in the place of Thomas Cross, resigned.

—Capt. W. S. Volume, of this village, will attend the camp at Gananoque this month as Quartermaster of the 49th Battalion. No better officer to fill this position could have been appointed.

—J. R. Irish, Dentist, will be at the Windsor House on Tuesday, June 19th. On account of the change in the railway time, he will in future be here two full days in each month. See change of advt, next week.

—J. Arlington Cooke, of New Orleans, the celebrated popular entertainer and temperance lecturer, will discourse on "Out of the Valley of Death," in the Methodist Church to-night. admission free; collection to defray expenses.

—The "Athletic" Lacrosse Club of this village have been honored with an invitation to play in Stirling on Dominion Day against any other club in Hastings or Northumberland counties, for a handsome Silver cup. Other engagements for that day preyents our boys accepting.

—Mr. John Robertson has added a new awning to the front of his store. Mr. W. J. Post has put two over the windows of his barber shop in Dale's Block, and Messrs M. W. Connor & Co are also putting one up to their hardware store. This will make thirteen awnings in the business part of the village.

Who Sent It?

This week we received a registered letter from L'Amable, with one dollar enclosed for subscription for THE REVIEW. The writer neglected to sign his name, and until this is done proper credit cannot be given.

New Business.

We understand Messrs W. P. Kerr and John D. Breeze, are going into the building stone business, having secured the quarries on Mr. Mackintosh's farm. The Grand Trunk will be asked to put in a siding about 2000 feet long as soon as possible.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

County Council.

The County Council will meet for business in Belleville on Tuesday next, June 12th.

Long Wool.

Mr. John C. Moore, of Madoc, this week showed us a specimen of wool, taken from the fleece of a Cotswold sheep, which measured 14½ inches long. The fleece weighed 11½ pounds.

Hail.

The first hail storm of the season visited this neighborhood yesterday. Some of the hailstones which fell in this village were as large as a hen's egg, and one of our citizens says five of them weighed a pound, but we did not see them weighed. A number of sky-lights and windows were broken.

R. C. Church Picnic.

The congregation of the R. C. Church in this village will hold a mammoth picnic in Mr. C. F. Aylsworth's Grove, on Monday July 2nd. The proceeds will be devoted to aid the liquidation of the debt on the church. In addition to the usual sports for which cash prizes are offered, prominent speakers are expected to deliver addresses. Fuller particulars later.

Medical Honors.

We are pleased to learn that Fred. G. Thompson, M. D., of Queensboro, has been honored with the appointment of House Surgeon to the General Hospital, Toronto. The position is tenable for one year, and is valuable for practical work, especially to a young doctor just starting practice. In his examinations, Dr. Thompson obtained 83 per cent. all round, entitling him to a certificate of honors. We have no doubt Dr. Thompson will take especial good care of patients from this vicinity or Hastings County.

For the Volunteers in Camp.

By kind permission of the D. A. G., the Young Men's Christian Association will erect a large tent upon the grounds of the Camp at Gananoque, for the convenience of the men camping there. In addition to a large reading room, with the various newspapers and magazines, there will be provided, games, writing materials, ice water, blacking and brushes, and other conveniences. Attractive meetings will be held each evening. Every man is heartily invited to make free use of the tent, &c. Mr. Frank M. Pratt, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Kingston, will be in charge.

School Trustees' Duties.

The following clipping from *The Globe* of Monday last should be of interest to some of our readers:—

BROCKVILLE, June 2,— There was ventilated before the Gananoque police magistrate one day this week a case of deep interest to school trustees in rural districts. Information was laid by Mr. J. C. Kavanagh, of School Section No. 12, Leeds, against Messrs. Herbison and Pitchard for neglect of duty as trustees. It appears that no teacher has been secured for the school since Easter and no meeting called to elect a trustee to replace W. H. Shaw, removed to Gananoque. The magistrate held that this was enough to warrant him in imposing the penalty fixed by law for trustees neglecting their statutory duties. Mr Kavanagh only desired to have the trustees made aware of their responsibilities, and so did not push the case beyond making them pay the costs and agree to secure a teacher at once.

Our High School Pupils.

We learn that a few of our citizens are laboring under some misapprehension with regard to the number of High School pupils in this village. The following information in regard to this matter, which we have secured from the most reliable authority, may be taken as substantial evidence of the need of a High School in Madoc. Since New Years Mr. Marshall, principal of the Model School, has had a more or less regular attendance of 37 pupils who have passed the entrance examination. About 28 of these belong to the village, the others come from the neighboring rural sections. Besides these there are ten pupils in the senior 4th class whose names have been sent in as candidates for entrance. In Belleville, Trenton, Campbellford, Stirling and Kingston, there are ten students who have been pupils of the Model School, and who now, in all human probability, would be pupils of the Madoc High School were such an institution in existence. These are a positive certainty. We are told on the best authority that last year there was an attendance of 25 North Hastings pupils at Campbellford. The number of High School pupils is not decreasing; 45 names from this neighborhood have been sent up as candidates for the entrance examination to be held in July next. Of the forty-five it is fair to suppose that twenty-five may be successful, and as they belong to the immediate vicinity is it not equally fair to presume that they would prefer attending a High School in Madoc to going elsewhere? Thus it will be seen, that, without any stretch of the imagination, an attendance of 75 or 80 pupils may pretty safely be counted upon.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition

We have received a copy of the Prize List just issued for the tenth Industrial Exhibition which is to be held at Toronto from the 10th to the 22nd of September next. It is very neatly gotten up, with lithographed covers and appropriate illustrations. Any of our readers who may desire a copy can readily obtain one by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the Secretary, at Toronto. The prospects for the success of this year's show are very promising, and the Directors have set apart a more than usually large amount for special attractions.

The Military Camp.

The brigade camp which will assemble on June 19th at Gananoque will contain the largest number of volunteers ever assembled under canvas at one time in this district. The location is one of the finest in Ontario, being on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in the midst of the 1000 islands, and only a few miles from the famous 1000 Island Park. No. 4 company of the 49th Rifles is rapidly filling up, so that those who wish to go down must apply at once. There is yet room for a few good steady young men. We expect that as usual No. 4 will be second to no other company on the ground. The officers are Capt. J. R. Orr, 1st Lieutenant R. Phillips, and 2nd Lieutenant J. W. Blair.

Stocking the Northern Lakes.

Mr. Charles Wilkins, Fishery Overseer, who has just returned from a trip, in company with Mr. Wilmot of the Newcastle Hatchery, to the lakes in the northern part of the county of Hastings, for the purpose of stocking them with young salmon trout, kindly gives information as follows: The following named lakes were stocked, viz., Cole, Long, L'Amable, Rock, Wolf, Riddley, Eagle and Trout. The trip was a great success and they obtained certificates from the settlers that the salmon fry were all placed in the lakes. The settlers are all well pleased with the Government's action in stocking these lakes, and gave testimonials that fish planted in North Hastings three years ago are still being caught. Mr. Wilmot himself caught 12 during the trip, averaging two pounds each and has sent samples to the Department of Fisheries in order to show them the beneficial results of stocking these lakes. The trip was anything but pleasant, the roads being very bad and the mosquitoes and flies a perfect nuisance. It is however, gratifying to know that, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, the trip was entirely successful. Both these gentlemen are too painstaking to do things by halves.—*Intelligencer.*

Holloway's Pills. Important for the delicate —It is difficult to determine which is, the more trying to the human constitution. the damp, cold days of autumn and winter or the keen, dry, easterly winds of spring throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin. stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and desponding that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

A sound body and a contented mind are necessary to perfect happiness. If you wish to possess these, cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is perfectly safe to take, and is a thoroughly reliable, highly concentrated, and powerful blood purifier.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY Street, N. Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FOR SALE.

IN the village of Madoc, a solid brick house, in good repair; eight rooms; good garden. For further particulars apply to
H. S. O'HARA.
Madoc, March 19th, 1888. 50 2m

Farm For Sale.

FOR SALE on reasonable terms, lots 11 and 12, 7th concession of Wollaston. Good building on place and convenient to Eagle Lake.
For further particulars apply at the law office of the undersigned, Madoc.
ALEX. A. McDONALD.
Madoc. May 1st, 1888. 5 3m

COURT OF REVISION.

VILLAGE OF MADOC.

THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that the Court of Revision for the municipality of the Village of Madoc, will hold its first sitting in the Town Hall, on Monday, June 4th, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. All parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.
BENSON O'HARA, Clerk.
Madoc, May 16th, 1888. 7-3

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lot No. 7, 2nd concession of Madoc, containing 100 acres, 70 acres cleared, log house, frame barn 36x50, two log barns, well watered, plenty of wood and rail timber and a few apple trees. Apply to the owner on the premises for further particulars.
ALEXANDER PALMER.
Madoc, April 21st, 1888. 4-3m

Palmer's Grocery.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INform the public that he has purchased the business of Mr. R. Beaton, Whytock's old corner, and will enlarge the same with a fine new stock of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS,
MEATS of all KINDS,
&c., &c. The usual stock still kept in my old stand, 3 doors south.
Ice Cream and Fruits in Season.
All kinds of farm produce taken in exchange for goods.
5 A. PALMER.

SALESMEN

WANTED. Permanent positions guaranteed with SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Any determined man can succeed with us. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, including many fast selling specialties. Outfit free.
Address at once. (Name this paper.)
BROWN BROTHERS,
NURSERYMEN, . . ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Estate late Colin Russel

BUILDING LOTS for sale, in the northern part of the Village of Madoc, at reasonable prices and favorable terms. Garden plots to rent.
For particulars apply to Messrs. DOUGALL & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., O'Flynn Block, Madoc, or to
COLIN RUSSEL,
Agent for Mrs. Sarah Russel,
535 Rideau St., Ottawa.

OLD DR. CHASE'S NEW RECEIPT BOOK.

His Last and Crowning Life Work.

Dr. Chase's Third, Last and Complete Receipt Book and Household Physician, or the Book for the Million, contains nearly 900 pages and sells for $2.25 in cloth binding and $2.50 in imported oil cloth, marble edge, and is justly by him called

"The Crowning Work of My Life."

It is the result of over a half a century's observation, study and experience. Yet this embodies no compilation of his former books. IT IS WHOLLY A NEW BOOK. If 30 years ago he could produce a book that has had a sale of over fifteen hundred thousand copies, and has made his name familiar in nearly every English-speaking home in the United States, Canada, and thousands of homes in Europe, Australia and South America, what KIND of a book could or would he produce as his Crowning Life Work, MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS OF ADDITIONAL PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE? The book itself answers the question, and is the most valuable production in the history of book publishing.

CAUTION! Unscrupulous and piratical publishers are attempting to copy this book by taking portions of it out and palming it off on the public as the complete work. We own the manuscript, purchased from Dr. Chase's heirs. See that you get the *GENUINE* book. See that it has our name on the title page and is copyrighted by us.
Published in both English and German.
Agents Wanted! Big Terms!
F. B. DICKERSON & CO.,
Main office Detroit, Mich. Windsor, Ont.

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS, CRETONNES, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c. AT

THE 4 BIG

Stock too Large, Must be turned into Cash. Prices Cut Down. Goods new and fashionable, to suit the season.

Come and Buy a Parcel at THE 4 BIG Madoc.

A BIG SLAUGHTER IN CLOTHING.

T. McNAMARA.

THE THREAD OF LIFE;

OR,

SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER IV.—BURIDAN'S ASS.

For a minute the two girls stood in breathless suspense: then Warren Relf, cutting in behind with the yawl, flung out a coil of rope in a ring towards Hugh with true seafaring dexterity so that it struck the water straight in front of his face flat like a quoit, enabling him to grasp it and haul himself in without the slightest difficulty. The help came in the nick of time, yet most inopportunely. Hugh would have given worlds just then to be able to disregard his proffered aid, and to swim ashore by the tree in lordly independence without extraneous assistance. It is grotesque to throw yourself wildly in, like a hero or a Leander, and then have to be tamely pulled out again by another fellow. But he recognised the fact that the struggle was all in vain, and that the interests of English literature and of a well known insurance office in which he held a small life policy, imperatively demanded acquiescence on his part in the friendly rescue. He grasped the rope with a very bad grace indeed, and permitted Relf to haul him, hand over hand, to the side of the *Mud-Turtle*.

Yet, as soon as he stood once more on the yawl's deck, dripping and unpicturesque in his clinging clothes, but with honour safe, and the lost hat now clasped tight in his triumphant right hand, it began to occur to him that, after all, the little adventure had turned out in its way quite as romantic, not to say effective, as could have been reasonably expected. He forgave himself his wet and unbecoming attire, as he handed the hat, with as graceful a bow as circumstances permitted, from the yawl's side to Winifred Meysey, who stretched out her hands, all blushes and thanks and apologetic regrets, from the roots of the poplar by the edge, to receive it.

"And now, Elsie," Hugh cried, with such virile cheerfulness as a man can assume who stands shivering in wet clothes before a keen east wind, 'perhaps we'd better make our way at once up to Whitestrand without further delay to change our garments.—Miss Meysey, I'm afraid your hat's spoiled.—Put her about now, Relf. Let's run up quick. I don't mind how soon I get to Whitestrand."

Warren Relf headed the yawl round with the wind, and they ran merrily before the stiff breeze up stream towards the village.

"O Elsie," cried Winifred, "it *was* so grand! Wasn't it just magnificent of him to jump in like that after my poor old straw? I never saw anything so lovely in my life. Exactly like the sort of things one reads about in novels!"

Elsie smiled a more sober smile of maturer appreciation. "Hugh's always so," she answered, with proprietary pride in her manly and handsome and chivalrous cousin.

The men made their way up stream to Whitestrand, and landed at last, with an easy run, beside the little hithe. At the village inn—the *Fisherman's Rest*, by W. Stunnaway—Hugh Massinger, in spite of his disreputable dampness, soon obtained comfortable board and lodgings, on Warren Relf's recommendation. Relf was in the habit of coming to Whitestrand frequently, and was "well be-known," as the landlord remarked, to the entire village, children included, so that any of his friends were immediately welcome at the quaint old public-house by the water's edge.

"I'll change my clothes in a jiffy," the poet said to his friend as he leapt ashore, "and be back with you at once, a new creature."

In ten minutes he emerged again, as he had predicted, in the front room, another man—an avatar of glory—resplendent in a light-brown velveteen coat and Rembrandt cap, that served still more obviously than ever to emphasise the full nature and extent of his poetical pretensions. It was a coat that a laureate might have envied and dreamt about. The man who could carry such a coat as that could surely have written the whole of the *Divina Commedia* before breakfast, and tossed off a book or two of *Paradise Lost* in a brief interval of morning leisure.

"Awfully pretty girl, that," he said as he entered, and drummed on the table with impatient forefinger for the expected steak: "the little one, I mean, of course—not my cousin. Fair, too. In some ways I prefer them fair. Though dark girls have more go in them, after all, I fancy; for dark and true and tender is the North, according to Tennyson. But fair or dark, North or South, like Horniman's teas, they're "all good alike," if you take them as assorted. And she's charmingly fresh and youthful and naive."

"She's pretty, certainly," Warren Relf replied with a certain amount of unusual stiffness apparent in his manner; "but not anything like so pretty, to my mind, or so graceful either, as your cousin, Miss Challoner."

"Oh, Elsie's well enough in her own way, no doubt," Hugh went on with a smile of expansive admiration. "I like them all in their own way. I'm nothing, indeed, if not catholic and eclectic. On the whole, one girl's much the same as another, if only she gives you the true poetic thrill. But the other—Miss Meysey, now—who's she, I wonder?—Good name, Meysey. It sounds like money, and it suggests daisy. There was a Meysey a banker in the strand, you know—not very daisy-like, that, is it?—and another who did something big in the legal way—a judge, I fancy. He doubtless sat on the royal bench of British Themis with immense applause (which was instantly suppressed), and left his family a pot of money. Meysey—lazy—crazy—hazy. None of them'll do, you see, for a sonnet but daisy.—How many more Miss Meyseys are there, if any? I wonder. And if not, has she got a brother? So pretty a girl deserves to have tin. If I were a childless, rich old man, I think I'd incontinently establish and endow her, just to improve the beauty and the future of the race, on the strictest evolutionary and Darwinian principles."

"Her father's the Squire here," Warren Relf replied, with a somewhat uneasy glance at Hugh, shot sideways. "He lords the manor and a great deal of the parish. Wyville Meysey's his full name. He's rich, they say, tolerably rich still; though a big slice of the estate south of the river has been swallowed up by the sea, or buried in the the sand, or otherwise disposed of. But north of the river they say he's all right. That's his place, the house in the fields, just up beyond the poplar. I daresay you didn't notice it as we passed, for it's built low—Elizabethan, half-hidden in the trees. All the big houses along the East Coast are always planned rather squat and flat, to escape the wind, which runs riot here in the winter. The old gentleman's connected with the bankers in the Strand—some sort of a cousin or other, more or less distantly removed, I fancy."

"And the sons?" Hugh asked with evident interest, tracking the subject to its solid kernel.

"The sons? There are none. They had one once, I believe—a dragoon or hussar—but he was shot, out soldiering in Zululand or somewhere; and his daughter's now the sole living representative of the entire family."

"So she's an heiress?" Hugh inquired, getting warmer at last, as children say at Hide and seek."

"Ye-es. In her way—no doubt, an heiress—Not a very big one I suppose, but still what one might fairly call an heiress. She'll have whatever's left to inherit.—You seem very anxious to know all about her."

"Oh, one naturally likes to knew where one stands—before committing one's self to anything foolish," Hugh murmured placidly. "And in this wicked world of ours, where heiresses are scarce—and actions for breach of promise painfully common—one never knows beforehand where a single false step may happen to land one. I've made mistakes before now in my life; I don't mean to make another one through insufficient knowledge, if I can help it."

He took up a pen that lay before him upon the table of the little sitting-room and began drawing idly with it some curious characters on the the back of an envelope he pulled from his pocket. Relf sat and watched him in silence.

Presently, Massinger began again. "You're very much shocked at my sentiments, I can see," he said quietly, as he glanced with approval at his careless hieroglyphics.

Relf drew his hand over his beard twice. "Not so much shocked as grieved, I think," he replied after a moment's pause.

"Why grieved?"

"Well, because, Massinger, it was impossible for any one who saw her this morning to doubt that Miss Challoner is really in love with you."

Hugh went on fiddling with the pen and ink and the envelope nervously. "You think so?" he asked, with some eagerness in his voice, after another short pause. "You think she really likes me?"

"I don't merely think so," Relf answered with confidence; "I'm absolutely certain of it—as sure as I ever was of anything. Remember, I'm a painter, and I have a quick eye. She was deeply moved when she saw you come. It meant a great deal to her.—I should be sorry to think you would pay fast and loose with any girl's affections."

"It's not the girl's affections I play fast loose with," Massinger retorted lazily. "I deeply regret to say it's very much more my own I trifle with. I'm not a fool; but my one weak point is a too susceptible disposition. I can't help falling in love—really in love—not merely flirting—with any nice girl I happen to be thrown in with. I write her a great many pretty verses; I send her a great many charming notes; I say a great many foolish things to her; and at the time I really mean them all. My heart is just at that precise moment the theatre of a most agreeable and unaffected flutter. I think to myself, "This time, it's serious.' I look at the moon, and feel sentimental. I apostrophise the fountains, meadows, valleys, hills, and groves to forebode not any severing of our loves. And then I go away and reflect calmly, in the solitude of my own chamber, what a precious fool I've been—for, of course, the girl's always a penniless one—I've never had the luck or the art yet to captivate an heiress; and when it comes to breaking it all off, I assure you it costs me a severe wrench, a wrench that I wish I was sensible enough to foresee or adequately to guard against, on the prevention-better-than-cure principle."

"And the girl?" Relf asked, with a growing sense of profound discomfort, for Elsie's face and manner had instantly touched him.

"The girl," Massinger replied, putting a finishing stroke or two to the queer formless sketch he had scrawled upon the envelope, and fixing it up in the frame of a cheap lithograph that hung from a nail upon the wall opposite: "well, the girl probably regrets it also, though not, I sincerely trust, so profoundly as I do. In this case, however, it's a comfort to think Elsie's only a cousin. Between cousins there can be no harm, you will readily admit, in a little innocent flirtation."

"It's more than a flirtation to her, I'm sure," Relf answered, with a dubious shake of his head. "She takes it all *au grand serieux*.—I hope you don't mean to give her one of these horrid wrenches you talk so lightly about?—Why, Massinger, what on earth is this? I—I didn't know you could do this sort of thing!

He had walked across carelessly, as he paced the room, to the lithograph in whose frame the poet had slipped the back of his envelope, and he was regarding the little addition now with eyes of profound astonishment and wonder. The picture was a coarsely executed portrait of a distingushed statesman, reduced to his shirt-sleeves, and caught in the very act of felling a tree; and on the scrap of envelope, in exact imitation of the right honourable gentleman's own familiar signature, Hugh had written in bold free letters the striking inscription, "W. E. Gladstone."

The poet laughed. "Yes, it's not so bad," he said, regarding it from one side with parental fondness. "I can imitate anybody's hand at sight.—Look here, for example; here's your own." And taking another scrap of paper from a bundle in his pocket, he wrote, with rapid and practised mastery, "Warren H. Relf" on a corner of the sheet in the precise likeness of the printer's own large and flowing handwriting.

Relf gazed over his shoulder in some surprise, not wholly unmingled with a faint touch of alarm. "I'm an artist, Massinger," he said slowly, as he scanned it close; "but I couldn't do that, no, not if you were to pay me for it, in heaven above, or earth beneath, or the waters that are under the earth; but I couldn't make a decent facsimile of another man's autograph.—And, do you know, on the whole I'm awfully glad that I could never possibly learn to do it."

Massinger smiled a languid smile. "In the hands of the foolish," he said, addressing his soul to the beefsteak which had at last arrived, "no doubt such abilities are liable to serious abuse."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Is Russia About to Strike?

They who take optimistic views of the European situation, may perhaps find some comfort in the assertion of an anonymous writer that Prince Bismarck recently assured Mr Carl Schurz that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed by Russia. But even if we could assume that the Chancellor has chosen such a medium for a proclamation *urbie et orbis*, he has never, we should recollect, pretended to be a prophet, but has, on the contrary, acknowledge that the war of 1870 was a surprise to him. To our minds the alleged revelations of confiding statesmen are less trustworthy indications of what this summer has in store than the actual incidents taking place in Russia and southeastern Europe.

In order to gauge the significance of the ascendancy suddenly regained by Slavophils in Moscow, and of the commotions which have simultaneously broken out in the Danubian States, it is well to recall the events curiously analogous which preceded the last war between Russia and Turkey. It is well known that the late Czar, Alexander II., was extremely reluctant, to engage in that contest and that for two years, notwithstanding the pressure of the patriotic party, he could not be prevailed upon to take any decisive step. The Herzegovina insurrection of 1875 and Servia's aggressive movement against the Sultan in the following year were, no doubt instigated by Slavophil committees; but the Russian Government long refused to lift a hand to save its supposed proteges from Ottoman reprisals. As late as February, 1877, the Queen's speech expressed the conviction now imputed to Bismarck that the peace of Europe was assured. Within a fortnight afterward Slavophil Generals and statemen had become dominant in the couning of St. Petersburg, and in the beginning of March Gen. Ignatieff was allowed to undertake a private mission to central and western Europe, professedly for the purpose of consulting an oculist. By an odd coincidence, on March 3 the Czar ordered the mobilization of eight army corps. What specialists Ignatieff consulted in Berlin and Vienna can only be conjectured; but what we know is that in a few weeks after he obtained the Emperor's full confidence, Alexander II, ordered his troops to invade Prussia, and on June 21, 1877, the Russians crossed the Danube. The Slavophils are superstitious; they may this year be waiting for the same date of departure, in order that the next expedition, like the last, may be pushed forward within sight of the towers of St. Sophia.

The Czar's armies are now in a state of far greater readiness than they were eleven years ago, and a week at the outside would suffice to transport an army from Bessarabia across the Danube. All the information obtainable confims the belief that three-fourths of his active forces have since the beginning of the year been concentrated in the south-eastern corner of his empire. It seems an unreasonable hypothesis that so tremendous a display of strength is intended merely to supersede Prince Ferdinand of Coburg by another ruler on the insignificant throne of Bulgaria. Is it not more probable that Slavophils, who remember how at San Stefano the prize lay at their feet, are convinced that the hour has come to lay aside all subterfuge and make shift and to strike boldly at Constantinople? If they did not suppose the hour ripe for putting off the mask, why should such men as Ignatieff Tchernaieff and Bogdenovich al at once emerge from their retirement and repeat, point by point, the demonstrations and manœuvres which preceded the last Turkish war? Here is the Slav Association, of which we used to hear so much eleven yersago, all at once resuscitated with Tchernaieff at its head; here is the co-operative agency, the Slav Committee of Charity, starting into fresh activity under the Presidency of Ignatieff; here is Gen. Bogdanovich, an avowed believer in Boulanger, abruptly reinstated in the service, and at the same time permitted, or privately ordered, to visit France. Finally, that nothing might be wanting to perfect the parallel between the present situation and that presented in the spring of 1877, here is an opportune rising in Macedonia and a Ministerial crisis at Belgrade and Bucharest directed against the anti-Russian party.

To insist that the huge outlay made by Russia on mobilization during the last four months has no larger purpose than a change of princelings at Sophia seems to us the acme of absurdity. If Alexander III. were capable of so great a waste of his country's resources for an end so trivial, he would richly merit the execration of his subjects. If he accepts, on the other hand, the programme of the Slavophils, there is no sacrifice that Russians will not cheerfully endure. Nor is it likely to be forgotten by one who has so long been the target of assassination, that no Russian hand would ever be raised against the Czar who should rear the standard of Peter the Great above Constantinople. Even the Russian revolutionist is, first of all, a patriot; and it is probable that Alexander II. would be alive to-day had his armies in the last war ventured to pluck the fruits of victory instead of succumbing to the bravado of Lord Beaconsfield.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Lively Pace.

The English locomotives are built in one solid frame, and run over tracks comparatively level and straight. Some of the English trains, such as those between Glasgow or Edinburgh and London, make very fast time. The locomotive driving-wheels are usually seven or eight feet in diameter, sometimes, as in this case cited from an English paper, more than that:

There is no proof that any locomotive has exceeded eighty miles per hour. This speed was actually reached by one of Mr. Pearson's broad guage tank engines, with nine feet driving-wheels, on the Bristol and Exeter Rrailway. When running at this rate the engine has to overcome a resistance of air equal to the force exerted by a hurricane. In fact, the storm that destroyed the Tay Bridge was blowing at less than sixty miles an hour. The great obstacle to a higher speed than eighty miles is the getting rid of the steam. Lately an engine has been constructed for a French company intended to run regularly at one mile and a third per minute. This is a higher velocity than any regular engine performance in this country, although more than a mile per minute is performed over certain distances regularly.

English Finances

The subject of finance is usually a dry, though often an instructive, one. Sometimes, however, great financial operations are made which are almost romantic in their interest. Two such operations have recently taken place in the management of the English national finances.

The first of these operations was what was called "the conversion of the national debt", the purpose of which is simply to reduce the interest paid on the huge debt which weighs upon the English Government. Of course, in order successfully to reduce the interest on a national debt, the credit of the government must be very high, and a general confidence must be felt in the continued prosperity and power of the nation, and in the ability and honesty of its statemanship.

Rather more than two-thirds of the British public debt consists of three classes of securities, on each of which an interest of three per cent. has hitherto been paid. The total value of these securities is five hundred and fifty-eight million pounds, or, in our money two billion seven hundred and ninety million dollars.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to reduce the interest on this debt from three per cent., first to two and three-quarters and ultimately to two and a half per cent. After fifteen years all the debt will pay interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. a year.

Without going into further particulars as to this gigantic operation, it may be said that nearly the whole number of the holders of the government stock have assented to the reduction, on the promise that after the lapse of fifteen years, when the interest on all the securities shall have become two and a half per cent., no further reduction of interest shall be made for twenty years.

By this reduction of interest the government will make an immediate saving of six million dollars a year, and after fourteen years will make an annual saving of fourteen million dollars.

So much for a country which is sound, rich, and has faith in itself. The achievement is, to be sure, not to be compared with that of the United States in the reduction of its debt and refunding the rest at lower rates; but the difficulties to be encountered at the outset of the undertaking were far greater in the case of England.

The chief difficulty arose from the fact that the English "Consols," as the three per cents, are called, have no definite time for the payment of the principal. They are never due, and the government can deal with them only with the consent of the holders.

The other financial operation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the presentation by him of the annual "budget" of treasury receipts and expenditures. This budget, with the annual revenue returns which promptly followed it, shows a very sound condition of the English finances.

It appears by these, that the revenue of the United Kingdom the past year has been about four hundred and fifty million dollars; this sum is over eight million dollars more than, at the beginning of the financial year, it was estimated that it would be.

On the other hand, the government has spent, during the past year, about four hundred and thirty-seven million dollars. The excess of what the government has received, over that which it has paid out, is not far from twelve million dollars. This surplus, moreover, has been obtained in spite of the reduction of a penny on the pound in the income tax, the reduction of the tax on tobacco and the cessation of certain interest hitherto paid on local loans.

The main increase of receipts has been that from the customs duties, stamps, the post-office excise and the income tax; all of which indicate a general and marked prosperity throughout the general community.

When the figures, moreover, which reveal to us the solid wealth and firmly based solvency of Great Britain are compared with those of the budgets of the great continental powers, the British money power presents itself in a striking aspect. For either of the continental powers which succeeds in barely balancing its receipts and expenditures, regards such a result as a piece of uncommon good fortune.

Rattlesnake Oil.

Rattlesnakes are among the few things that seem to thrive among the rocky hills of Pike county, Pa., and they are just about as plentiful there now as they were when the country was opened. Recently they have become an article of merchandise, owing to the efforts of Anton Hinderman, a little middle-aged German, who leaves his wife and family in Elizabeth, N. J., every year and goes up to Bike county to live in a hut and hunt rattlesnakes. The rattlesnake industry is monopolized by Anton. Others occasionally kill a rattler and lie about its length, but the little German hunts for them persistently and methodically, and catches or kills five or ten on every fine day in summer. He sells them alive to showmen and guests at the Pike county hotels occasionally, but his chief income is derived from rattlesnake oil, which he tries out and sells for one or two dollars an ounce, according to the fluctuations of the market.

He catches the rattlers basking on the rocky ledges, and after pinning them down with a forked stick ties strings around their necks and binds them securely in the crotches of the sticks and carries them to his hut, where he puts them in a perforated packing case to await death or sale. He has never been bitten, but he professes to have a botanic cure for snake bites, and says he is not afraid of the biggest rattlesnake in the State.

He does not use fire in extracting the oil, because he believes that it will spoil it. He says the snakes must be hung in the sun and allowed to dry out slowly in its fierce rays, while the oil drips from their tails into wide-mouthed bottles which are suspended to them. A large snake yields several ounces of oil, and it is a very small snake that will not fill an ounce vial with the greenish oil which is reputed to be a sovereign cure for rheumatism and kindred complaints.

A Joke on a Liberal Orator.

Charlottetown Herald: One night during the session of the Legislature, while the House was in Committee of Supply, Mr. Bell was repeating his speech for the hundredth time, when he stopped and beckoned the messenger to bring him a glass of water. Thereupon Mr. Shaw rose to a point of order. Being asked by the chairman to state his point, he said he did not think a windmill should be propelled by water. This sally caused great amusement to all present except Mr. Bell.

PERSONAL.

There is a rumor that Cardinal Manning is to be made a life peer.

Gladstone met Parnell for the first time only two weeks ago.

Sir Morell Mackenzie never accepts a fee from a professional singer.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg's private physician, Professor Langenbucher, is now in attendance on Emperor Frederick.

Queen Victoria travelled through Europe with so much luggage that it took an hour to transfer it from the train to the boat at Flushing.

Count Taaffe, president of the Austrian Council of Ministers, is an Irish viscount. He has recently sent a large sum of money to the clergy of Dublin for distribution among the poor.

Michel Ney, duc d'Elchingen, the descendant and inheritor of the titles of Napoleon's marshal, is an expert electrician. He is about to patent an improvement on the telephone, which will make the merest whisper audible.

Charles Dickens's nurse, Mary Weller Gibson, was buried on April 28. She was generally regarded as the prototype of Mary, the pretty house maid, in the Pickwick papers. She always upheld the theory that Micawber was really Dickens's father.

It is said that the primrose was not Lord Beaconsfields' favorite flower at all, and that the story that it was arose from the fact that the Queen sent to grace his coffin a wreath of those flowers with a card bearing the inscription, in her own handwriting, "His favorite flower," But she meant the favorite of her own husband, Prince Albert, not of Beaconsfield.

Medical Officer Russell of Glasgow says that during the last ten years over 1,000,000 articles of clothing from persons affected with every kind of contagion known in this country have passed through the Glasgow laundry, and that in that time he has never known a case of interchanged disease, although the women engaged in the laundry have occasionally suffered from handling the linen before it was boiled.

Thirty years ago there was a tremendous contest, which was felt over almost all of Europe, over the Jewish child Mortara, whom the Archbishop of Bologna claimed as the property of the Roman Catholic Church on the ground that he had been baptized by a serving maid. The Church prevailed and took the boy from his parents. He has now reappeared in the person of an ascetic monk of extraordinary eloquence, learning, and fervor, and has been preaching to great audiences near Madrid. The Queen and court have subscribed to help the convent chapel he has built on the Basque Highlands. He is called Father Mortara. He is a Canon of the Order of Saint Augustin, and among other accomplishments speaks twenty-two languages.

A lady's reticule is among the relics preserved at Alnwick Castle. It is said that on the night proceeding the battle of Waterloo, when the Duke of Wellington was attending the Duchess of Richmond's ball in Brussels, Major Percy became deeply enamored of a lady when he met there for the first time, and at the parting, when "midnight brought the trumpet sound of strife," begging from her some souvenir, he received this reticule. After the battle Major Percy was selected to convey to Lord Bathurst the Duke's famous despatch dated Waterloo, June 19, 1815, in which he gave an account of the contest, and the reticule was utilized as a case for the document, becoming, thereby, the bearer of the first of the good tidings to the English Government. Its history ended there, however, for although the Major searched loyally, he was never able to find the owner of the reticule again.

How to Guess the Speed of Trains

There is not one person in one hundred of the millions who travel on railways in the course of a year who has any idea of the speed of a train. A large per cent. of even the regular trainmen of the country cannot tell with any degree of accuracy how fast a train is running. Frequently engineers are despatched on a trip over a line of railroad with instructions to run at a speed of a certain number of miles an hour. The engineers do not carry an indicator, but have learned by various methods to gauge their engines so as to make only the slightest variation from their orders.

The majority of engineers use their driving wheel as a gauge. They know its circumference, and by counting its revolutions within a certain time can tell very accurately the speed at which they are running. Another method is to time the run between mile posts, and still another method is to make calculations from the number of telegraph poles passed in a certain time. These poles, in a level country and where four or five wires are used are spaced so that they are thirty to the mile. If only a single wire is used they are spaced from twenty-five to twenty-eight to the mile.

The most accurate method, and the one most in use by experienced railroad men, is to count the number of rail joints the train passes over in twenty seconds. The rails in nearly all cases are thirty feet in length, and the number passed over in twenty seconds is the speed per hour a train is running. For instance, if a passenger sitting in a sleeper can count thirty clicks of the wheels on a rail joint in twenty seconds the train is running at the speed of thirty miles an hour.

Death to Trusts.

The Iowa Legislature has taken the bull by the horns in its anti-trusts legislation. It has passed a bill prohibiting any corporation, co-partnership or individual from entering into any combination or confederation to fix the price of any commodity, or the amount or quality of it to be produced or sold in the State. The bill also provides further that on any trial of an indictment for violation of this law all officers or agents are made competent witnesses, and may be compelled to produce books and papers, and shall not be excused from testifying, even on the plea that their testimony may criminate themselves. A proviso is, however, added that no such testimony shall be used against the person testifying in any suit in which he is a party. This is certainly heroic legislation, and the working of the law will be watched with interest.

Rahel von Ense says that to feel the present, to occupy one's self fully with it, is the talent of living.

A STRANGE FERRY.

BY R. GRAY, M. D.

If one should find himself on the banks of a swiftly-flowing Himalayan river, too deep to be forded, too full of rocks to be crossed by a boat, the current too strong for any swimmer to breast unaided, too wide for a temporary bridge, and yet men, women, and children, as well as goods, to be carried over, he would naturally stand nonplused as to how it could be done. This very problem, however, confronts the villagers who live on the borders of these rivers, and their ingenuity has contrived a ferry, safe, sure, and quite rapid in its operation; and since ingenuity is at a premium over there a short account of this ferry will not be out of place in this land of bridges over the water, ferries on the water, and tunnels under the water.

During my travels in the interior of the Himalayas I found myself, one day in May, on the banks of the large river Kali, which is the boundary between English territory and the native State or Nepaul.

Many miles to the south of my position was a fine iron suspension bridge, which had been built by the two governments, and with this exception no other had been allowed, so that the collection of custom duties might be the more easily made. But in addition to the aversion inherent in every man to custom duties there was also this difficulty in using this solitary bridge, that a long journey was necessary to reach it. Apparently the people were helpless, for the Kali was just such a stream as has already been described, but they had found a short cut and at the same time made smuggling easy.

As I sat in front of my tent on this May morning I was surprised to see a man appear on a large rock almost immediately opposite and wave a flag. That it was a well-known signal I had evidence at once in the sudden activity in the village, which was but a few hundred yards distant from my tent. The country on the opposite side of the river was a dense jungle, and it flashed upon my mind that this was one of the ferries used by the people in crossing the river, and that a rare opportunity was presented to see the manner in which it was conducted. Smuggling was carried on only at night, with great secrecy; but as there was no restriction upon the carriage of passengers concealment was unnecessary at this time. I, therefore, at once descended from the bluff on which the tent had been pitched, to the bank of the river.

Reaching the shore I found that several men had already come from the village, in response to the signal, and had brought with them a large number of gourds, tied together in bundles of considerable size. These gourds were of a peculiar shape and enormous size, having long curved necks and rounded bodies. They had been dried with great care, so that the shells would not crack, and were now fastened together by their necks in such a manner that they could not be broken by coming into contact with each other.

When the gourds had been collected on the bank of the river, a loose bag of strong cloth was fastened firmly to the necks of the gourds in such a manner that, when in the water, the weight of a man would drag the necks down and enable him to stand erect in the bag, while the bodies of the gourds floated on the surface of the water above him. The adjustment of the gourds to the weight was so arranged, by adding or diminishing the number of gourds, that the passenger would sink to the armpits in the water. This effectually prevented all chance of a sudden somersault into the river and made the whole arrangement quite steady.

One of the men from the village at once prepared to cross the river by stripping himself of all superfluous clothing, as he would do for a bath; and, the gourds having been brought to the water and launched, he took his place in the bag, fastening some pieces of bamboo in its sides so that they would remain open. Then he fastened a light but extremely strong rope about his waist, giving the other end into the hands of those on shore. A second rope of the same sort, that he had fastened about his waist, was carefully coiled to carry along with him. These simple arrangements being completed, he was pushed from the bank by those on the shore. The current at once seized him, he was conveyed rapidly down and somewhat across the stream, aiding his course across meanwhile by his own efforts.

Those on shore carefully watched him as he rushed along on the current and paid out rope so long as they saw that the swimmer was out of the way of any rocks. It was not long before they perceived, however, that he would certainly strike a large rock near the center of the stream if allowed to go on as he was then going. This was a critical moment, for if the man had struck the rock it would have ended beyond a doubt in the gourds being broken and his life endangered, owing to the great force of the current. He was rapidly approaching it, and I held my breath, thinking they had miscalculated and he must be dashed on the rock in one moment more.

But those on the shore had been through the same experience many times before, and knew just what to do and when to do it to avoid the danger. At the very moment when some interference was needed they ceased paying out rope, and, bracing themselves, held firmly to it. The rope grew taut at once, and the swimmer was thereby made to swing round the arc of a circle, which changed his course sufficiently to carry him below the rock in safety. The rope was then loosened and allowed to run out, while the man renewed his efforts to make a passage across the stream, and after several such experiences he was safely landed on the opposite shore, though at a considerable distance down the stream.

When I saw the exceedingly dangerous character of this first crossing and the means that were taken to avoid rocks I naturally wondered how they were avoided in the night, when smuggling operations were carried on. Inquiry on this point brought out this information: that on these occasions the swimmer took but two gourds of small size as life-preservers, and depended on his skill in swimming to make the passage across. However, it happened at times that men were drowned in this work.

On emerging from the water the man who had crossed took the coiled rope which he had carried with him, and, tying it to the rope which had been fastened about his waist then tied both securely to the bundle of gourds. When this was done he made a signal to those on the opposite shore to pull on the rope which they had retained. His voice could not be heard because of the roar of the water, but the village men understood the signal and commenced to draw the gourds back across the river, the man who had already crossed meantime paying out his rope. When the gourds had been safely returned the man on the opposite side made his way up to a point nearly opposite the starting place.

It was decided to send across another man to aid the one already over, and this individual started as the other had done, and was immediately hurried down the stream by the current. But as he started on his rapid course down those on the side he had just left kept the rope in their hands fairly taut, allowing it to run out slowly, while the man on the opposite side pulled away manfully at his. The result was that in a very short time he was pulled across, and that with very little loss in descending the stream. There were now two men on the opposite side to pull, and the added strength would enable the passage to be made much more rapidly.

The ferry was now in full working order and the passengers made their preparation to cross. There were two women and three men in their party, and the women were sent over first. Their few goods were made up into small bundles which they placed upon their heads. This they could easily do, for they were not required to make any effort themselves in crossing, and they were soon pulled over. The gourds were then returned, and one by one the men were safely brought over.

Under ordinary circumstances the men who had crossed from the village would now return, but my own curiosity regarding this novel ferry had risen to such a height that nothing short of an actual trial of it would satisfy its demands. I therefore asked if there were any objections to my making a trip across, and being assured that it would give them great pleasure to ferry me over and back I at once made my preparations for the attempt.

Stowing myself in the bag I raised my hand as a signal to the two men on the opposite side to pull on their rope. They did so very vigorously, and the result was that I took a sudden plunge which nearly deprived me of my breath. Then I realized for the first time the peculiar feeling of helplessness one has in the grip of a powerful current; it seemed as though great powerful hands had seized me and were trying to pull me down, down, into the depths of the water.

There was, however, another and more trying reason for my loss of breath. I had not supposed that the water would be very cold at that season; but this was a snow stream, and the water just at that time was for the most part melted ice and snow, so that, coming as it had but a comparatively short distance, it was almost as cold as ice-water and into this I had plunged. What wonder was it that I had nearly lost my breath and shrieked with the sudden plunge? I had wondered why the men on the opposite shore had kindled a fire soon after they had landed, but a few moments' experience in this ice bath made me long for a share of the warmth of the fire.

The men pulled vigorously, the stream dashed up into my face, the roar of the water was almost deafening, I was growing colder and colder every moment, and the trip, which was made in a short time, seemed to occupy an hour. At last I landed; the fire was blazing up, and it was not long before my circulation was restored and the warm glow that succeeds a cold bath followed. In a short time I was ready to try the return journey, which was made safely.

One of the men on the opposite side followed me, and then the remaining one was pulled over in the same fashion that had been used in getting him over in the first place. It was an experience never to be forgotten, and many times since my mind has gone back to that Himalayan ferry, and the verdict has always been that for novelty it has never, probably, been equaled.

Dishorned Cattle.

William Horne, V. S., in Country Gentleman.—We are getting the fruits I said would surely come. One stockman had 60 cows dishorned, and in seven weeks the milk fell from thirteen to nine pounds, and he says that many of them are ruined altogether. I know of quite a number of animals whose heads are nearly rotted off. Five absolutely *breathe* through the enlarged apertures whence the horns came off. I know of 27 animals which were dishorned; five of them came near dying, two did die, and all the rest degenerated. There is no doubt of the prepotent powers of both cows and bulls being injuriously affected by dishorning. I challenge any educated veterinarian in the country as to whether or not the vital forces are destroyed to a great extent. The whole animal economy suffers by the cruel practice.

The Two Words.

One day a harsh word, rashly said,
Upon an evil journey sped,
And like a sharp and cruel dart,
It pierced a fond and loving heart;
It turned a friend into a foe
And everywhere brought pain and woe.

A kind word followed it one day,
Flew after with its blessed way;
It healed the wound, it soothed the pain,
And friends of old were friends again;
It made the hate and anger cease
And everywhere brought joy and peace.

But yet the harsh word left a trace
The kind word could not quite efface;
And though the heart its love regains
It bore a scar that long remained.
Friends could forgive but not forget,
Or lose the sense of keen regret.

Oh, if we would but learn to know
How swift and sure our words can go,
How would we watch with utmost care
Each thought before it sought the air,
And only speak the words that move
Like white-winged messengers of love!

Life.

BY EMMA SCHILLING, AGED 16.

There's a time in life at the rising sun,
When the earth is all before;
When its rays look out on the world to be
Know naught of the world of yore.

There's a time of life when the sun is high,
For our present joys and cares,
When its rays look down on the world as it is,
And its present sorrow bears.

There's a time of life at eventide,
When our life is all of yore,
When the sun looks back on a day that is past
And returneth never more.

There's a time of life, a sad, grief time,
When we're done with the cares that have vexed,
When our sun has set on the world that is past,
To rise again in the next.

There gloweth the golden sunset,
Love's endless, downy rest,
Where life clasps the soul and folds it,
Close to the Harbor's breast.

FLORICULTURAL.

Flower Culture.

One of the largest industries of Southern France is that of the cultivation of flowers for the manufacture of perfumes. The flower harvest covers three-fourths of the year, but the season of greatest activity comes in May and June, when the roses and orange blossoms are gathered. The violet, jonquil and mignonette appear in February, March and April, although in mild, moist winters, the violet comes as early as December; jasmine and tuberoses belong to July and August; lavender and spikenard to September, and the acacia to October and November.

Thyme, rosemary and lavender are grown chiefly by small farmers of the grape and olive, who manufacture from them an inferior sort of oil, used to dilute and adulterate the superior essences made by large establishments.

The *Journal of the Society of Arts*, from which these facts are taken, also describes the method of harvesting blossoms. During the busy season, traders go about from farm to farm, collecting flowers, which are then hurried to the nearest manufacturer, and delivered while they are still fresh and crisp.

The making of perfumes includes also the processes of manufacturing pomades and essences. Pomade is used as a vehicle for absorbing and transporting to a distance the perfumes of certain flowers. A square frame of wood is set with a pane of strong plate glass, and on each side of this is spread a thin layer of grease, which has previously been refined and purified by boiling.

Thus prepared, the frames are piled up to await the season of each special flower. When the blossoms arrive, their petals are stripped from the stems, and laid upon the grease of the frames, and thus, as the frames are again packed together, supported upon their wooden edges, a series of close chambers is formed within which the grease is constantly absorbing the perfume.

The supply of flower petals is daily renewed, and the process goes on for four or five months, at the end of which time the pomade is removed from the glass, with wide, thin spatulas, and packed in cans for transportation. The perfumed grease is treated with alcohol, which extracts its sweetness, and forms the floral waters and extracts of commerce.

The process of preparing perfumed oils is somewhat similar, except that superfine olive oil is used, instead of grease. Pieces of coarse cotton fabric are saturated with oil, and stretched upon wire netting held in wooden frames.

Essences and distillations are produced by boiling the flowers in water, and the vapor which carries away the perfume is condensed in copper tanks. Some of the retorts used for this purpose are of sufficient size to receive, at one time, a half-ton of fresh flowers, with the amount of water necessary for their distillation.

The work in perfume manufactories is largely done by women, who earn from tenpence to a shilling for a day's labor of ten hours, and who make half as much more during the busy season of orange flowers and roses, by working until midnight, or even later.

Hardy Border Plants.

Those not having the time or inclination to fuss with a class of plants that will not take care of themselves, can select such as will stand out of doors all winter. These, with a sprinkling of the common annuals, if properly selected, will furnish flowers continuously from the first Spring day until frosts in the Fall. Commencing in the Spring, all that perenaials usually require is a cleaning up of old decayed foliage and a spading and raking of the ground around them. Such plants are benefitted by a division of the roots every three years or so, and this is the general method of propagation; although first to obtain them, most can be raised from seed. If sown at the close of Summer, any of them will flower the next; while with rare exceptions, and among those called biennials, a few will flower the first year, planted early enough in the Spring.

Treatment for Pot Flowers.

Take a clean pot and make very rich soil with a little silver sand, or drift-sand found after a heavy shower. Then take bone or some red brick and fill the bottom of the pot. Lay some burnt bone beaten fine over this. Fill the pot with soil and make firm. Plant the bulb so that the top of it will be one inch below the surface. Stand the pot in a pan of water; wash the pan often and be sure to use soft water or water that has been boiled. Occasionally use a little washing soda and a little cold tea; keep the pan full of water. Never water on top of the pot, and every year your plant will improve.

Notes.

Dipping the roots of plants in clear water is just as effective as the often recommended method called "puddling;" also generally less inconvenient, and in most cases preferable. This applies with equal force to vegetable and to small fruit plants. Most persons dislike to handle puddled plants.

Several of our native Lilies make capital border plants, easy to grow and conspicuous when in flower. Those curious in the Lily family have an immense variety to choose from, including several grand California species. The old longifolium, such a favorite with floristi for cut flowers, is one of them. The common Lily and the longifolium can be obtained almost for a song, from the florists, after they have flowered them.

The culture of flowers is not, strictly speaking, a part of domestic economy. The writer has cared for flowers a considerable part of her time for the past 15 years, and there is no other occupation that has given her more downright pleasure. Our home without flowers would scarcely seem like home. We fancy that the children would be less contented, and that summer would be deprived of an essential charm. The culture of flowers may not be a part of domestic economy in a technical sense, but it promotes domestic joy and contentment—and is not this economy?

Spring bulbs are among the earliest to flower, and generally go by the name of Dutch bulbs. The Snowdrop is first to open; then comes the Crocus, Narcissus, and ending with the late Tulip. The Crown Imperials are also quite early in flowering and have a strong, quick growth, almost before frost is out of the ground. All of this class of plants are better planted in the Fall, that growth being so early in the Spring, that to transplant them breaks the young tender roots, and checks the flowering. They commence to grow early, have finished by July, the foliage dried up and no more is seen of them till their time of growing the ensuing Spring. The Lily family, provided they are moved early enough, may be transplanted in the Spring. The old white garden lily, *L. candidum*, is a splendid hardy border plant. The *L. auratum* is an immense flower and makes a grand show. The several kinds of lancifolium are charming plants. The old Tark's cap, the tiger, and the tennifolium, are well worth growing.

Where is Stanley?

The precise whereabouts of Stanley, the explorer, is now a subject of anxious discussion among European newspapers and geographers. Ten months ago he left the last point from which news of him was received, that is, the camp of Yambungs. On the 19th of August, 1887, he wrote to this post, asking that fresh supplies of provisions might be sent him. Since then nothing has been heard of him. Between this point and Wadelai, the first station at which he would strike the territory of Emin Pasha, he had about 600 miles to travel through a swampy, but not impassable country. In Stanley's last letter he fixed August 15 as the date at which he would get into the Lake Nyanza country, where Emin Pasha would have been sure to hear of him, but Emin Pasha wrote November 2 that he had heard nothing of him. Sir Francis Winton, an ex-Governor of the Congo Free State, suggests that he has met with obstacles on the road which may have compelled him to go a great way round. The London *Globe* says that in making his way northward on the west side of the great lakes he may have missed Emin Pasha, who was going to meet him along the eastern shore; but the Paris *Temps* suggests that it would hardly be possible for an expedition of the size of Stanley's to be on one side of the lakes without news of its getting across to the other. Nor is it likely that Stanley has fallen into an ambuscade and been massacred. He has 484 men, what with carriers and soldiers, who are well armed, and he is himself in this sort of warfare an experienced commander. Still another hypothesis has been propounded, namely, that having fully satisfied himself of Emin Pasha's safety and unwillingness to be "rescued," he has turned southward to do some more exploring on his own account, and will come out in the direction of Zanzibar. Everything that is said about him is thus far mere guesswork.

Catch Questions.

It is always a delight to a school-boy to propound to his teacher "catch questions" in mathematics that the teacher cannot answer. Usually these catch questions or propositions are of little importance, and the object of them is simply to elicit absurd replies from those to whom they are put. *Temple Bar* gives several such questions, a few of which are new and the others as "old as the hills," but new, probably, to some school-boys and girls.

If a goose weighs ten pounds and half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose? Who has not been tempted to reply on the instant, fifteen pounds?—the correct answer being of course, twenty pounds. Indeed, it is astonishing what a very simple query will sometimes catch a wise man napping; even the following have been known to succeed:

How many days would it take to cut up a peice of cloth fifty yards long, one yard being cut off every day?

A snail climbing up a post twenty feet high, ascends five feet every day, and slips down four feet every night. How long will the snail take to reach the top of the post?

A wise man having a window one yard high and one yard wide, and requiring more light, enlarged his window to twice its former size; yet the window was still only one yard high and one yard wide. How was this done?

This is a catch question in geometry, as the preceding were catch questions in arithmetic. The window was diamond-shaped at first, and was afterward made square.

As to the two former, perhaps it is scarcely necessary seriously to point out that the answer to the first is not fifty days, but forty-nine; and to the second, not twenty days, but sixteen—since the snail who gains one foot each day for fifteen days, climbs on the sixteenth day to the top of the pole, and there remains.

A man walks round a pole, on the top of which is a monkey. As the man moves the monkey turns on the top of the pole so as still to keep face to face with the man. Query: When the man has gone round the pole, has he, or has he not, gone round the monkey?

The answer which will occur at first sight to most persons is that the man has not gone round the monkey since he has been behind it. The correct answer, however, as decided by *Knowledge*, in the pages of which this momentous question has been argued, is that the man has gone round the monkey in going round the pole.

Justice Triumphant.

From time to time the press of the United States unite in lamenting that crime is on the increase in the large cities of the Union. The reason should not be difficult to find; if the following case is a sample of the justice of the courts. Before Justice Haight, of Buffalo, the Everests, father and son, were indicted for conspiring to commit an act injurious to trade and commerce. The precise offence, committed in 1881, for it has taken seven years to bring these wealthy men to justice, was enticing a workman away from the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company and attempting to blow up the machinery of this important rival of the network of Standard works. The trial was long, and the Everests were able to use all the legal defence wealth could procure. The evidence was overwhelming and the verdict a righteous finding of there guilt was come. The penalty fixed by law is a light one at best, $250 fine or imprisonment for a year, or both. The judge fixed the lightest sentence he could, $250 fine, which for a wealthy man was nothing.

Salaries of Judges.

England has thirty-four judges who are each in receipt of a salary ranging from $25,000 to $50,000, and together draw $910,000 a year from the treasury. The eighty judges in the courts of the United States are paid from $3,500 to $16,000 a year, an aggregate of $818,000.

NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS.

No satisfactory reason has so far been offered to account for the remarkable falling off in the attendance of church-goers in the State of Maine. It is stated that one third of the churches in the State of Maine are closed on account of lack of support, and that one-half the people are non-church-goers. Out of 1,362 churches in the State 417 are vacant.

It is satisfactory to note that the species of gambling known as lotteries will in future be discouraged as much as possible in the Province of Quebec. Hon. Mr. Mercier, in a circular letter to the editors of the provincial journals, has intimated his intention of prosecuting, according to the statutes, any person who may hereafter advertise, print or publish notices of lotteries.

The necessity for either high or low level railway crossings at the Esplanade in Toronto is made more apparent by what has happened in Philadelphia. In ten years no fewer than three hundred and seventy-five persons were killed on the level railway crossings within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and during the same time about the same number of persons were killed on the railway lines within the city.

About two years ago Patterson Bros. were given a heavy bonus to induce them to remove their agricultural works to the go-ahead town of Woodstock. The bonus took the form of $35,000, free water and exemption from taxes for a term of years. Now it is found that the condensers of the firm's engines use so much water that the fire pressure is reduced to a dangerously low point. The city disputes the right of the firm to free water for condensing purposes, and a very pretty lawsuit is the result.

The New York World states that the Western Union Telegraph Company have an arrangement with Edison by which the company pay him a certain sum yearly for the right to suppress any of his inventions if the company chooses. It is said that under this arrangement the company has already suppressed two important inventions which would have revolutionised and indefinitely cheapened telegraphy. Apparently there is nothing a monopoly will not do, from dynamiting a possible rival to obstructing human progress.

The abolition of slavery in Brazil will it seems be peacefully brought about much sooner than was expected even by sanguine philanthropists. The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill providing for the immediate emancipation of all persons held in slavery, and the sanction of the Senate is the only act required to knock off the shackles of a million of bondsmen.

The Libel Law Amendment Bill having passed to its third reading in the Commons last night, we may take it as settled that the libel law journalists will not be dragged out of their own Province in order to be tried. The thanks of all journalists are due to Hon. Mr. Thompson for his attention to the subject, and journalists will owe it to themselves to see that no mean advantage is taken of the amendment.

Horse-Breeding.

The stinting season for horses is now in full swing and our farmers need to pay the greatest attention to their breeding stock. The raising of first class horses is going to be the key note to successful farming in Ontario. Our good horses are eagerly sought after all over, and command the highest price. There is a steady market both in England and the United States for all the saleable horses we have; and if the horse production were expanded 100 per cent. there is plenty of room for them in the world. But horse breeding here requires to be more systematic to produce the best results. There is altogether too much haphazard breeding, or breeding to no definite purpose. It is too often the case that cheap sires are used for the sake of saving a little, and the consequence is the production of an inferior, nondescript horse, which finds no place in the market except as a "plug." These cheap stallions have been the ruin of a goodly number of our Canadian horses. Only to a limited extent are undersized and pony horses required, and this for mere local purposes, such as running a grocery wagon or a light buggy around a city; but for the export trade they have no place at all. We have a number of first-class stallions in nearly every class, but this is not the only requisite to successful horse-breeding. There must be good mares and adaptability in crossing and breeding to a purpose. We may import all the best horses from England and France, but until proper mares are selected horse-raising cannot be a success. And it is too well known that the greater part of the brood mares in this country are animals that are unfit for work, old, blemished and just on their last legs. To produce the best results in horse raising the mares should be strong, vigorous, sound, and roomy.

Another great cause of the poor stock raised in this country is the fact that many farmers pay no attention to the adaptability of the animals in crossing. Small-sized, fine-boned females are put to heavy-boned, large-bodied Clydes and Shire horses with the idea that the production will be a model horse. There never was a greater mistake. There is too sudden a descent, too abrupt a change, and in seven cases out of ten such an amalgamation—small mares, large horses—produces a lack of symmetry and frequently malformation. Nature is uniform in her operations, and horses of about the same build and type should be mated together to produce good animals. Strong, bulky mares are required to create heavy, bony offspring. If the horse-market be studied at the present time, it will be noticed that horseflesh goes by the pound the same as beef; for horses are most in demand that will come up to a certain weight. It is well known that a draft colt—Clyde or Shire—from most of the imported horses now in Ontario can be raised to 1,500 lbs, or more, at 3 years old more cheaply than a three-year-old steer of the same weight, and will sell as readily for cash at three times the price. These the last year's use of such on the farm will amply pay for any other difference. First-class carriage horses and saddle horses will pay equally as well as the heavy classes if bred for a purpose and mated and bred to produce the desired results of coach and saddle horses. The production of good horses is a business in which any farmer may engage in Ontario with the consciousness that he is doing a work that will add to the wealth and general prosperity of the country, and producing an article which requires no sharp practice to turn into honest money, and one which comes nearer having a fixed value than any other product upon the farm.

The Harlem Flats Property

BELLEVILLE, May 28.—There are about three hundred Canadians here interested in the Harlem commons syndicate, nearly all of whom are descendants of the Coverts or Pecks. J. R. Gerow, Belleville, and J. H. Scriver, Hastings, delegates to the meeting of the trustees in New York, have returned home and are jubilant over the immense fortune that awaits the 1,100 heirs. Already the syndicate has secured 2,000 lots along Bussing and Mill Creeks. They report that three acres of this will be sold to the elevated road, New York, for a quarter of a million dollars. As the Harlem flats become drained, land is quickly bought up and the syndicate claim that no trouble will be experienced in procuring a title. A meeting of the Canadian heirs will be held in Hastings on the 27th of June.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT I hereby forbid any person harbouring my children or giving them anything on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts they may contract without my order.

JOHN FRANCIS.

Madoc, May 29th, 1888.

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Wollaston will hold its first sitting for the current year at the Town Hall, Coe Hill, on Wednesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock a.m. All concerned will please govern themselves accordingly.

A. HERBERT WANE,
The Ridge, May 26th, 1888. Clerk.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, Madoc Village, about May 1st, last, one cow and one two-year-old heifer. Cow very dark brown, nearly black, heifer a very dark red. Any one returning same or giving such information as will lead to their recovery will be rewarded.

WM. HENRY HOWARD.
Madoc, May 29th, 1888.

Why You Feel

So weak and exhausted is because your blood is impure. As well expect the sanitary condition of a city to be perfect with defiled water and defective sewerage, as to expect such a complicated piece of mechanism as the human frame to be in good order with impure blood circulating even to its minutest veins. Do you know that every drop of your two or three gallons of blood passes through the heart and lungs in about two and a half minutes, and that, on its way, it makes bone and muscle, brain and nerve, and all other solids and fluids of the body? The blood is the great nourisher, or, as the Bible terms it,

"The Life of the Body."

Is it any wonder, then, that if the blood be not pure and perfect in its constituents, you suffer so many indescribable symptoms?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands "head and shoulders" above every other **Alterative and Blood Medicine.** As proof, read these reliable testimonies:

G. C. Brock, of Lowell, Mass., says: "For the past 25 years I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In my opinion, the best remedial agencies for the cure of all the diseases arising from impurities of the blood are contained in this medicine."

Eugene I. Hill, M. D., 381 Sixth Ave., New York, says: "As a blood-purifier and general builder-up of the system, I have never found anything to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives perfect satisfaction."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla proves equally efficacious in all forms of Scrofula, Boils, Carbuncles, Eczema, Humors, Lumbago, Catarrh, &c.; and is, therefore, the very best

Spring and Family Medicine

in use. "It beats all," says Mr. Cutler, of Cutler Brothers & Co., Boston, "how

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

does sell." Prepared by

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

VICK'S Floral Guide

Is a work of nearly 200 pages, colored plates, 1,000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of Seeds and Plants, and how to get and grow them. Printed in English and German. Price only 25 cents, which may be deducted from the first order.

BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS. AT HEADQUARTERS.
JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N.Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall St. N.Y.

O'Brien's Hotel,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Rates, - $1.00 a Day.

Newly Furnished & Refitted Throughout.

HAVING leased the O'Brien House for a term of years, I have furnished it new throughout in first-class style, and the bar is stocked with best liquors and cigars. Good yard and stable accommodation. I will be glad to meet all my old customers and friends, and as many new ones as may favor me with their patronage.

SAMUEL CURRY.
Belleville, May 1st, 1888. 5

NEW GOODS

A fine line of

NEW CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

And SCARF PINS

15k. Keeper Rings.

18k. Plain Rings.

SPECTACLES, BRONZES, VIOLINS, JEWEL CASES, ETC.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

JAS. WHYTOCK.

GROCER,

PROVISION DEALER.

BUTCHER, ETC,

MADOC - ONT

DON'T FORGET

The table. Of course we know you will not, but we thought we would remind you that we have

A DAINTY STOCK

of choice Groceries, which should claim your attention at this time. We have many

New Delicacies

which will satisfy the taste of the most critical epicure. And we have a

NICE FRESH STOCK

of Staple Goods which we are selling at prices that leave only a very small margin of profit.

Choice Teas, Aromatic Coffee.

All kinds of this season's

CANNED GOODS

and a fine stock of all the requisites for a Christmas Pudding. If low prices for standard goods will please you, send your orders.

GRAY & McGREGOR,
MADOC.

CANADA PERMANENT

Loan and Savings Com'y

Established 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Stock Capital, $3,000,000.
Total Assets, $8,700,000.

The Company Lends Money on Real Estate at lowest current rates of interest and on favorable terms of re-payment.

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased. No Commission. No Delay. Expenses Moderate.

Apply to J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

Or to **E. D. O'FLYNN,**
Appraiser at Madoc.

MEDICATED

CONFECTIONERY

Some choice lines at

WILSON'S

DRUG STORE,

Durham St., Madoc.

STAR GROCERY.

Wright's Block, Madoc, Ont.

We beg to remind our numerous customers and the public generally that we are now receiving

NEW GOODS DAILY

for the Spring Trade, which will be found to to be right, both in

QUALITY AND PRICE

Groceries of all kinds.
Teas a specialty.
Canned Goods, etc.
Flour, Pork, Rolled Bacon, Hams, and Lard.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars.
Wholesale and Retail.

CHURCH & TODD.

MILLINERY.

Spring and Summer

STOCK

NOW ARRIVING.

CALL AND SEE.

My display of Millinery and Fancy Goods discounts anything ever seen in Madoc.

New Goods, Latest Styles, Prices Right. Don't fail to see them before ordering.

We actually keep the largest stock of

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

in Town.

A splendid variety of Holiday Notions now on hand.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.
Wilson Block, Madoc.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PORTRAITS IN ALL THE STYLES.

BABIES TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY,

thus insuring a good portrait in almost every case.

By the use of the dry plates, finer work can be made in dark days than was possible by the old process. But we do not want anyone to depend on that, and defer coming till near sunset. The nearer the sun is to the zenith the better the light, and good results more certain. A dark day at noon is better than a bright day at 5 p. m.

BOOTS of all kinds on hand, and made to order on the premises.

D. MORRICE.
Madoc, April 21, 1887. 31y

L. C. Adams'

CARRIAGE WORKS

SEPARATOR,

Almost new, for sale at astonishingly low price. Will take stock in exchange.

Wagons, Buggies, Democrats, &c., Always on hand.

Don't forget the place,

MULLETT'S CORNERS, MADOC

Hard Times

SCARED TO DEATH!

And may be a thing of the past to everyone who is disposed to

Take Advantage of our Liberal Offers

AT THE

RIGHT HOUSE.

Examine and compare qualities and prices for your own satisfaction.

J. C. DALE.

N. B.—Terms at this store, Strictly Cash.

Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, &c.

We are offering this week some lines of Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, &c.

AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICES.

Don't fail to see these goods, as we are bound to clear them out.

Q'FLYNN & O'HARA.

POST OFFICE BLOCK.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are price

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

☞ *Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is no 33 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.*

North Hastings Review.

JOHN R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XII., No. 11. Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, June 14, 1888. POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE

TRADERS' BANK

OF CANADA.

(MADOC BRANCH.)

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Done. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain issued.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of one Dollar and upwards received and Interest allowed on the same at the rate of

4 per cent. per Annum.

No notice of withdrawal of Deposits required.

J. H. McCLELLAN,
MANAGER.

Victoria Block, Durham Street.
Madoc, May 23rd, 1887. 8 My

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL,

WHITES'

WOOLEN MILLS,

MADOC.

We are better prepared than ever to do Spinning, Carding, Weaving, Fulling, etc. Carding, 3 cents; Carding and Spinning, 8 cents. Parties bringing 40 lbs wool or upwards for spinning can have their own wool made into yarn. We carry in stock all kinds of Flannels, Tweeds, Full Cloths, etc., to exchange for wool, or will pay the highest market price in cash for wool. Parties from a distance can have their carding done the same day.

J. & J. WHITE.

House and Lot for Sale.

PART of lot No. 3, in the 6th concession, immediately adjoining the corporation of Madoc village, containing 2 acres of land, frame house and barn, and a good well of water. Terms reasonable. Apply to

MRS. O. SULLIVAN.
Madoc, May 1, 1888. 5-3m

25,000 LBs. WOOL WANTED

—AT THE—

MARMORA WOOLLEN MILLS.

Custom Carding and Spinning done on shortest notice.

Parties having 60 pounds and upwards of wool can have their own wool spun into yarn.

Tweeds, Fullcloths, Shirtings and yarns kept on hand, to exchange for wool.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

MITCHELL & DANFORD.
Marmora, May 7th, 1888. 6-3m

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COUNTY NEWS.

The general county sessions, with a jury, commenced on Tuesday.

Belleville's vital statistics for May were: births 10, marriages 1, deaths 12.

Mrs. Peever died at North Bay having reached the advanced age of 100 years.

Charles Young, of Oswego, claims to have discovered gold and copper on his farm.

All the towns and villages of the district envy Deseronto its effective cow by-law.

The material is on the ground for the new iron bridge at Marmora. The span is 112 feet.

A meeting called to prepare for a Dominion Day celebration in Kingston was attended by one man.

The crops in Frontenac require rain and barley has already been damaged by the cold, dry weather

The crops in northern Hastings are looking fine as there have been frequent showers in that section.

A young son of Hermon Trumpour, Hillier, was recently badly injured by accidental discharge of a gun.

Mr. Wellington Boulter, of Picton, says he has never seen better prospects for good crop of peas and tomatoes.

Belleville has the only female doctor in this section, Dr. Elizabeth Embury, of Napanee, having located in the Bay City.

The Ameliasburg council will submit a by-law to the people to grant a bonus of $15,000 to the bridge over the bay to Belleville,

The *Times* states that Picton is the largest fruit canning centre in the Dominion. Over a million cans will be put up this season,

About 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the five year old son of Jas. Hunter, a sailor on the lakes, was drowned near Flint & Holton's mill, at Belleville.

Of the 200 children who have arrived at the Marchmont Home this season, only 20 now remain in the Home. A considerable number of boys will arrive in August.

The Belleville police find that one Myron Jones has been burglarizing the community wholesale. He has fled the scene but in his house were found a great quantity of stolen goods.

The editor of the Eganville *Enterprise* recently sent out accounts for sums owing to him amounting to $700. He says that in responce to this call he received in return about enough to cover the postage.

Mr. Thos. Meagher, employed in Mr. Jas. Cummins' harness shop, received a letter from Fremont, Nebraska, on Saturday, containing the sad intelligence that his brother, Geo. Meagher, had been found dead on a railway track near Amos station, Nebraska.

David Robertson, while working in Thompson's paper mills, Camden East, had an arm torn from the socket by some of the machinery. He died on the following day. His widow will receive $2,000 from the A. O. U. W. of which he was a member.

At a meeting of the Trenton Council last night it was decided to lay the corner stone of the new Government building on Friday, 22nd. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, Hon. M. Bowell, Minister of customs, H. Corby, M. P., and other prominent persons will take part in the proceedings.

A serious accident occurred to Mr. Bradshaw of Belleville on Sunday by which he came near losing his life and will probably lose his middle finger. In dressing for church he removed a loaded pistol from the drawer to the top of the bureau, when the covering in which the pistol lay becoming caught in a sleeve stud it was drawn off. Mr. Bradshaw caught the pistol when falling, which exploded, the ball passing through his middle finger near the hand striking his ankle, but fortunately only passed through the skin. It is probable that his finger will have to be amputated.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ELDORADO NEWS.

The "People's Store" still continues to rush business.

The prospects for an abundant crop of grain this season are bright.

The "sink hole" near this town on the C. O. R. is not in good shape. It needs repairing.

Gilmour's drive on the Moira river is laid up a little below this place, on account of scarcity of water.

Mr. John Carman, west of Eldorado had two cows and an ox killed by lightning during the storm last week.

The heavy rain last week was very much needed. Vegetation has advanced wonderfully during the past two weeks.

Rev. Mr. Leitch, was absent during the past week, in Lindsay, attending the Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church. His work was performed by local talent.

Through the energetic efforts of the popular pastor, Rev. Mr. Childerhose, B. A., a new library is being provided for the St. Columbo Presbyterian Church, in Rupert's neighborhood.

The heavy frost on the first inst. did considerable damage to the vegetation in some sections of this district. We are informed that quite a crust was formed on some of the lowlands, even ice as thick as a pane of glass was found.

Work in the gold mine is still being pushed forward. The ore now taken out is of excellent quality, and it only needs a properly constructed smelting furnace to secure the shining metal in paying quantity. The Bannockburn mill could, with an outlay of $200, be made sufficiently adequate for the work. That there is plenty of gold in the hill, there is no doubt; but the difficulty has been in the process of precipitation. We understand the working is to be largely increased and the mills put in proper shape at once.

Rev. Mr. Childerhose preached a very practical discourse at the St. Columbo appointment on Sunday. His text was I John, 4. 19. The rev, gentleman divided his subject into two parts: Christ's love to man; and as a consequence; man's love to Christ. He presented the following characteristic features of Christ's love:—1ts early commencement, (from eternity); its ardor and intensity; its inimitability and unchangeableness; its activity and beneficence; its endless duration. The discourse was concluded with an earnest appeal to all present to manifest their gratefulness for Christ's love to them by loying Him in return, and living daily as becometh the children of God.

With characteristic enterprise and zeal, the Rev. Mr. Leitch has succeeded in placing under headway the erection of what promises to be a very substantial and handsome church, on the Eldorado circuit. The situation is beautiful, and central—a high raise of ground on Jarvis' corners, in the Blakley neighborhood. We cannot give the exact size or architecture of the edifice, at present, but will do so again. New and commodious sheds are also being built, and are nearing completion. It is the intention of those in charge to lay the corner stone of the church on or about the 2nd of July. Arrangements are being made to have the Masonic fraternity perform this imposing ceremony Further particulars will be given later. By the erection of this church Mr. Leitch's work will be reduced by one appointment, there now being seven or eight, which is altogether too much for one to attend to with any degree of satisfaction, especially one of the disposition and zeal of the rev. gentleman now in charge. A grand time is expected at the laying of the corner stone of the church.

Do not take quinine for malarial disorders. Ayer's Ague Cure contains none, nor any other injurious ingredient. This preparation, if taken strictly in accordance with directions, is warrented to cure all malarial diseases.

Holloway's Ointment.—Miners and Workers in the Goldfields.—This invaluable and renowned Ointment is extensively used and patronized by such people to their great advantage, being easy of application and portable in small compass. When used in conjunction with Holloway's Pills in accordance with the clear and concise directions [illegible] which accompany each pot and box, there [illegible] but few of the diseases which afflict mankind which will not yield to the sanative powers of the combined remedies. Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not deteriorate by keeping nor by change of climate, and as they contain no deleterious mineral drug, they can be used with the most perfect safety under the most adverse climatic and sanitary conditions.

This and That.

—An auctioneer's epitaph —"Gone."

—Riches have wings, while poverty goes on foot.

—The fellow that is hard up is apt to become a man of note.

—It is all day with a chess player when both knights are gone.

—A washer woman is a cruel creature. She daily wrings men's bosoms.

—A statistician estimates that courtships average three tons of coal each.

—It is curious how sweet a honey-bee is at one end, and how bitter he is at the other.

—A philosopher, who was recently lost in thought, was afterwards found in a brown study.

—If you find your grocer giving you short weight for your money, give him a long wait for his.

—More than one million men are employed by the various railway lines in the United States.

—"Fine day," said the judge, as the seventy-fifth man went through the mill for "$5 and costs."

—In Volapuk "galon" means to rejoice. That is what a young man does when he has a gal-on his knee. Volapuk is no slouch of a language after all.

—At an auction in London recently, an egg of the extinct bird, the great auk, of which only 61 are known to be in existence, was sold for $800.

—The story from Indiana that a boy had found a nest of gold and silver while "grubbing" will be accepted with caution by other boys whose fathers have patches of ground to "grub."

—"Jennie," said a young lady, turning away from the mirror and addressing a companion, "what would you do if you had a moustache on your lip?" "If I liked him I would keep quiet," was the demure reply.

—An authority says we should never eat when we are angry or ill-humored unless we wish indigestion and dyspepsia all in one. And yet we know lots of men who could hardly digest a dinner without the satisfaction of grumbling at it.

In the June WIDE AWAKE Margaret Sidney gives an amusing story of home boy-life, called "Eurania's Boys and How They Kept House," which neither mothers nor boys will think far out from the truth, though both may wince. F. Antsey, has a funny story too, "Don," chronicling the heroic treatment of a deceitful greedy little dog by a young lady of fourteen. Edward Everett Hale begins "The Story of Boston Common" and tells about the witches and the Wishing Stone and the old train band parades and the cow-pastures of this celebrated old park. Another historic field is surveyed, over sea, by Amanda B. Harris, in "The Wild White Cattle of England"; Landseer's famous painting, "Wild Cattle of Chillingham," is reproduced to illustrate the paper, together with a life-picture of the Cadzow herd. Elbridge S. Brooks writes about "Polo," and Henry Brooks, the Salem antiquarian, has an illustrated article about "The Old Tinder-box." Mrs. Crowninshield, wife of Commander Crowninshield, U. S. N., begins a good training-ship serial, "Plucky Small: His Story," full of fun, pathos and adventure, drawn from life. A good coinstory, "The Red, Red Copper," is begun. There is a capital little paper on "Two Ways of Using a Birthday Book," and Mrs. Leonowens writes about "Our Asiatic Cousins, the Arabs." Margaret Eytinge, Mrs. Cavazza, M. E. B., Mrs. Margaret Deland and Mary E. Wilkins contribute the poems of the number; everybody should read "The One in the Middle."

$2.40 cents a year. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NOTICE.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Wollaston will hold its first sitting for the current year at the Town Hall, Coe Hill, on Wednesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock a.m. All concerned will please govern themselves accordingly.

A. HERBERT WANE,
The Ridge, May 26th, 1888. Clerk.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, Madoc Village, about May 1st, [illegible] ow and one two year-old heifer. [illegible] ark brown, nearly black, heifer [illegible] d. Any one returning same [illegible] information as will lead to their recovery will be rewarded.

WM. HENRY HOWARD.
Madoc, May 29th, 1888.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179 I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Monday evening, in the Lodge Room, Wilson Block, at eight o'clock sharp. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

J. MOUNCEY, Secretary. E. L. WEISS, Noble Grand.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Licensed County Auctioneer, also for the city of Belleville. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.
Orders may be left at the REVIEW Office.

E. GUSS PORTER,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. Office—opposite New Post Office, Bridge Street.
Private money to loan at lowest rates

LEONARD & O'BRIEN,

BARRISTERS. Office over the Telegraph Office, Belleville. Money to loan on farm and village properties at lowest rates.
CHAS. J. LEONARD. | S. O'BRIEN.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,

SOLICITOR of the Supreme Court, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Agent for the "National Investment Loaning Society," of Toronto. Office in the Victoria Block, Madoc. Branch office in the village of Tweed. 427

F. E. O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
HEAD OFFICE—Over Dominion Bank, Front St., Belleville.
BRANCH OFFICE—Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc, Mr. John W. Blair, manager.
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Mr. O'Flynn will be in his Madoc office at any time by appointment.

DOUGALL & STEWART,

BARRISTER, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan on Farms.

O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC,

Ashley Block, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL, Q.C. | D. E. K. STEWART

Money to Loan.

COMPANY and private funds to loan at lowest rates. No commission.

D. E. K. STEWART,
507 Solicitor, Madoc

JOHN DALE,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Office—Residence, Durham St., Madoc.

A. F. WOOD,

Land, Loan, & Commission Agency

OFFICE—Second door south of Masonic Hall. Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

J. R. IRISH, L. D. S.

The only Licensed Dentist that visits MADOC, arrives at the WINDSOR HOUSE every Tuesday at one o'clock and stops until the next morning.
Can furnish better material and work and for a less fee than if remaining in the place the whole time. The vitalized air used for extracting teeth without pain, and the new local anaesthetics.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

THE BEST Hotel in the town. This Hotel has been lately refitted and repainted. We can give increased accommodation to the traveling public. First class sample rooms. Choice liquors and cigars. Excellent attention paid to guests. Good stabling and attentive hostlers. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage, as you will find this second to no hotel in the county.

ROBT. SIMMONS, Prop.
Madoc, Aug. 14th, 1887. 19-1y

MAYNOOTH HOUSE,

(late P. Green's old stand, Maynooth.)

THIS HOUSE is situated in one of the best districts for hunting, fishing, &c., and has been all refitted. Furniture new. Bar always supplied with the best brand of wines, liquors, cigars, &c. Good stabling accommodation, and attentive hostlers. Charges moderate. Parties travelling will consult their own interest by calling at the above hotel.

JAMES McCAW,
Manager.
Maynooth, June 1st, 1887. 9 1y

C. Fraser Aylsworth, Jr.

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, &c.,
MADOC - P. O.

Orders by mail should state *place* and *character* of Survey that the above Surveyor may consult as to *original monuments* and *former Surveys*, his extensive field notes of Sixty Years' Practice, of the late John Emerson, and also the field notes of C. F. Aylsworth, Sr., thereby saving *time* and *expense* and securing *correctness* of Surveys.
Residence at
544 C F AYLSWORTHS

FARM.

In putting out onion sets have the ground very fine and simply place them on the row, slightly pressing them down, leaving the greater portion of the tops above the surface. Where onions are cultivated in large quantities the sets are thinly scattered in the rows without regard to regularity, and thinly covered.

While strawberries are throwing out runners earth between rows should be kept very loose, and all the grass and weeds removed from around the old plants, even if it become necessary to hand pull them out, as the strawberry needs plenty of moisture, of which it is deprived when the rows are thick with weeds.

The *Field and Farm* says: "We predict that Colorado will have three million pounds more wool in 1888 than it had in 1887. The flocks have been increasing, and the young sheep coming on are an improvement in breed over the older ones. The two-year-old half-breed Merinos will many of them ship eight and nine pounds."

The Indians had no almanacs, nor any means of knowing the day of the month. But their rule for planting corn was a very simple and good one, and that was when the leaves of the hickory or butternut were of the size of squirrels' ears. At this time the ground has become warm enough to germinate the seed and push it forward. Corn is a semi-tropical plant, and more impatient of cold than the smaller grains.

Mr. Powell, in Mass. Ploughman: "All I ask of farmers is that they try the old Dominique fowls. They are good layers, good sitters and good fowls for the table."——Prof. Johnson, Mich. Ag. College: "After repeated trials with many of the so-called new and improved varieties of oats, I am compelled to say that, in my judgment, not one of them is superior, if equal, to the common white oat for general cultivation. In yield and quality of grain and straw, it has year after year made a most favorable showing in comparison with any of the new and much advertised sorts." Has Prof. Johnson ever tried Schonen?——New England Farmer: "Dr. Geo. Bowen, of Woodstock, Connecticut, some years ago began experiments in a small way in planting the nuts and seeds of our native forest trees. He learned that if a board be placed in the bottom of the trench in which the seeds are planted, the would-be tap-root will be turned from its downward course and will become more branched and fibrous, making a better tree to transplant.——"Ownership of a garden promotes temperance, as idleness supports the saloon."——Farm Journal: "Now, good woman, be sure and take an afternoon nap every day. This will keep the second wife at bay."

ANXIOUS TO BE HANGED.

A Murderer Who Says He Longs to Die and Go to Meet His Victims.

Charles Henry Riedel was convicted of murder in the first degree before the courts of New Castle County, Del., for the brutal killing of his wife and young son in September last. The trial was begun on Monday last and the prosecution was able to fasten the crime upon the prisoner directly and to prove that he had frequently confessed to committing the deed. The defence set up the plea of insanity and established its claim to the evident satisfaction of the Court, as inferred by the charge of Chief Justice Comegys, through the testimony of local physicians and experts in nervous diseases and mental disorders. In view of the Court's instruction the verdict was a great surprise.

The murder was perhaps the most brutal crime ever committed in the state. Riedel and his wife were weavers, and had been employed in the Arlington Mills, of this city. The latter was in a delicate condition, and was laid off by her employers, and the husband, taking umbrage at his wife's discharge, also quit work. He made threats upon several occasions to shoot two or three of the mill bosses, but never took any steps toward carrying them into execution. The day of the murder he spent with some friends in Philadelphia and returned early in the evening with his wife and son. After they had gone to bed he left the house, procured a pistol, and returning while they were sleeping soundly, pressed the weapon against their foreheads and blew out their brains. He then attempted his own life, firing two bullets into his head, but while neither served to produce fatal results, they rendered him unconscious and made him helpless.

After his arrest he freely confessed the crime and gave as his excuse that he had determined to take his own life and did not want to leave his wife and child alone and unprovided for in this world. Riedel heard the verdict of the jury this morning without the slightest sign of emotion or feeling. He sat unmoved when his doom was pronounced, but did not betray the least indication of fear. After he had been returned to his cell he conversed freely with Your correspondent, and expressed himself delighted with the finding of the jury. It was just exactly as he had desired, wished and hoped for, and requested that his counsel be notified to urge the Court to fix the execution for the earliest possible date. The condemned man is anxious to be reunited with his murdered wife and son, and fears there may be some delay through the formalities of the court which may postpone the joyfully anticipated meeting. During the interview he expressed the deepest love for the victims of his crime and regards the State's taking any cognizance of the affair as a piece of unwarranted interference. He holds to the theory that his wife and child were his own exclusive property and that his right to make whatever disposition of them he desired should be unquestioned.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's Arduous Task.

Speaking of Sir Morell Mackenzie, a writer in *Life*, London, remarks that few people except the initiated can have any idea of the arduousness of the duties which his position as the German Court imposes upon him. To all intents and purposes, the gifted specialist is a prisoner at the palace, for confidence placed in his skill is so great that the Emperor and Empress cannot endure the thought of his absence from their immediate vicinity; and when, in addition to his ceaseless attention, he is daily subjected to the most venomous and unmerited attacks, it can be easily understood how great is the strain, both mental and physical, to which he is exposed.

A Fight With Pirates.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The steamer City of Peking, which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama yesterday, brings additional information in regard to the wrecking of the steamer San Pablo, near Turnabout Island, in the Channel of Formosa a month ago. The captain's statement is as follows:—On Monday evening the vessel ran into a thick fog. He kept the ship on her course, though precautions were taken to keep continually sounding. On Tuesday morning at 3.30 the San Pablo struck a sunken rock ten miles north of Turnabout. It was impossible to back the ship off, as the two holds and coal bunkers were filled with water and there was danger of the vessel capsizing. It was decided that it was hopeless to attempt to save the steamer or cargo, consequently the passengers and crew took to the boats and made for Turnabout Lighthouse, whence they were conveyed to Shanghai. Just before the lifeboats were ready to be lowered a swarm of Chinese piratical junks came from the neighboring mainland. The queer-looking vessels sailed in line of battle, and Capt. Reed, realising the danger his charges were in, made preparation to repel the attack.

THE PIRATES,

however, came in such overwhelming numbers that before any demonstration could be made on board the spiking vessel the pirates were climbing up the ship's sides. They were led by a man armed with a cutlass and a large revolver. His shipmates were also very heavily armed. Capt. Reid passed revolvers and guns among the passengers and crew and after a furious fusilade the Coolies were beaten off. They rallied, however, and made a second and

MORE DESPERATE ATTEMPT

to board the San Pablo, which was fast settling in the water. Some of the pirates gained the main deck in spite of the gallant stand of the passengers and crew and were swarming toward the promenade deck, where the detenders were busy firing and reloading, when Capt. Reed brought the ship's hose pipes into requisition. The long coils of hose were manned by the crew and instantly the pirates were again put to flight, the torrents of boiling water from the pipes sweeping many of them off the decks into the sea. The Coolies then beat a retreat, and drawing their vessels up in line cruised half a mile off the sinking vessel with the evident intention of waiting for its abandonment. During the fight Capt. Reid imprisoned all the Chinese among his crew, with the Chinese passengers, in the forehold for fear they would aid their countrymen. As soon as possible the passengers, mail and specie, were put into the San Pablo's boats, and then all bore away for land. When only a short distance from the wreck they saw the pirates set sail and rush upon the Pablo. They clambered over the ship's sides with grappling hooks and were soon masters of one of the finest boats that ever sailed the Pacific. Whether by accident or design, they soon

SET FIRE TO THE SHIP,

and when last seen smoke was pouring from the wreck in great clouds. In a few days tugs were sent to the relief of the San Pablo, but they found only the hulk, burned to the water edge and stripped of everything valuable. It is estimated that at least a score of pirates lost their lives in the fight with Capt. Reid and his men. During the battle the women and children who were on board the San Pablo sought the staterooms, where they were in constant fear not only of falling into the hands of the pirates but fof being drowned in the water which was filling the ship.

Labor Troubles.

Here are some suggestive facts taken by an English paper from the report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry into the material condition of the working classes:—

A young married girl of 17 said, in reply to questions: "My work in the coal pits begins at 5 o'clock in the morning and ends between 9 and 11 at night. I load from 60 to 70 cars every day, and I earn 2f. (20d.) a day. I went regularly to school from my 8th to my 12th year. I could read once, but I have forgotten it all now."

A married woman said: "The week before last my husband earned 13f. (11s.). He had never earned a larger sum in a week. It is impossible for us to live upon such a wage. When I have bought our food and firing the whole wage is spent; it is not enough to cover rent and clothing."

The mother of a family replied: "I scarcely know the taste of meat."

Another young girl said that her working day in the pits began at 4.30 or 5 a.m., and closed at 11 p.m., for which she received 1f. (80c.) to 2f.

A younger sister left off work at 6 p.m., but she only earned 1f. 50c. (1s. 3d.)

The president asked each of them, "What nourishment do you have? Do you often take meat?"

One girl replied: "Three months ago we had some meat on our table; I have never tasted any since."

Another said: "I take a bottle of water with the fruit every morning; I cannot afford coffee."

The president asked an old workman, who had spent his life in the pits, why no effort had been made by them to bring their condition before the notice of the public.

"I would gladly have given evidence," said he, "but I know that I should be dismissed if I told any story about the works. My comrades have urged me to speak for them, as I have had so long an experience. But I was afraid to do it."

His present wages are 2f. a day (1s. 8d.). When he was younger and stronger he used to earn the sum of 2f. 50c. a day.

The president inquired if he found regular wages or piecework the more profitable.

"The day wage is miserable," said the old man, "but piecework is no better, for if the overseers find that the man earns more by piecework the terms are at once lowered."

Boston Budget: This nation, since its birth, has owned 900,000,000 of acres of available public land. Nominal settlers have only had one-third of it, though about 160,000,000 acres have been turned over to the states. The railway kings have gobbled more than one-third of this magnificent domain, mainly through corrupt legislation. We are glad to note the determination on the part of our present government to right at least a small percentage of these wrongs. Secretary Lamar has already ordered the restoration of nearly 30,000,000 acres of land, held by various railroads, to be opened to settlement under the homestead law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The lumber cut on the Machias River, Me. is larger this year than for ten years past.

Ishmael Weaver, a colored man, who died at Barnesville, Ga, recently, was the father of seventy-two children, of whom fifty-two sons were able-bodied farm hands when he died.

A scientific journal says that there is no properly recorded instance of a railroad locomotive ever attaining a speed greater than eighty miles an hour, and that higher speeds are mythical.

The Zilvern Kruis, the first Dutch man-of-war to enter the Golden Gate in fifteen years, is lying off San Francisco. She is a training ship, on her way to Japan, China, and the Dutch colonies in India, where she will make a prolonged stay.

Miss Kate Bishop, an actress in Australia, wears a silver bracelet on the left arm night and day. Her only sister locked it there before she sailed for America to get married. The ship went down with all hands, and the key is with the drowned girl.

Seven-year old Willie McConnell of San Francisco found a bottle of whiskey and tasted the contents. He liked it, and drank over half a pint. He became tipsy, then ill, and in a few hours died in great agony, in spite of the best efforts of a good doctor to save him.

Harmony, Me, is excited over the report that Chesley Bean, who quit Harmony forty-seven years ago, and has never been heard of since, had recently died in Texas, leaving 11,000,000 worth of property. His sistes and two nephews are the only heirs known.

The hard soda soaps are preferable to the soft potash soaps for toilet purposes, as the quality of all soaps depends upon the character of their constituents and the thoroughness of their saponification. Good soaps most not contain free-alkali or any foreign irritating substances.

One of the most remarkable mechanical changes of the day is the setting aside of steel and the readoption of iron for some of the most important parts of locomotives on many railroads. It is only comparatively an few years since the change was made, on most roads, from iron to steel.

Gertrude Cunningham, of Bangor, caught her hand in the mangler at the Bangor Laundry, and the hand and wrist were stripped of skin and flesh. The hand has been saved by skin grafting, three young woman friends of the girl having allowed 108 pieces of skin to be taken from their persons for her benefit.

Several enthusiastic Boston gentlemen have invented a new method for using the surplus in the United States Treasury. They propose to abolish usury or interest by having the Government establish depositaries of money at all necessary points, to loan money without interest to all who can give security.

The largest iron casting ever attempted in America was recently made at Bethlehem, Pa. It was the base for the steel compressor to be used in the new gun steel works, and 124 tons of molten metal were used. It will be some weeks before the huge casting will be cool enough to examine.

One night recently, in Montreal, as a French-Canadian carter was driving along, he suddenly dropped from his seat in an unconscious state. He was removed to Notre Dame Hospital, and it was found that he was suffering from nicotine poisoning, caused by swallowing a piece of tobacco.

Planter Hotter of City Point, Miss., was ploughing when he heard a panther in a thicket near by. He got his gun, mounted his mule, rode in pursuit, overtook the beast, and shot it dead. As he was examining it the mule suddenly took fright, and, rearing up, struck viciously at the dead panther, but, instead, hit his master, who at last accounts was likely to die.

The Bishop of London is one of the wittiest men of the day. He once went to see one of his parishioners, a lady with a prodigious family, which had recently been increased. As he rose to leave the lady stopped him with: "But you haven't seen my last baby." "No," he quickly replied, "and I never expect to!" Then he fled.

Four years ago the body of S. O. Gillette was buried in the City Cemetery of Augusta, Ga. The other day it was disinterred to be placed in another part of the cemetery. Then it was found that the body had been completely petrified. The face was a trifle shrunken and a shade or so darker than in life, and when one of the workmen accidentally struck it, it gave out a metallic sound.

George Gray of Plymouth, Me. was performing on the cross bar of the big barn door the other day, and as he hung head downward the bar broke. His head, in the fall, went between the door sill and a log, and had he not been caught by a man standing near undoubtedly his neck would have been broken. As it was, his spine was injured in such a way that he cannot sit up, nor move his head, except with his hands.

The amnesty granted by Kaiser Frederick has brought home from the German prisons two French soldiers who had been given up for dead. Two prisoners in the war of 1870 committed assaults on German soldiers, and were sentenced to long terms of incarceration in fortresses without being allowed to communicate with their friends. Now, on reaching home, one finds his wife married, with a large family, and the other finds a boy of 18, who was born on the eve of his father's going to the war.

SUMMER SMILES.

Ancient Greece—Old butter.

Butchers are great hands to "cut up."

The saddest words of tongue or pen—"There's too many women and not enough men!"

Young Man—"Will you give assent to my marriage with your daughter, sir?" Old Man (firmly): "No, sir; not a cent."

A boarding-house keeper announces in one of the papers that he has "a cottage to let containing eight rooms and an acre of land."

"What," said a lady, "do you think of platonic love?" "Madam," replied the gentleman, "it is like all other tonics—very exciting."

A frugal wife said to the doctor who was cutting open the shirt of her husband who had just fallen from apoplexy: "Please cut along the seam, doctor."

"Don't call me 'ducky,' John," said a fat bride to her husband. "It's too suggestive." "Why, precious?" "Because ducks always waddle, you know."

ASTONISHING FEATS.

By an Old Juggler in India.

While traveling through India, between Surat and Nagpore, my body servant one day informed me that a great juggler and snake charmer wished to have the honor of showing me something of his skill.

My servant withdrew and presently returned with a small, withered old man, about whom I saw nothing remarkable except the eyes, which were small, black and piercing, and seemed to have lightning imprisoned in them. I do not know whether the man could see me in the dark like a cat, but there was at times that peculiar fiery appearance of the balls which is so often observable in night-prowling animals.

He wore a white vest, Turkish trousers, a kind of crimson petticoat worked with strange device, a turban of many colors and morocco shoes pointed and turned up at the toes. His arms and neck were bare, and with the exception of a couple of heavy gold rings in his ears, he displayed no extraneous ornaments. His age I judged to be 60, and his short mustache was almost white. He made a slow salaam and then suddenly produced—from where I did not see and cannot tell—a large ball of twine, which he appeared to toss in my lap, keeping hold of the one end, so that it unrolled the whole distance between him and me—at least ten feet—saying as he did so:

"Will your excellency please examine what you see?"

Now, I honestly aver that I saw that ball of twine when he threw it as plainly as I ever saw anything in my life—saw it come toward me, saw it unroll and apparently drop into my lap, so that I brought my knees quickly together to catch it, and yet when I put my hand down to take it, and looked down for it, it was not there—nothing was there, and at the same instant I perceived the juggler dancing it on the end of his finger.

A WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION.

"Does your excellency think I have it?" he said.

And before I could answer I saw in place of the ball a beautiful large red rose, which he was balancing by the stem—and yet he had not altered his position in the least, nor scarcely stirred a finger. While yet I looked, I saw in his right hand a cup and in his left a rose. He stepped forward a few feet, laid the rose down on the ground, and placed the cup over it.

Here, it will be observed, there was no machinery to assist him—no table with its false top, concealed compartments and confederate, to perhaps effect a change, as we see similar tricks performed in a place fitted by a magician for the purpose—but only my own quarters, in the full light of day, with myself closely watching every movement, within five feet of him, and my attendants grouped around almost as near.

Having covered the rose with a cup—as I would be willing to take my oath, for I saw the rose distinctly as the hollow vessel, held by the top, went slowly down over it—the conjurer resumed his former place, and said:

"Will your excellency be kind enough to lift the cup and see what is under it?"

Of course I would have wagered a heavy sum that the rose was still there for one thing, because, expecting some trick, I had kept my eye on it to the last moment, and was certain there was no possibility of its being removed after a hand had let go of the cup at the top.

I complied with the request, stepped forward and raised the cup, but instantly dropped it with a cry of terror—for there, instead of the rose, was one of the little deadly green serpents of India, coiled up and ready to spring, with its small glistening eyes fixed intently on mine. Snakes of any kind are my horror, and this one not only horrified me, but all my attendants, who with cries of alarm enlarged the circle very rapidly, for they knew its bite to be fatal.

"It is perfectly harmless, your excellency," grinned the old man, walking up to it, lifting it by the neck, putting its head in his mouth and allowing it to run down his throat.

THE TUBE AND TWINE.

He next produced a tube that looked like brass, about two feet long and half an inch in diameter, and next the ball of twine again. Where these things came from or went to I could not tell. They seemed to be in his hands when he wanted them but I never observed his hands passing near his dress either when they appeared or disappeared. When I looked for the cup that I had lifted from the snake it was gone, and yet neither myself nor any of my attendants had seen this wonderful man pick it up. It was indeed jugglery, if not magic, of the most unquestionable kind.

Through the brass tube the conjurer passed one end of the twine, which he put between his teeth. He then put the tube between his lipes, threw back his head and held it perpendicularly, with the ball of twine at the upper end. Then suddenly the ball began to turn, and turn rapidly, and gradually grow smaller, till it entirely disappeared, as if the twine had run off on a reel. What turned it or where it went to no one could see. The juggler then set the other end up, and a new ball began to form on the top, but apparently ribbon of half an inch in width and different colors. These rolled up as if on a bobbin, till it formed a wheel two or three inches in diameter, when the performer seemed to toss ribbon and tube over his shoulder, and that was the last I saw of either.

He next produced what appeared to be the same cup I had lifted from the snake, showing something that appeared to be an egg, advanced the same as before and placed the latter on the ground and the former over it, and again requested me to open it, which I declined to do fearing I should see another serpent or something equally terrifying.

At this he took up the cup himself and appeared to throw it in the air, and there sat in its place a beautiful dove, which flew up and alighted on his shoulder. He took it into his hand and muttered over some unintelligible words, seemed to cram it into his mouth and that was the last I saw of hat also.

Here are three items of interest about women: The Rev. Carrie J. Bartlett, who used to be a Minneapolis newspaper woman, has been for nearly two years the pastor of a Unitarian church at Sioux Falls, Minn., and under her ministration the congregation has steadily increased. Edith Martineau, the niece of Harriet Martineau, has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Water Colorists. England's leading woman doctor is Mrs. Garrett Anderson, who has a practice worth $50,000.

A Patch of Moss.

Mungo Park tells us that he once lost his way in a desert in Africa, and saw no escape before him from starvation and death. Suddenly he caught sight of a patch of moss growing in the sand. Its strength and beauty startled him, in this unexpected place, as something almost miraculous. "I went on my way comforted," he says. "I knew that the Power which had made and protected that bit of moss could and would care for me."

A great English naturalist, when dying, expressed the same idea.

"I know nothing of heaven," he said; "but I have learned the infinite wisdom and love of the Power who gave its gills to the fish, and I am not afraid to trust myself in His hands."

Job, questioning the Almighty as to the reason of his suffering, was bidden to go back to nature for proofs of the eternal order and love underlying all things. No other answer was given to him.

These men, living close to Nature, with keen appreciation of her beauty and order, were touched more nearly through her by the Infinite justice and mercy of the Creator than they would have been by any human logic.

To the majority of men, the hearing of sermons and public worship are the shortest way to God. They are, however, too apt to forget that there is any other. They neglect to teach their children to understand the beauty in a spear of grass, the reason for the red color of the rose, the curve in the foot of the fly, or any other detail of the vast and perfect movement which we call Nature; and they show them nothing of the Eternal Power behind this movement.

"There are many voices in the world and none of them are without significance." These voices, each in its own language, are intended to tell us of the justice and love of our heavenly Father. If we close our ears to any of them, we by so much shut ourselves out from His help on our journey to Him.

An Ingenious Chinese Toy.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says: —Messrs. E. Claudel & Bro., 142 Canal street, have just received from San Francisco a wonderful piece of workmanship, which is a striking evidence of the patience, skill and ingenuity of the natives of the celestial empire. It is intended as an easter offering—an egg, but little larger than a turkey's and, to outward appearance, nothing but such an egg as might be picked up in any farmyard. But inside the shell there is such a delicate mechanism that an accurate description of it is well nigh impossible, and to get a fair idea of the limits to which human skill may reach it is necessary to see this marvel. The eggshell is divided into two parts, but so closely and skillfully are they joined that the naked eye fails to discover the line of junction. The tiny works by which its different parts are operated are a lot of microscopic springs and diminutive wheels, so small that the largest of the lot hardly rivals in size those small spangles which are used in gold lace embroidery.

The arrangement is such that once in each hour the two shells, which are hinged at the base, fly apart with a spring, displaying to view a gorgeous tulip, so artistically and truthfully coloured that one can hardly believe that it has not been plucked from a flower-bed instead of being a production of art. The petals of the tulip slowly unfold, opening one after the other, until the flower is full blown. Within it stands a wee church, with belfry, on the outside of which is a small dial plate, where the tiniest hands point the hour. The latter are so very small that, placed next to them, the finest needle seems monstrous. The hour strikes with a fairy-like tinkling, the church slowly revolves on its axis, when the rear comes to view, exposing the works to the sight. Then the petals of the tulip fold together again, the shells of the egg rejoin, and for another hour the whole seems to be uninitiated beholder nothing but a common egg.

Wills that are not Wills.

The litigation over Mr. Tilden's will ought to be a lesson to wealthy men to be their own executors. If he could not control the disposition of his own property after death who can? He was noted for his ability and shrewdness as a lawyer. He had ample time and the best legal talent of the country at his command. His will was drawn with great care, for it was an elaborate document, which was intended to control the disposal of millions. He desired to found a great public charity. But it seems that there is a strong probability that his intention will fail because of some obscure technicality of the law. The court of appeals has decided that "a valid trust clause of a will must be so specific in its terms that the beneficiary can come into court and demand its enforcement." Mr. Tilden devised about $5,000,000 for a library and educational institution; but also directed that the trustees might, if they deemed it expedient, apply this money to such charitable, educational and scientific purposes as in their judgment would most widely benefit mankind. This clause opens the door of doubt. The wide discretion given to the trustees makes it questionable whether their trust can be enforced. No man can by law be compelled to do that which is discretionary with him. If the trust clause fails the property will go to the heirs and the city of New York lose the benefit of this great bequest. The *Herald* says that there is reason to fear that subsequent rulings will confirm the fears that are entertained.

It seems to be difficult for a man of wealth to realize that there is no scheme possible by which he can retain after death a hold upon his property. Efforts to do so usually result in litigation. He who desires to establish a great charity should commence the work during his lifetime, as hundreds of cases like that of Mr. Tilden have shown. —[Chicago Times.

Mrs. Robert Milligan of Bridgeport, Ga. gave birth to her twenty-fifth child on May 10. The mother is 48 years old, and was married at 14 years of age. Her children include five sets of twins, and of the twenty-five twenty-one are living, the oldest being 33 years old. There are nine grandchildren.

Harmony, Me., is excited over the report that Chesley Bean, who quit Harmony forty-seven years ago, and has never been heard of since, had recently died in Texas, leaving $11,000,000 worth of property. His sister and two nephews are the only heirs known.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Fire at Annapolis, N. S., shortly after midnight on Monday, destroyed a number of business buildings and two houses, causing a loss of $30,000.

A Montreal hotel-keeper is suing the corporation for damages for property destroyed by roughs in his hotel on account of the alleged refusal of the police to protect him when called upon.

At a meeting of mutual benevolent societies in Ottawa it was decided to ask the Government to amend the Savings Bank Act, so as to allow benevolent societies to deposit to any amount, instead of limiting them to one thousand dollars.

A test case has been commenced in the Supreme Court at Montreal against the insurance combine on export cattle, an injunction having been applied for to restrain the Beaver line from carrying on an insurance business, being common carriers.

Lord Preston, it is understood, will proceed direct to Ottawa on his arrival in Canada, and after inspecting Rideau hall and pointing out any changes desired in the arrangements, will go away for summer sport while the changes are being made.

Tests made in various parts of the city of Kingston, by members of the Royal Military College staff, with a solar compass and an inclinometer, revealed remarkable variations in the dipping needle, indicating the existence of a large mass of magnetic rock or iron ore in the immediate vicinity.

A terrific explosion occurred early on Saturday morning in the new gasholder of the Montreal Gas Company's works at Hochelaga, by which five men were killed and several seriously injured. The building was completely wrecked and adjoining property badly damaged. The loss is estimated at about $260,000.

A Buctotche (N. B.) correspondent writes:—A curiosity in the shape of a setting hen acting the part of a mother to a litter of pigs is reported at St. Castine, about seven miles from here. It appears a sow had a litter of young pigs, and a hen had been setting close by. On discovery the eggs under the hen were found to be no good, and were taken away, whereupon the hen took up with the young pigs, covering them with her wings. She seems quite happy with her strange brood.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Russell Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., who is 74 years old, is cutting his third set of teeth.

The U. S. Senate resolved to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings relating to the Fisheries Treaty.

A Vermont minister has preached 121 funeral sermons, with net returns of two barrels of apples and a silver dollar.

Fears are entertained of an Indian outbreak at Oelrich, Dakota, and the residents and ranchmen are leaving the place.

The U. S. Consul-General at the Sandwich Islands says that large numbers of persons of leprous tendencies emigrate to the States.

An Augusta despatch states that some person broke into Mr. Blaine's house, overhauled his private papers and abstracted some of them.

A Skowhegan, Me., company, has introduced a new way of lasting in its mills. The soles are fastened with cement instead of tacks or pegs.

A colored man convicted of vagrancy was sold by auction on Friday at Marshall, Missouri, for a term of six month for six dollars and a half.

A St. Louis physician has cured a woman of chronic nervousness by compelling her to spend four weeks in a boiler factory, where she couldn't hear herself talk.

There are 130 miles of electric railroads in operation in the United States, and 150 more have been contracted for. The greatest area of miles is in Pennsylvania.

The New York *World* says Mr. Blaine has already written one of his friends positively refusing the use of his name as a Presidential candidate and declaring that he would not under any circumstances accept the nomination.

A Chicago police justice has made a funny legal blunder. He has built a fine house on another man's lot, and the man will neither buy it nor let him remove it. The surveyor got the wrong line, and the owner of the property wasn't saying a word.

A monster citizens' meeting was held on Sunday in Chicago to protest against the refusal of the city council to prohibit saloons within two hundred feet of churches and schools, at which it was decided to extend the demand to the closing of saloons on Sundays.

Philadelphia will soon begin to realize the benefits of the High License law. All the applications of saloon keepers have now been passed on, and whereas there are at present 6,940 grog-shops in the city there will be only 1,310 lincensed saloons after June 1.

There is a curious custom prevalent among the Negroes of Georgia as to their dead. The dead man is generally put into a cheap plank coffin and laid away in the grave with no ceremony whatever. A year afterwards a preacher's services are procured and the funeral sermon is preached amid weeping and wailing and other manifestations of grief.

FOREIGN.

An uprising has occurred on the island of Hayti, and a revolution is imminent.

A parliamentary return shows that 32 persons starved to death in London in 1887.

The Land Sub-Commission for Ulster has reduced a number of rents from 25 to 40 per cent.

Zanzibar advices report that Stanley and his forces were all well about the first of October.

A copious rainfall in Southern Russia has saved the crops, and an abundant harvest is ensured.

Emperor Frederick continues so well that all fears of his immediate demise have disappeared.

The Australian authorities are strictly enforcing the restrictive regulations against the Chinese.

All Jews, excepting merchants of the first guild, have been ordered to quit Moscow within a fortnight.

Germany and Austria are negotiating with each other for the adoption of common reprisals against Russia.

It is rumored that the Duke of Edinburgh is suffering from blood poisoning caused by the use of bad water at Gibraltar.

A Berlin report says that Russian soldiers have been drafted into the army tailoring factories on account of press of work.

The native press of India is excited over the alleged bad treatment of native women by Europeans and threatens retaliation.

Mr. Rider Haggard has gone to Iceland for a holiday, with the ulterior object of obtaining a new setting for his next novel.

The Birmingham, Eng., gun trade is reported to be in a poorer condition this season than for 27 years. There is an increased demand for revolvers.

Experiments are being made in London with a view to purifying the air of sewers by electrical discharges. The cost is said to be trifling and the results achieved are described as wonderful.

The French syndicate, organized to take the new Russian loan, has abandoned the project on the news of Germany's tariff reprisals.

From various reports which have been received it is estimated that 103 fishermen have been lost in the gale off the coast of Ireland.

Several of the wealthiest merchants of Moscow have been convicted of adulterating tea, and one of them has been banished to Siberia for life.

The Times' Rome correspondent has information that if one of the Irish bishops return to Ireland he would be boycotted and probably insulted.

A Gatling gun company has been formed at London, Eng., with a capital of $4,000,000. The company has an agreement with the American people which gives it exclusive control of all markets outside of the Western hemisphere.

Pain Cannot Stay

Where Polson's Nerviline is used. Composed of the most powerful pain subduing remedies known, Nerviline cannot fail to give prompt relief in rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pain in the back and side, and the host of painful affections, internal and external, arising from inflammatory action. A 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline will give sufficient proof of its superiority over every known remedy. Try Nerviline. Large bottles 25 cents; trial bottles only 10 cents.

What Ails You?

Do you have obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges from head and throat, sometimes profuse, acrid and watery, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; dull, heavy headache most of the time, with occasional "splitting headaches"; are your eyes weak, watery, or inflamed; is there ringing in the ears, with more or less deafness; do you have to hack, cough and gag, in your efforts to clear your throat in the morning; do you expectorate offensive matter, scabs from ulcers, perhaps tinged with blood; is your voice changed and is there a "nasal twang" to it; is your breath offensive; are your senses of taste and smell impaired? If you have all or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common and dangerous of maladies—chronic nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which is sold by druggists at only 50 cents, will cure it. The manufacturers of this wonderful remedy offer, in good faith, $500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure.

Misery follows the spendthrift, but dwells with the miser.

Detectives Wanted,

to ferret out and discover, if they can, a single case where Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been used for torpid liver, indigestion, impure blood, or consumption in its early stages, without giving immediate and permanent relief; provided, of course, that the directions have been reasonably well followed.

Speak what you think, be what you are, pay your debts of all kinds.

The voyage from maiden fair to womanhood is often attended with many perils. Mothers should insist upon their daughters being prepared with every means of safety. Universally acknowledged as the reliable "Life preserver" on this rough sea of uncertainties, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has averted many a disaster. It has rescued many a periled life! This popular remedy is prepared especially for Women. It is the only remedy of its class sold by druggists under a positive guarantee to give satisfaction. This guarantee has been faithfully carried out by the manufacturers for many years.

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with cheerfulness.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. Slocum, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others.

People who are subject to bad breath, foul coated tongue, or any disorder of the Stomach, can at once be relieved by using Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters, the old and tried remedy. Ask your Druggist.

Flies spy out wounds, bees the flowers; so do good men the merits and common men the faults.

Hub! Cough Cure cures in one minute.

A lie always needs a truth for a handle to it. The worst lies are those whose handle is true and whose blade is false.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Billiousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and their attendant evils, take at once a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

There is no happiness in this life without duty. A sense of duty always pursues us; it is omnipresent like the Deity.

Cingalese Hair Renewer restores grey and faded hair to its natural color and prevents falling out.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no one can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

Youth is the season, when natures soft and pliant grow together each becoming part of other, and colored by it thus becoming one in heart.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The opium habit, dipsomania, the morphine habit, nervous prostration caused by the use of tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain, etc., premature old age, loss of vitality caused by over-exertion of the brain, and loss of natural strength, from any cause whatever. Men—young, old or middle-aged—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or any cause not mentioned above, send your address and 10 cents in stamps for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, of *Diseases of Man*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. Lubon 47 Wellington street East, Toronto Ont.

A. P. 401

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

A NERVE TONIC.

George W. Bouton, Stamford, Conn., says: "For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the valuable remedy that Paine's Celery Compound cured me. *It is* a valuable remedy. Long may it live. Let any one write to me for advice."

AN ALTERATIVE.

Alonzo Abbott, Windsor, Vt., says: "I believe Paine's Celery Compound saved my life. My trouble seemed to be an internal humor. Before I used it I was covered with an eruption from 'head to heel.' The eruption is rapidly healing, and I am five hundred per cent. better every way."

A LAXATIVE.

A. C. Bean, White River Junction, Vt., says: For two years past I have been a great sufferer from kidney and liver troubles, attended with dyspepsia and constipation. Before I began to take Celery Compound it seemed as though *everything* ailed me. Now I can say *nothing* ails me.

A DIURETIC.

George Abbott, Sioux City, Iowa, says: "I have been using Paine's Celery Compound and it has done me more good for kidneys and lame back than any other medicine I have ever taken.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circular.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
Montreal, P. Q.

BERKSHIRE PIGS, with pedigree—$5 00.
W. W. SCOTT, Moorefield, Ont.

CANOES. Send for Ill. Catalogue. WM. ENGLISH, Peterboro, Ont.

PATENTS procured, Patent Attorneys, and experts Est'd 1867. Donald C. Ridout & Co., Toronto.

KNITTING MACHINES Creelman Bros., Georgetown, Ont.

PATENTS For Sale—Illustrated descriptive Catalogue free. R. Chamberlin, Toronto

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expense paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

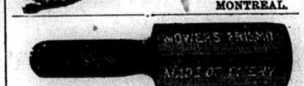
Bicycles!

120

Second-Hand Bicycles and Tricycles.

Send for List. New Catalogue ready in April.

A. T. LANE,
MONTREAL.

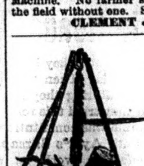


Will Sharpen the Knife without removing it from the Machine. No farmer should send his machine into the field without one. Sample by mail, 30c.
CLEMENT & Co., Toronto.

—CHAMPION—

STUMP & STONE

—EXTRACTOR—



SIX years' trial, and over 5,000 in use has proved this machine the best; 6 sizes. Send for Circular.

S. S. KIMBALL,
Inventor and Manufacturer,
577 Craig st.
P.O. Box 945, Montreal, P.Q

WALKER BUTTER WORKERS—Store-Keeper's and others engaged in Butter business will save time and money, by investing. Three sizes. Prices on application.
JAS. PARK & SON, Toronto.

THE TORONTO SILVER PLATE CO

—Manufacturers of the highest grades of—

SILVER - PLATED WARES

TRADE MARK.

—FACTORIES and SALESROOM:—

420 to 426 King St. West, TORONTO

E. G. GOODERHAM, Manager. J. C. COPP, Sec. Treas.

YOUNG MEN

Desiring to obtain a Business Education, or become proficient in Shorthand and Typewriting, should attend the

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Arcade, Yonge street, Toronto.
For Circulars, etc., Address C. O'DEA, Secretary

MONEY TO LOAN on Farms. Lowest Rates. No delay. Correspondence solicited. E. W. D. BUTLER, Financial Agt., *Established 1860.* 72 King st. E., Toronto.

Toronto Cutting School—Scientific and reliable systems taught whereby stylish, perfect-fitting garments are produced. Cutters having trouble should secure my systems and ensure future success. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Shirt system taught separate. A rare chance for young men to acquire a lucrative profession. S. CORRIGAN, Prop., 122 Yonge Street. Terms on application.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.—Beaver Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between Montreal and Liverpool. Saloon tickets, Montreal to Liverpool, $40, $50, and $60. Return tickets, $80, $90, and $110, according to steamer and accommodation. Intermediate, $30; Round trip tickets, $60. Steerage, $20, Round trip tickets, $40. For further particulars and to secure births, apply to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal, or to the Local Agents in the different Twons and Cities.

GUELPH Business College, Guelph, Ont.—This popular Institution, now in its 4th year, is doing a grand work for the Education of young men and women in those branches, a knowledge of which is so essential to the intelligent and successful management of practical affairs. Its graduates are everywhere giving signal proof of the thoroughness of their training, and bearing grateful testimony to the monetary value of its course of study. The Fourth Annual Circular giving full information will be mailed free. Address M. MacCormick, Principal.

Safes! FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF, and Vault Doors, kept constantly in stock. A number of Second-hand Safes at low prices.

J. & J. TAYLOR,
Toronto Safe Works.

BEAVER LINE of STEAMSHIPS,

—Sailing Weekly Between—

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

Saloon Tickets, $40, $50, $60. Return, $80, $90, $110, Intermediate, $30; Steerage, $20. Apply to
H. E. MURRAY, Gen'l. Manager,
1 Custom House Square, MONTREAL.

Water PURE LIVING STREAM. AUGERS, bore 20 feet per hour. Also Rock Drills—Hand, Horse, or Steam Power. Send for Catalogue.
Laidlaw Manufacturing Co.,
Hamilton, Ont.

BICYCLES. TEN DIFFERENT MAKES. PRICES $12 TO $175. CHAS. ROBINSON & CO. 22 CHURCH ST. TORONTO. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE RUDGE. SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE.

—BARGAINS IN—

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES. Send For List.

Merchants, Butchers AND TRADERS generally

We want a Good Man in your locality to pick up

CALF SKINS

for us. Cash Furnished on satisfactory guaranty. Address, C. S. PAGE, Hyde Park, Vermont, U.S.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter, N. Y., and the Shoe and Leather Review, Chicago, the leading trade papers of the U.S. in the Hide line, have sent their representatives to investigate Mr. Page's business, and after a thorough examination and comparison, the Reporter gives him this endorsement:

"We believe that in extent of light-weight raw material collected and carried, Mr. Page holds the lead of any competitor and that his present stock is the largest held by any house in this country."

And the Review says:

"After a most thorough investigation of Mr. Page's business, as compared with others in same line, we have become fully satisfied that in his specialty, light weight stock, he is unquestionably the largest dealer in this country, while in superiority of quality, he is confessedly at the head."

QUERY: If Mr. Page's business is the largest in its line in the United States, is it not the best possible proof of his ability to pay highest prices? If he did not do so, would he naturally get more Skins than any of his competitors in the same line?

Young Men

SUFFERING from the effects of early evil habits, the result of ignorance and folly, who find themselves weak, nervous and exhausted; also Middle-Aged and Old Men who are broken down from the effects of abuse or over-work, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, send for and read M. V. Lubon's Treatise on the Diseases of Men. The book will be sent sealed to any address on receipt of two 3c. stamps. Address
M. V. LUBON, Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Nervous Debility.

DR. GRAY'S Specific has been used for the past fifteen years, with great success, in the treatment of Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from excesses, over-worked brain, loss of vitality, ringing in the ears, palpitation, etc. For sale by all druggists. Price $1 per box, or 6 boxes for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet on application.
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto.

Story OF THE BIBLE—By Charles Foster. Profusely Illustrated—Sales marvellous—Nearly 400,000. Send $1.50 for a copy and go to work. Agents Wanted. Address.
A. G. WATSON, Manager,
Toronto Willard Tract Depository, Toronto.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships

Sailing during winter from Portland every Thursday and Halifax every Saturday to Liverpool, and in summer from Quebec every Saturday to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers for Scotland and Ireland; also from Baltimore, via Halifax and St. John's, N. F., to Liverpool fortnightly during summer months. The steamers of the Glasgow lines sail during winter to and from Halifax, Portland, Boston and Philadelphia; and during summer between Glasgow and Montreal weekly; Glasgow and Boston weekly, and Glasgow and Philadelphia fortnightly.

For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore; S. Cunard & Co., Halifax; Shea & Co., St. John's, N. F.; Wm. Thompson & Co., St. John, N. B.; Allan & Co., Chicago; Love & Alden, New York; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Wm. Brookie, Philadelphia; H. A. Allen, Portland, Boston, Montreal.

MAY APPLE BLOOD SYRUP

THE greatest discovery of the present age for Regulating the bowels, and Curing all Blood Liver and Kidney Complaints. A perfect Blood Purifier. A few in Hamilton who have been benifited by its use; Mrs. M. Keenan, 192 Robert St., cured of Erysipelas of 2 yrs. standing; Robt. Cornell, 24 south street, daughter cured of Epileptic fits after 6 years sufferings; Jennie Birrel, 55 Walnut Street, cured of Weakness and Lung Trouble; John Wood, 95 Cathcart St., cured of Liver Complaint and Billiousness, used only 3 fifty-cent bottles; Mrs. J. Beal, 6 Augusta St., troubled for years with Nervous Prostration, two small bottles gave her great relief. Sold at 50c. All.
F. F. DALLEY & CO., Proprietors.

Whaley, Royce & Co.
283 Yonge Street,
Toronto.
The Cheapest Place in Canada for
BAND IRSTRUMENTS.
New and Second-hand.
Agents for
"BESSON" and "HIGHAM"
Band & Orchestra MUSIC.
REPAIRING of BAND INSTRUMENTS a specialty.
Send for Catalogue.

I CURE FITS!

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

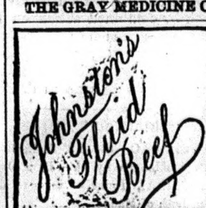
A life long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

BREADMAKER'S YEAST

ALWAYS AHEAD!

BREAD made with this Yeast took first prizes at 132 Township and County Fairs in Ontario in 1887, at such places as Flesherton, Markham, Whitby, etc. Over 10,000 ladies have sent us letters and postal cards to say that it is superior to any yeast ever used by them. It makes the lightest, whitest, sweetest and most wholesome bread, buns, rolls and buckwheat cakes. Directions in each package with full instructions.

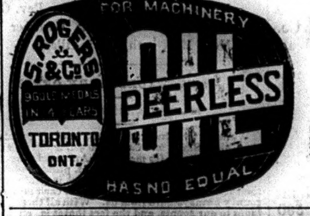
TAKE NO OTHER. PRICE 5 CENTS.



JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

This Valuable Meat Preparation supplies every element of Meat that nourishes and sustains life. It is Meat Itself, and contains 50 Per Cent. of Flesh-Forming Material. Invalids and convalescents cannot take any Food that will so quickly strengthen and repair the tissues wasted by disease.

Highly Recommended
By the Medical Faculty



There are many imitations of

"Peerless"

MACHINE OIL,

but none equal it in lubricating properties. Farmers, Millmen, etc., find none equal to the genuine Peerless made by

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., TORONTO.

Sold by dealers everywhere.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASS'N.

CAPITAL AND FUNDS NOW OVER $3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - 15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

A HOME COMPANY. ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1871.

To this date, October 31, 1887, there has been returned:

To the heirs of Policy-holders (death claims)	$649,249 00
To the holders of matured Endowment Policies	26,492 63
To Policy-holders on surrender of Policies	98,656 00
To Policy-holders for Cash Profits (including those allocated and being paid)	432,544 02
To holders of Annuity Bonds	16,967 84
Loaned to Policy-holders on Security of their Policies	82,264 98
	$1,306,174 47

Policies in Force over 10,000. Amount over $15,000,000.

PRESIDENT—Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—William Elliott, Esq; Edward Hooper, Esq.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

Policies Nonforfeitable after 2 years and Indefeasible after 3 years.

North Hastings Review

J. B. ORR, - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms:

If paid in advance..... $1.00 per year.
" after 3 months..... 1.25 " "
" after 6 months..... 1.50 " "

We prefer the $1.00 in advance to the $1.50 on long credit. No successful paper can be run on any other terms, and we shall strictly adhere to the above prices in future, in every instance.

MADOC, JUNE 14, 1888.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

As announced in our last issue, the High School Board has requested the Village Council to submit a by-law to be voted upon by the ratepayers of the village, granting the sum of $8,000 for the purpose of erecting and equiping a new High School building. The Board has acted wisely, in our opinion, in thus deciding for a popular vote on such an important matter as this, and, whatever the result, it will be infinately more satisfactory to have the voice of the people backing their future actions. It is true they have acted so far in accordance with the wishes of the public as unanimously expressed at the public meeting in February last, but it is well known that "public opinion" is a fickle jade, and the most popular public citizen to-day may be the most unreasonably abused person to-morrow. A majority vote cannot be thus swayed or influenced, and the success or failure of the undertaking cannot be laid at any individual's charge. We have no fear but they will be backed up by a large majority of our citizens, and that in a short time a flourishing and successful High School in Madoc will be the result. The Board will fix the date for voting, when the Council will at once have the By-law published accrding to law.

We regret the resignation of Mr. Thos. Cross from the Board, but will not presume to question his action in so doing. The Board, however, in losing his services will miss one of their best and most earnest workers—one of the most disinterested workers in any cause that will advance the prospects or prosperity of the village.

The question of the site for the school will also be left to the choice of the ratepayers. The selecting of the site has been the cause of much of the delay on the part of the Board, and as they are apparently yet undecided, it is perhaps just as well that the selection be made also by the public, who are the most interested. We understand two sites will be put up, that on the Seymour property on Elgin street, east of the Model School, and a site on the Russel estate, on Wellington street. We believe the Board has fixed the 16th of July as the date for the voting.

Madoc Cheese Board.

The operations of the Madoc Cheese Board on Thursday last, June 7th, were as follows:—Eleven factories boarded 1,200 boxes, all of which were sold. The prices paid were 8¼ cents for selections; 8⅛ cents for ordinary.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cheese 44s, 6d.

PETERBORO, June 12.—At the Peterboro cheese market held here to day over 2,000 cheeses were offered—the last half of May make. Hodgson & Co. purchased the Board, except the Warrinster factory, at 8⅝c. Warrinster factory sold to Dundas and Flavelle at 9⅛c, being a very choice factory. The cheese was the last half of May make.

INGERSOLL, June 12.—This week twelve factories offered 1,675 boxes last part of May and first part of June. Cheese sales were as follows: One hundred boxes at 8⅛c. 735 at 8⅜c. and 500 at 8½c. The market was active, 30 factories being represented. There were nine buyers present.

DESERONTO, June 12.—Men engaged boring an artesian well in the yard of Wm. Jamieson, hotelkeeper, of this place struck a vein of natural gas yesterday. So strong is the flow of gas that they had to stop work. To-day they struck a fluid, which is pronounced petroleum. The noise coming from the hole in the rock resembles that of a rushing river and can be heard some distance from the well. Great excitement prevails.

Fatal Accident at Bancroft.

On the evening of June 7th a fatal accident occurred at Bancroft. Little Sydmer Davy, a son of Mr. George Davy, was climbing over an old log fence (near the cemetry) when by some means the logs gave way, and one of them striking him, his neck was dislocated, and the poor child must have died instantly. He was a remarkably bright and interesting boy of four years of age, an only child, and all here sympathise with the bereaved parents. The funeral took place on the following day at Bancroft, and was very largely attended. The Rev. A. Given, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, preached the funeral sermon, and conducted the burial service.

Northern Minnesota is suffering from floods.

ex Big reduction in prices on crockery for the next 10 days, at W. W. Hudgins'.

Private Young, of the Wentworth Battalion, was drowned at Niagara yesterday.

ex Carding and Spinning only eight cents per pound. J. & J. White.

Gaudy and Racette, the murderers of settler McLeish, are to be hanged at Regina to-day.

ex Boots and Shoes arriving all the time at D. W. Wright's.

Emperor Frederick's condition yesterday was decidedly worse, and he is not likely to hold out much longer.

ex What about that 25 cent tea at W. W. Hudgins'. Best in town.

The new Canadian loan is still quoted at 2½ premium, and it is believed the average price obtained will be nearly 95.

ex Call and sample our biscuits just arrived at D. W. Wright's.

The Dominion Government has entered suit in the Exchequer Court to recover twelve lots of land from the city of Ottawa.

ex First-class stock of groceries, fruits and confectionery, sold at the lowest prices for the next 10 days, at W. W. Hudgins'.

The Grand Trunk line is crowded with business. All the available rolling stock is in motion.

Kingston people are asking Hungerford to grant a bonus to the N. T. & Q. Railway provided the line is extended to Kingston. The business men of kingston will evidently make a great effort to share the business of the back townships of Hastings.

The engineers have been busy during the past few weeks locating the line of the proposed extension of the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway from Tamworth to Tweed, and the work of construction will be prosecuted during the coming summer. Trains may be running to Tweed by the end of the season. This extension will open up a large district of rich country to business men of Napanee and Deseronto. With a little enterprise and tact the merchants of both these towns should be able to secure excellent business relations with the people of Hungerford and the back townships. There is a great necessity for the establishment of a few wholesale grocery houses, as well as of other lines in Napanee and Deseronto, both towns being admirably located for supplying a large district of country with supplies of all kinds. Then for the shipment of ores, lumber, and the products of the quarry both ports offer excellent advantages which by combined action on the part of the business men could easily be utilized. The necessity of immediate steps being taken cannot be too emphatically impressed on all concerned.

Married.

TUCKER—BROWN—On the 1st inst., at the bride's residence, by the Rev. O. R. Lambly, M. A., Francis Tucker to Mrs. Brown, both of Madoc.

GARDINER—MAY—On the 13th inst., at the Methodist parsonage, by the Rev. O. R. Lambly, M. A., Frank Gardiner and Mary May, both of this village.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merits *on its merits*. An article having a large sale paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given on each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every housewife, it may not be necessary to make "*an extraordinary offer*" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $ 00 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty day's trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, above all expenses, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agent now making more than double this amount. Our large decriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address at once,

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.
514 Smithfid St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

49—3m

The life-giving properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have established its well-earned reputation, and made it the most effectual and popular blood Purifier of the day. For all diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, this remedy has no equal. Price $1.

Babyland for June is here, bright as ever. This little magazine is better than candy for keeping your baby in good humor. Why don't you try it once? A year's subscription (50 cents) is a trifle, compared with the many hours of entertainment prepared for the little ones. Full of pictures and jingles, and little stories. Published by D. Lothrop Company. Any newdealer or book seller will forward your subscription.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MADOC MARKETS.

Fall Wheat	$0 80 to $0 85
Spring Wheat	80 to 85
Barley	75 to 75
Rye	60 to 65
Oats	50 to 55
Peas	70 to 75
Buckwheat	50 to 60
Corn	80 to 85
Flour per 100 lbs.....	2 25 to 2 50
Butter per pound	17 to 18
Eggs per dozen	10 to 11
Lard per pound	12 to 12
Potatoes per bag.....	1 00 to 1 10
Hay per ton	12 00 to 12 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

BETWEEN C. F. Allesworth's, sr., and the village of Madoc, a cardinal velvet satchel containing a quantity of black silk lace. Any person leaving the lace at Deans' drug store will be suitably rewarded.

ESTRAY.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, lot 14, 6th concession of Madoc, on or about May 15th last, a red yearling steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOHN C. MOORE.
Madoc, June 4th, 1888. 16-3w

50 CENTS

For THE REVIEW from now to

JAN'Y 1st, 1889.

Martyrs to Headache

Seek relief in vain, until they begin to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then they regret the years of suffering they might have escaped had they tried this remedy earlier. The trouble was constitutional not local; and, until **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** did its effective work as an Alterative and Blood Purifier, they were compelled to suffer.

The wife of Samuel Page, 21 Austin st., Lowell, Mass., was, for a long time, subject to severe headaches, the result of stomach and liver disorders. A perfect cure has been effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frank Roberts, 727 Washington st., Boston, says that he formerly had terrible headaches, and until he took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, never found any medicine that would give

Permanent Relief.

"Every Spring, for years," writes Lizzie W. DeVeau, 262 Fifteenth st., Brooklyn, N. Y., "I have had intolerable headaches. I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla last March, and have not had a headache since that time."

"I suffered from headache, indigestion, and debility, and was hardly able to drag myself about the house," writes Mrs. M. M. Lewis, of A st., Lowell, Mass. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has worked a marvelous change in my case. I now feel strong and well as ever."

Jonas Garman, Esq., of Lykins, Pa., writes: "For years I have suffered dreadfully, every Spring, from headache, caused by impurity of the blood and biliousness. It seemed for days and weeks that my head would split open. Nothing relieved me till I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has cured me completely."

When Mrs. Genevra Belanger, of 24 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, she had suffered for some years from a serious affection of the kidneys. Every Spring, also, she was afflicted with headache, loss of appetite, and indigestion. A friend persuaded her to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which benefited her wonderfully. Her health is now perfect. Martyrs to headache should try

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

JUST ARRIVED

—A FEW—

Ladies' Caps

SUITABLE FOR

BOATING OR LAWN TENNIS.

VERY PRETTY COLORS.

JOHN DALE & SON.

GIRL WANTED.

GOOD general servant girl wanted at once. Good wages. Apply to

MRS. J. C. DALE.
Madoc, June 6th, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Dungannon and Faraday, in the County of Hastings, will at its next meeting, to be held at L'Amable, June 2nd, 1888, pass a By-law for the purpose of establishing a new piece of road, that is to say:—Commencing on the Town Line and Bancroft Road, and diverging from thence in a south-easterly direction, across Lot 1, in the 15th Con. and Lot 1, in Con. B., Faraday, to the river, and thence on the west side of said river across Lots 61 and 60. W. H. R. Faraday, till it intersects the road at Bancroft Bridge.

A. C. BARKER,
Township Clerk.
Faraday, May 2, 1888. 7-4

NOTICE.

AT the next meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Wollaston, to be held in the Town Hall, Coe Hill, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following By-laws will be brought forward, viz.:—To change the present travelled road as follows: commencing at the line between the 8th and 9th concessions in the Township of Wollaston at the side line between lots 25 and 26, going south on said side line 79 rods; thence in a westerly direction across lot 26, striking a point on west side of said lot 60 rods from 8th and 9th concesson line; thence in north westerly direction across lot 27 in the 8th concession till it strikes the road now travelled at Mink Creek Bridge, between lots 27 and 28 on the 8th and 9th concession line, all in the Township of Wollaston.

Also to establish as a public road the following:—commencing on 4th and 5th concession line at the point where the present travelled road intersects it in lot 17, thence west along the concession line to the N. W. corner of lot 19 in the 4th concession, thence in a north westerly direction across lots 20, 21 and part of 22 in the 5th concession, crossing narrows of Deer River, there connecting with the road running north to Nugent in lot 22 in the 5th concession, all in the Township of Wollaston.

And also a By-law to withdraw lots No. 5, 29, 30, 31, 32 in the 15th concession, and lots No. 29, 30, 31, 32 in the 16th concession of Wollaston, from School Section No. 6 of Wollaston, and annex them to Union School Section No. 3, Wollaston and Chandos.

A. HERBERT WANE,
Township Clerk.
The Ridge, May 4, 1888. 7-4

New Woolen Mill

Rollins' Old Stand,
MADOC.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to inform the public that he has started a new Woolen Mill, and will be prepared by

THE 1st OF JUNE,

—TO DO—

Roll Carding,
Spinning,
Weaving,

&c., at prices as low as an mill in the county. Tweeds, Fullcloths, Sheetings, Shirtings, Yarns, &c., kept constantly on hand to exchange for wool.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BRING ON YOUR WOOL.

W. H. Mitchell.
Madoc, April 25, 1888.

Organs & Pianos,

by the best and

MOST RELIABLE MAKERS,

—FOR SALE—

AND TO HIRE.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

H. P. VICBORN,
Belleville.

Private Funds to Loan on Good Security, Cheap.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Portland and Hydraulic CEMENT

FOR SALE AT

M. W. CONNOR & Co's

Be sure and see their new line of Grand Rapids,
Crown Jewel, and Gold Medal, Carpet Sweepers.

They also have a fine line of Bird Cages, Harvest Tools, Mixed Paints, etc.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

M. W. CONNOR & Co.
Madoc, May, 1888.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Divine worship and preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 2.30 p.m.; Young People's Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, and General Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings, at 7.30.

O. R. LAMBLY, M.A., Pastor.

ST. PETER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School at 9.30 a.m.; Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 8.

D. WISHART, Pastor.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (Church of England) Holy Communion the first Sunday in every month at 11 a. m. and the third Sunday at 8 a. m. Mattins and Evensong at 11 a. m. and 7p. m. Sunday at 9.30.a. m. Evensong on Wednesday at 8 p.m. with instruction.

T. AUSTIN SMITH,
Priest in Charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Mass, each Sunday at 9.30 a. m., except every third Sunday, when Mass is at 11 o'clock; Vespers and Benediction, each 4th Sunday at 5 o'clock.

THOMAS DAVIS, Pastor.

Latest Local News.

—No sign yet of a watering cart.

—Satchel lost. See advt. in this issue.

—Rev. F. B. Stratton, of Tamworth, was in the village this week.

—Dr. Loomis is gradually recovering from his recent severe illness.

—The Windsor House in this village is having a new hardwood floor laid.

—Several interesting matrimonial events are on the tapis in this village.

— The late showers have done much good in this section. A day's steady rain is, however, yet needed.

—The rails were laid on the switch from the Toronto & Ottawa Railway track into the marble quarry this week.

—Mr. Allen Campbell, barber, who has been on the sick list for some weeks now, is able to be around again.

—The Madoc Cheese Board is quite a success this season. The meetings are held in the Masonic Hall every Thursday.

—Messrs. Donald McKenzie, Madoc, and Thomas Currie, sr., Dungannon, are members of the Grand Jury at the County Court in Belleville this week.

—Miss Nancy Douglas, a young girl about 16 years of age, died at Hermon, in Mayo township, last week. Tumor on the brain was the cause of death.

—An average of about four cars of building stone is being shipped each day from the Victoria quarry. The railway company cannot supply cars enough.

—The County Council is in session this week in Belleville. A report of their proceedings in relation to North Hastings will be given in our next issue.

—Mr. J. Wyllie, who has had charge of King's confectionery works in this village for some months past, left Madoc yesterday for his former home in Bowmanville.

—A special meeting of Alert Fire Company will be held in the Hall on Friday evening, June 15th, to discuss important business. All members requested to attend.

—Wm. McMunn, Esq, Reeve of Carlow and Mayo, gave us a call on Monday, on his way to attend the County Council. He reports things very quiet in the back country.

—Next Monday evening will be the last for nominating officers for Madoc I. O. O. F. lodge for the coming term. All members interested in the prosperity of the lodge should make an effort to attend, and see that an efficient staff are nominated.

—Some of our go-ahead neighboring towns and villages pay a bonus of 25 cents to the boys for all pigs, cows, &c., found roaming at large and making themselves a nuisance on the streets. The result is that the citizens are not troubled in this way. Madoc, do likewise.

—The Stirling *News Argus*, in chronicling the defeat of the lacrosse club of that place in Madoc lately, says the Madoc juniors were composed of half senior men. The statement is not only false, but it is a small way of apologizing for a defeat, and very unfair to victorious opponents.

☞ If you require any tea you are foolish if you do not see D. W. Wright's before buying.

—Mason & Morgan's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company will perform in the Masonic Hall in this village on Saturday evening. "Uncle Tom" is a little old by this time, but there are yet many people who have never witnessed this popular play. The company is pronounced a good one.

☞ Bring your eggs to W. W. Hudgins and get the cash.

—There was no service in the Methodist Church last Sunday, morning or evening. Rev. Mr Lambly was absent attending the annual Conference. He returned home yesterday, and will be in his usual place next Sabbath. His congregation are pleased to have him with them another term.

☞ Parties wanting Toronto Mower will find it to their interest to call on us, as we are selling cheap.—J. & J. White.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Outside Opinion.

The Deseronto *Tribune* says:—"The school board of Madoc ask for $8,000 for the new high school. The Council will only consent to grant $6,000. The Council as usual is wrong in this matter."

Illegal Fish.

A fish peddlar named Smith, of Belleville, brought a load to Madoc yesterday. He was, however, summoned before A. F. Wood, J. P., for violating the by-law regarding peddling without a license. He was allowed to go, but warned to bring his license the next time he brought a load of fish.

The Camp.

New clothing arrived for the members of No. 4 Company this week, so that they will be able to go into camp in first-class shape. Two or three young men are yet required to fill up the ranks, and the vacancies must be filled this week. They leave for Gananoque on Tuesday morning next, June 19th.

Madoc Methodist Church.

The financial report of the Methodist Church of this village for the past year has been published for the information of the members. The amount contributed for local purposes during the year was $932.61. In addition to this, $702.38 was raised for connexional funds, making a total of $1,634.99 raised on the Madoc circuit for all purposes.

Figure It Out.

Those who have burned the midnight oil in order to arrive at some conclusion concerning the hen and a half that laid an egg and a half in a day and a half may find the following a relief: A certain family in Lincoln, Neb., consists of one grandfather two grandmothers, one father-in-law, two mothers-in-law, three mothers, two fathers, two daughters, one son, one daughter-in law, one son-in-law, one granddaughter, and there are only six persons in the family.

Temperance Lecture.

A fair sized and very appreciative audience greeted J. Arlington Cook in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening last. Mr. J. C. Dale ably filled the chair. After singing, by the choir, and prayer, by Rev. D. Wishart, the chairman introduced the lecturer, who gave an interesting and instructive discoure on "Out of the Valley of Death." At the close Rev. Messrs. Wishart and Childerhose gave short addresses. A vote of thanks was tendered the choir for their excellent music.

R. C. Picnics.

Our readers must not forget the picnic in aid of the R. C. Church debt at Queensboro, on Saturday next, 16th inst. Preparations are being made for a large attendance, and with fine weather we have no doubt this will be their good luck. Every amusement will be afforded those who attend.

The Madoc Village congregation of the same church will hold their picnic in Mr. C.F. Aylsworth's grove on Monday, July 2nd. Posters with full particulars have been widely distributed.

Masonic Demonstration.

The members of Madoc Lodge A. F. and A. M. are endeavoring to make arrangements for a grand demonstration in this village during the first week in July. The attendance of all the sister lodges of the district is expected, and efforts are also being made to secure the presence of Right Worshipful Bro Sir John A. Macdonald, representative of the Grand Lodge of England in Canada, Bro. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, and other prominent members of the order, including representatives of the Grand Lodge of Canada. More definite particulars will be given next week.

Madoc to the Front.

The result of the examinations in the University of Toronto was published on Thursday last. Madoc this year had three students up for the examinations, all of whom were successful. Will Cross this year took a double course, besides his Arts course, taking the examination in the Faculty of Law. In the Faculty of Arts he passed his third year, and stood well up, in his honor course of Metaphysics and Civil Polity, being beaten by only one man in a class of 30. In Moral Philosophy he was fourth in first-class honors and in Civil Polity he was third in first-class honors. In the Faculty of Law he passed the second year examination on the L. L. B. course, standing well up in the list. W. H. Jenkins passed the second year examination in the Arts, and stood first in his honor department of Natural Sciences, thus winning the college scholarship of $50. In Biology he was first in first-class honors, in Mineralogy and Geology first in first-class honors, and in chemistry he stood second in first-class honors, he also obtained honors in French and German. To obtain first-class honors 66 per cent. is necessary. In the first year, Miss L. R. Chapman was successful in passing this examination, obtaining good honors in French. This young lady must be congratulated on the result, as she had not the advantage of attending lectures at the Universiy, and her only chance of getting up her work was after teaching hours.

☞ We have the best carding mill in Hastings County. In roll carding we are excelled by none. Roll carding at greatly reduced prices.—J. & J. White.

Courting at Tweed.

Magistrate Flint held court at Tweed on Monday. J. D. Stafford, Ed. Huyck and P. Clairmont, charged with violating the Crooks Act by selling liquor during prohibited hours pleaded guilty and were each fined $20 and costs. The charge against the same parties for gambling, that is shaking dice for drinks, was not proceeded with. Joseph James, mill owner at Bridgewater, and a teamster named Taylor, charged with assaulting two women, Mrs. Case and her sister Miss Clapp, were fined, the former $10, the latter $2, the fines and costs amounting to $28. The facts brought out in the evidence were that James boarded with Mrs. Case, and was asked to leave. He employed Taylor to move his effects, and attempted to take his goods without paying his board bill. The women objected to the removal until accounts were balanced, when James and the teamster used force.—*Intelligencer*.

Stations of Ministers.

The following is the list of ministers on the Madoc District of the Methodist Church, and their stations for the coming year, as appointed at the Conference last week:—

Madoc—Osborn R. Lambly, M. A.
Tweed—William Limbert; Jno. Davies, Sup'd.
Thomasburg—Thos. Cleworth.
Ivanhoe—S. B. Phillips.
West Huntingdon—Samuel G. Rorke.
Marmora—William C. Beer.
Eldorado—Robt. H. Leitch.
Queensboro—R. W. Marsh.
Bridgewater—Matthew E. Wilson.
Flinton—Jno. H. Oke.
Cloyne—Wm. Coombe.
Malone—Headley V. Mounteer.
St. Ola—W. H. Buckler.
Coe Hill—John X. Moran.
Bancroft—Chas. Mearing.
O. R. Lambly, M. A. *Chairman.*
W. C. Beer, *Financial Secretary.*

A Warning to Milk Skimmers.

Last week Mr. James Whitton, Dairy Instructor for the Eastern District, had one of the patrons of the Bath cheese factory summoned to appear before Mr. Nelson Doller, J. P., at Napanee, on a charge of watering milk sent by him to the factory. The milk, as sent to the factory, was tested with the cream guage and other test, and found to be at least one half deficient in cream. Mr. Whitton, on this, went to see the patron's cows milked in the evening, took a sample of the milk from the cow, and found it to show twice as much cream and butter fat as the milk sent to the factory by the same party on the morning of that day had shown. The summons was then issued, and the party at first stoutly denied the charge, but before appearing in court admitted his guilt. He settled the matter by paying $20 and costs—$32.95 in all. Let this be a warning to others who are roguishly inclined. The tests which are now used are infallible, and cannot be evaded.

— A country editor is one who reads newspapers, writes on any subject, sticks type, folds papers, makes up mails, runs errands, saws wood, works in the garden, is blamed for a thousand of things he never thought of, works hard all day, is subject to spring fever, helps people into office who forget all about it afterwards, and frequently gets cheated out of his earnings. He puffs up and does more for the town and country than any one else, and the miser and the fogy are benefited, yet they will not take his paper, but borrow it and cuss the fool of an editor.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

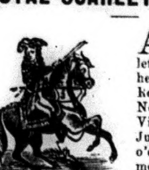
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER.



A MEETING OF the Royal Scarlet Chapter will be held in the Lodge Room of L. O. L. No. 160, Madoc Village, on Thursday June 14th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Any member wishing to take this Degree will please leave their names with the undersigned before that date.

JAMES WHITE,
Worshipful Master in Command.

Madoc, June 4th, 1888.

FOR SALE.

IN the village of Madoc, a solid brick house, in good repair; eight rooms; good garden. For further particulars apply to

H. S. O'HARA.

Madoc, March 19th, 1888. 50 2m

Farm For Sale.

FOR SALE on reasonable terms, lots 11 and 12, 7th concession of Wollaston. Good building on place and convenient to Eagle Lake.

For further particulars apply at the law office of the undersigned, Madoc.

ALEX. A. McDONALD.

Madoc. May 1st, 1888. 5 3m

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lot No. 7, 2nd concession of Madoc, containing 100 acres, 70 acres cleared, log house, frame barn 36x50, two log barns, well watered, plenty of wood and rail timber and a few apple trees. Apply to the owner on the premises for further particulars.

ALEXANDER PALMER.

Madoc, April 21st, 1888. 4–3m

Palmer's Grocery.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INform the public that he has purchased the business of Mr. R. Beaton, Whytock's old corner, and will enlarge the same with a fine new stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
CANNED GOODS,
MEATS of all KINDS,

&c., &c. The usual stock still kept in my old stand, 3 doors south.

Ice Cream and Fruits in Season.

All kinds of farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

5 **A. PALMER.**

SALESMEN

WANTED. Permanent positions guaranteed with SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Any determined man can succeed with us. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, including many fast selling specialties. Outfit free.

Address at once, (Name this paper.)
BROWN BROTHERS,
NURSERYMEN, - - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Estate late Colin Russel

BUILDING LOTS for sale, in the northern part of the Village of Madoc, at reasonable prices and favorable terms. Garden plots to rent.

For particulars apply to Messrs. DOUGALL & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., O'Flynn Block, Madoc, or to

COLIN RUSSEL,
Agent for Mrs. Sarah Russel,
535 Rideau St., Ottawa.

OLD DR. CHASE'S NEW RECEIPT BOOK.

His Last and Crowning Life Work.

Dr. Chase's Third, Last and Complete Receipt Book and Household Physician, or the Book for the Million, contains nearly 900 pages and sells for $2.25 in cloth binding and $2.50 in imported oil cloth, marble edge, and is justly by him called

"The Crowning Work of My Life."

It is the result of over a half a century's observation, study and experience. Yet this embodies no compilation of his former books. IT IS WHOLLY A NEW BOOK. If 30 years ago he could produce a book that has had a sale of over fifteen hundred thousand copies, and has made his name familiar in nearly every English-speaking home in the United States, Canada, and thousands of homes in Europe, Australia and South America, what KIND of a book could or would he produce as his Crowning Life Work, MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS OF ADDITIONAL PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE? The book itself answers the question, and is the most valuable production in the history of book publishing.

CAUTION! Unscrupulous and pirating publishers are attempting to copy this book by taking portions of it out and palming it off on the public as the complete work. We own the manuscript, purchased from Dr. Chase's heirs. See that you get the *GENUINE* book. See that it has our name on the title page and is copyrighted by us.

Published in both English and German.

Agents Wanted! Big Terms!

F. B. DICKERSON & CO.,
Main office Detroit, Mich. Windsor, Ont.

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS, CRETONNES, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &C. AT

THE 4 BIG

Stock too Large, Must be turned into Cash. Prices Cut Down. Goods new and fashionable, to suit the season.

Come and Buy a Parcel at THE 4 BIG Madoc.

A BIG SLAUGHTER IN CLOTHING.

T. McNAMARA.

THE THREAD OF LIFE;

OR,

SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER V.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

The Girton governess of these latter days stands on a very different footing indeed in the family from the forty-pound-a-year-and-all-found young person who instructed youth as a final bid for life in the last generation. She ranks, in fact, in the unwritten table of precedence with the tutor who has been a university man; and, as the outward and visible sign of her superior position, she dines with the rest of the household at seven-thirty, instead of taking an early dinner in the school-room with her junior pupils off hashed mutton and rice-pudding at half-past one. Elsie Challoner had been a Girton girl. She was an orphan, left with little in the world but her brains and her good looks to found her fortune upon; and she had wisely invested her whole small capital in getting herself an education which would enable her to earn herself in after-life a moderate livelihood. In the family at Whitestrand, where she had lately come, she lived far more like a friend than a governess; the difference in years between herself and Winifred was not extreme; and the two girls, taking a fancy to one another from the first, became companions at once, so intimate together, that Elsie could hardly with an effort now and again bring herself to exert a little brief authority over the minor details of Winifred's conduct. And, indeed, the modern governess, though still debarred the possession of a heart, is no longer exactly expected to prove herself a moral dragon; she is permitted to recognize the existence of human instincts in the world we inhabit, and not even forbidden to concede at times the abstract possibility that either she or her pupils might conceivably get married to an eligible person, should the eligible person at the right moment chance to present himself with the customary credentials as to position and prospects.

"I wonder, Elsie," Winifred said after lunch, "whether your cousin will really come up this afternoon? Perhaps he won't now, after that dreadful wetting. I daresay, as he only came down in the yawl, he hasn't got another suit of clothes with him. I shouldn't be surprised if he had to go to bed at the inn, as Mr. Relf does, while they dry his things for him by the kitchen fire! Mr. Relf never brings more, they say, than his one blue jersey."

"That's not like Hugh," Elsie answered confidently. "Hugh wouldn't go anywhere, by sea or land, without proper clothes for every possible civilized contingency. He's not a fop, you know—he's a man all over—but he dresses nicely and appropriately always. You should just see him in evening clothes; he's simply beautiful then. They suit him splendidly."

"So I should think, dear," Winifred answered with warmth. "I wonder, Elsie, whether papa and mamma will like your cousin?"

"It's awfully good of you, darling, to think so much of what sort of reception my cousin gets," Elsie replied with a kiss, in perfect innocence. (Winifred blushed faintly.) "But, of course, your papa and mamma are sure to like him. Everybody always does like Hugh. There's something winning about him that insures success. He's a universal favourite, wherever he goes. He's so clever and so nice, and so kind and so sympathetic. I never met anybody else so sympathetic as Hugh. He knows exactly beforehand how one feels about everything, and makes allowances so cordially for all one's little private sentiments. I suppose that's the poetic temperament in him. Poetry must mean, at bottom, I should think, keen insight into the emotions of others."

"But not always power of responding sympathetically to those emotions.—Look, for example, at such a case as Goethe's,' a clear voice said from the other side of the hedge. They were walking along, as they often walked, with arms clasped round one another's waists, just inside the grounds, close to the footpath that led across fields; and only a high fence of privet and dogrose separated their confidences from the ear of the fortuitous public on the adjoining footpath. So Hugh had come up, unawares from behind, and overheard their confidential chit-chat! How far back had he overheard? Elsie wondered to herself. If he had caught it all, she would be so ashamed of herself!

"Hugh!" she cried, running on to the little wicket gate to meet him. "I'm so glad you've come. It's delightful to see you.—But oh, you must have thought us two dreadful little sillies.—How much of our conversation did you catch, I wonder?"

"Only the last sentence," Hugh answered lightly, taking both her hands in his and kissing her a quiet cousinly kiss on her smooth broad forehead. "Just that about poetry meaning keen insight into the emotions of others; so, if you were saying any ill about me, my child, or bearing false witness against your neighbour, you may rest assured at anyrate that I didn't hear it.—Good-morning, Miss Meysey. I'm recovered, you see: dried and clothed and in my right mind—at least, I hope so. I trust the hat is the same also?"

Winifred held out a timid small hand. "It's all right, thank you," she said, with a sudden flush; "but I shall never, never wear it again, for all that. I couldn't bear to. I don't think you ought to have risked your life for so very little."

"A life's nothing where a lady's concerned," Hugh answered airily with a mock bow. "But indeed you give me credit for too much gallantry. My life was not in question at all; I only risked a delightful bath, which was somewhat impeded by an unnecessarily heavy and awkward bathing dress.—What a sweet place this is, Elsie; so flowery and bowery, when you get inside it. The little lane with the roses overhead seems created after designs by Birket Foster. From outside, I confess, to a casual observer the first glimpse of East Anglian scenery is by no means reassuring."

They strolled up slowly together to the Hall door, where the senior branches were seated on the lawn, under the shade of the one big spreading lime-tree, enjoying the delicious coolness of the breeze as it blew in fresh from the open ocean. Elsie wondered how Hugh and the Squire would get on together; but her wonder indeed was little needed; for Hugh, as she had said, always got on admirably with everybody everywhere. He had a way of attacking people instinctively on their strong point; and in ten minutes, he and the Squire were fast friends, united by firm ties of common loves and common animosities. They were both Oxford men—at whatever yawning interval of time that friendly link forms always a solid bond of union between youth and age; and both had been at the same college, Oriel. "I daresay you know my old rooms," the Squire observed with a meditative sigh. "They looked out over Fellows' Quad, and had a rhyming Latin hexameter on a pane of stained glass in one of the bay windows.'

"I know them well," Hugh answered, with a rising smile of genuine pleasure—for he loved Oxford with a love passing the love of her ordinary children. "A friend of mine had them in my time. And I remember the line: 'Oxoniam quare venisti præmeditari.' An excellent leonine as leonines go, though limp in its quantity.—Do you know, I fell in love with that pane so greatly, that I had a wire framework made to put over it, for fear some fellows should smash it some night, flinging about oranges at a noisy wine-party."

From Oxford, they soon got off upon Suffolk, and the encroachment of the sea, and the blown sands; and then the Squire insisted upon taking Hugh for a *tour du proprietaire* round the whole estate, with running comments upon the wasting of the foreshore and the abominable remissness of the Board of Admiralty in not erecting proper groynes to protect the interests of coast-wise proprietors. Hugh listened to it all with his grave face of profound sympathy and lively interest, putting in from time to time an acquiescent remark confirmatory of the wickedness of government officials in general, and of the delinquent Board of Admiralty in particular.

"Æolian sands!" he said once, with a lingering cadence, rolling the words on his tongue, as the Squire paused by the big poplar of the morning's adventure to point him out the blown dunes on the opposite shore—"Æolian sands! Is that what they call them? How very poetical! What a lovely word to put in a triolet! Æolian—just the very thing of all others to go on all-fours with an adjective like Tmolian!—So it swallowed up forty acres of prime salt-marsh pasture—did it, really? That must have been a very serious loss indeed. Forty acres of prime salt marsh! I suppose it was the sort of land covered with tall, rank, reedy grasses, where you feed those magnificent, rough-coated, long-horned, Highland-looking cattle we saw this morning! Splendid beasts: most picturesque and regal. "Bulls that walk the pastures in kingly-flashing coats," George Meredith would call them. We passed a lot of them as we cruised up stream to-day to Whitestrand.—And the sand has absolutely overwhelmed and wasted it all? Dear me! dear me! What a terrible calamity! It was the Admiralty's fault! Might make a capital article out of that to bully the government in the *Morning Telegram*.

"If you did, my dear sir," the Squire said warmly with an appreciative nod, "you'd earn the deepest gratitude of every owner of property in the county of Suffolk, and indeed along the whole neglected East Coast.—The way we've been treated and abused, I assure you, has been just scandalous. Governments, buff or blue, have all alike behaved to us with incredible levity. When the present disgraceful administration, for example, came into power'——

Hugh never heard the remainder of that impassioned harangue, long since delivered with profound gusto on a dozen distinct election platforms. He was dimly aware of the Squire's voice, pouring forth denunciation of the powers that be in strident tones and measured sentences; but he didn't listen; his soul was occupied in two other far more congenial pursuits: one of them, watching Elsie and Winifred with Mrs. Meysey; the other, trying to find a practicable use for Æolian sands in connection with his latest projected heroic poem on the Burial of Alaric. Æolian; dashes: Tmolian; abashes, not a bad substratum, that, he flattered himself, for the thunderous lilt of his opening stanza.

It was not till the close of the afternoon, however, that he could snatch a few seconds alone with Elsie. They wandered off by themselves then, near the water's edge, among the thick shrubbery; and Hugh, sitting down in a retired spot under the lee of a sheltering group of guelder-roses, took his pretty cousin's hands for a moment in his own, and looking down into her great dark eyes with a fond look, cried laughingly: "O Elsie, Elsie, this is just what I've been longing for all day long. I thought I should never manage to get away from that amiable old bore, with his encroachments and his mandamuses, and his groynes and his interlocutors. As far as I could understand him, he wants to get the Board of Admiralty, or the Court of Chancery, or somebody else high up in station, to issue instructions to the east wind not to blow Æolian sands in future over his sacred property. It's too grotesque; quite, quite too laughable. He's trying to bring an action for trespass against the German Ocean.

Will ye bridle the deep sea with reins? will ye chasten the high sea with rods?
Will ye take her to chain her with chains who is older than all ye gods?

Or will ye get an injunction against her in due form stamped paper from the Lord Chief-justice of England? Canute tried it on, and found it a failure. And all the time, while the good old soul was moaning and droning about his drowned land, there was I, just sighing and groaning to get away to a convenient corner with whom I had urgent private affairs to settle.—My own dear Elsie, Suffolk agrees with you. You're looking this moment simply charming."

"It's your own fault, Hugh," Elsie answered with a blush, never heeding overtly his last strictly personal observation. "You shouldn't make yourself so universally delightful. I'm sure I thought, by the way you talked with him, you were absolutely absorbed in the wasting of the cliff, and personally affronted by the aggressive east wind. I was just beginning to get quite jealous of the encroachments—For you know Hugh, it's such a real pleasure to me always to see you."

She spoke tenderly, with the innocent openness of old acquaintance; and Hugh still holding her hand in his own, leaned forward with admiration in his sad dark eyes, and put out his face close to hers, as he had always done since they were children together. "One kiss, Elsie," he said persuasively.—"Quick, my child; we may have no other chance. Those dreadful old bores will stick to us like leeches. "Gather ye roses while you may: Old Time is still a flying.'"

Elsie drew back her face half in alarm. "No, no, Hugh," she cried, struggling with him for a second. "We're both growing too old for such nonsense now. Remember, we've ceased long ago to be children."

"But as a cousin, Elsie," Hugh said with a wistful look in his eyes that belied his words.

Elsie preferred in her own heart to be kissed by Hugh on different grounds; but she did not say so. She held up her face, however, with a rather bad grace, and Hugh pressed it to his own tenderly. "That's paradise, my dear," he murmured low, looking deep into her beautiful liquid eyes.

"O son of my uncle, that was paradise indeed; but that was not like a cousin," she answered with a faint attempt to echo his playfulness, as she withdrew, blushing.

Hugh laughed, and glanced idly round him with a merry look at the dancing water. "You may call it what you like," he whispered with a deep gaze into her big dark pupils. "I don't care in what capacity on earth you consider yourself kissed, so long as you still permit me to kiss you."

For ten minutes they sat there talking—saying those thousand-and-one sweet empty things that young people say to one another under such circumstances—have not we all been young, and do not we all well know them?—and then Elsie rose with a sigh of regret. "I think," she said, "we mustn't stop here alone any longer; perhaps Mrs. Meysey wouldn't like it."

"Oh, bother Mrs. Meysey!" Hugh cried, with an angry sideward toss of his head. "These old people are a terrible nuisance in the world. I wish we could get a law passed by a triumphant majority that at forty everybody was to be throttled, or at least transported. There'd be some hope of a little peace and enjoyment in the world then."

"Oh, but, Hugh, Mrs. Meysey's just kindness itself, and I know she'll let you come and see me ever so often. She said at lunch I might go out on the water or anywhere I liked, whenever I chose, any time with my cousin."

"A very sensible, reasonable, intelligent old lady," Hugh answered approvingly, with a mollified nod. "I wish they were all as wise in their generation. The profession of chaperon, like most others, has been overdone, and would be all the better now for a short turn of judicious thinning—.But Elsie, you've told them I was a cousin, I see. That's quite right. Have you explained to them in detail the precise remoteness of our actual relationship?"

Elsie's lips quivered visibly. "No, Hugh," she answered. "But why? Does it matter?"

"Not at all—not at all. Very much the contrary. I'm glad you didn't. It's better so. If I were you, my child, I think I'd allow them to believe, in a quiet sort of way—unless, of course, they ask you point-blank, that you and I are first-cousins. It facilitates social intercourse considerably. Cousinhood's such a jolly indefinite thing, one may as well enjoy as long as possible the full benefit of its charming vagueness."

"But Hugh, is it right? Do you think I ought to?—I mean, oughtn't I to let them know at once, just for that very reason, how slight the relationship really is between us?"

"The relationship is *not* slight," Hugh answered with warmth, darting an eloquent glance deep down into her eyes. "The relationship's a great deal closer, indeed, than if it were a much nearer one.—That may be paradox, but it's none the less true, for all that.—Still, it's no use arguing a point of casuistry with a real live Girton girl. You know as much about ethics as I do, and a great deal more into the bargain. Only a cousin's a cousin anyhow; and I for my part wouldn't go out of my way to descend gratuitously into minute genealogical particulars of once, twice, thrice, or ten times removed, out of pure puritanism. These questions of pedigree are always tedious. What subsists all through is the individual fact that I'm Hugh and you're Elsie, and that I love you dearly—of course with a purely cousinly degree of devotion."

"Hugh, you needn't always flourish that limitation in my face, like a broomstick."

"Caution, my dear child—mere ingrained caution—the solitary resource of poverty and wisdom. What's the good of loving you dearly on any other grounds, I should like to know, as long as poetry, divine poetry, remains a perfect drug in the publishing market? A man and a girl can't live on bread and cheese and the domestic offections, can they, Elsie? Very well, then, for the present we are both free. If ever circumstances should turn out differently——" The remainder of that sentence assumed a form inexpressible by the resources of printer's ink, even with the aid of a phonetic spelling.

When they turned aside from the guelder-roses at last with crimson faces, they strolled side by side up to the house once more, talking about the weather or some equally commonplace and uninteresting subject, and joined the Meyseys under the big tree. The Squire had disappeared, and Winifred came out to meet them on the path, "Mama says, Mr. Massinger," she began timidly "we're going to a little picnic all by ourselves on the river to-morrow—up among the sandhills papa was showing you. They're a delicious place to picnic in, the sandhills; and mamma thinks perhaps you wouldn't mind coming to join us, and bringing your friend, the artist, with you. But I daresay you won't care to come: there'll be only ourselves—just a family party."

"My tastes are catholic," Hugh answered jauntily. "I love all innocent amusements—and most wicked ones. There's nothing on earth I should enjoy as much as a picnic in the sandhills.—You'll be coming too, of course, won't you, Elsie? —Very, well, then. I'll bring Relf, and the *Mud-Turtle* to boot. I know he wants to go mud-painting himself. He may as well take us all up in a body."

"We shall do nothing, you know, Winifred cried apologetically. "We shall only just sit on the sandhills and talk, or pick yellow horned-poppies, and throw stones into the sea, and behave ourselves generally like a pack of idlers."

"That'll exactly suit me," Hugh replied with a smile. "My most marked characteristics are indolence and the practice of the Christian virtues. I hate the idea that when people invite their friends to a feast they're bound to do something or other definite to amuse them. It's an insult to one's intelligence; it's degrading one to the level of innocent childhood, which has to be kept engaged with Blindman's Buff and an unlimited supply of Everton toffee, for fear it should bore itself with its own inanity. On that ground, I consider music and games at suburban parties the resource of incompetence. Sensible people find enough to amuse them in one another's society, without playing dumb crambo or asking riddles. Relf and I will find more than enough, I'm sure, to-morrow in yours and Elsie's."

He shook hands with them all round and raised his hat in farewell with that inimitable grace which was Hugh Massinger's peculiar property. When he left the Hall that afternoon, he left four separate conquests behind him. The Squire thought this London newspaper fellow was a most sensible, right-minded, intelligent young man, with a head on his shoulders, and a complete comprehension of the rights and wrongs of the intricate riparian proprietor's question. Mrs. Meysey thought Elsie's cousin was most polite and attentive, as well as an extremely high-principled and excellent person. (Ladies of a certain age are always strong on the matter of principles, which they discuss as though they were a definitely measurable quantity, like money or weight or degrees Fahrenheit.) Winifred thought Mr. Massinger was a born poet, and oh, so nice and kind and appreciative. Elsie thought dear darling Hugh was just the same, sweet, sympathetic old friend and ally and comforter as ever. And they all four united in thinking he was very handsome, very clever, very brilliant, and very delightful.

As for Hugh, he thought to himself, as he sauntered back by the rose-bordered lane to the village inn, that the Squire was a most portentous and heavy old nuisance; that Mrs. Wyville Meysey was a comic old creature; that Elsie was really a most charming girl; and that Winifred, in spite of her bread-and-butter blushes, wasn't half bad, after all—for an heiress.

The heiress is apt to be plain and forbidding. She is not fair to outward view, as many maidens be. Her beauty has solid, not to say strictly metallic qualities, and resides principally in a safe at her banker's. To have tracked down an heiress who was also pretty was indeed, Hugh felt, a valuable discovery.

When he reached the inn, he found Warren Relf just returned from a sketching expedition up the tidal flats. "Well, Relf," he cried, "you see me triumphant. I've been reconnoitring Miss Meysey's outposts, with an ultimate view to possible siege operations. To judge by the first results of my reconnaissance, she seems a very decent sort of little girl in her own way. If sonnets will carry her by storm I don't mind discharging a few cartloads of them from a hundred-ton gun point-blank at her outworks. Most of them can be used again, of course, in case of need, in another campaign, if occasion offers."

"And Miss Challoner?" Relf suggested, with some reproof in his tone. "Was she there too? Have you seen her also?"

"Yes, Elsie was there," the poet answered languidly, as he rang the bell for a glass of sodawater. "Elsie was there, looking as charming and as piquante and as pretty as ever; and, by Jove! she's the cleverest and brightest and most amusing girl I ever met anywhere up and down in England. Though she's my own cousin, and its me that says it, as oughtn't to says it, as oughtn't to say it, she's a credit to the family. I like Elsie. At times, I've almost half a mind, upon my soul, to fling prudence to the winds, and ask her to come and accept a share of my poor crust in my humble garret.—But it won't do, you know—it won't do. *Sine Cerere et Baccho, friget Venus.* Either I must make a fortune at a stroke, or I must marry a girl with a fortune ready made to my hand already. Love in a cottage is all very well in its way, no doubt, with roses and eglantine—whatever eglantine may be—climbing round the windows; but love in a hovel—which is the plain prose of it in these hard times—can't be considered either pretty or poetical. Unless some Columbus of a critic, cruising through reams of minor verse, discovers my priceless worth some day, and divulges me to the world, there's no chance of my ever being able to afford anything so good and sweet as Elsie. —But the other one's a nice small girl of her sort too. I think for my part I shall alter and amend those quaint little verses of Blackie's a bit—make 'em run:

I can like a hundred women;
I can love a score;
Only with a heart's devotion
Worship three or four."

Relf laughed merrily in spite of himself.

Massinger went on musing in an undertone: "Not that I like the first and third lines as they stand, at all: a careful versifier would have insisted upon rhyming them. I should have made "devotion" chime in with "ocean" or "lotion," or "Goshen," or "emotion," or something of that sort, to polish it up a bit. There's very good business to be got out of "emotion," if you work it properly; but "ocean" comes in handy, too, down here at Whitestrand. I'll dress it up into a bit of verse this evening, I think, for Elsie or the other girl.—Winifred's her Christian name. Hard case, Winifred. "Been afraid" is only worthy of Browning, who'd perpetrate anything in the way of a rhyme to save himself trouble. Has a false Ingoldsby gallop of verse about it that I don't quite like. Winnie's comparatively easy, of course: you've got "skinny" and "finny," and "Minnie" and "spinney." But Winifred's a very hard case indeed. "Winnie" and "guinea" are good enough rhymes; but not quite new: they've been virtually done before by Rossetti, you know. But I doubt if I could even consent to make love to a girl whose name's so utterly and atrociously unmanageable as plain Winifred.—Now, Mary—there's a name for you, if you like; with 'fairy' and 'airy,' and 'chary' and 'vagary,' and all sorts of other jolly old-world rhymes to go with it. Or if you want to be rural, you can bring in 'dairy'—do the pretty milkmaid business to perfection. But 'Winifred'—"bin afraid'—the thing's impossible, It compells you to murder the English language. I wouldn't demean myself—or I think it ought to be by rights bemean myself—by writing verses to her with such a name as that. I shall send them to Elsie, who, after all, dererves them more, and will be flattered with the attention into the bargain.

At ten o'clock he came out once more from his own room to the little parlor, where Warren Relf was seated "cooking" a sky in one of his hasty seaside sketches. He had an envelope in his hand and a hat on his head. "Where are you off?" Relf asked carelessly.

"Oh, just to the post," Hugh Massinger answered with a gay nod. "I've finished my new batch of verses on the ocean—emotion—potion—devotion theme, and I'm sending them off, all hot from the oven, to my cousin Elsie.—They're not bad in their way. I like them myself. I shall print them, I think, in next week's *Athenæum*."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Great Mackenzie Basin.

Leeds Mercury: The report presented to the Canadian Parliament on the "Great Mackenzie Basin," can scarcely fail to inspire the imagination of all who read it by the picture which it suggests of almost immeasurable vastness and unlimited resources. The mind fails, it is true, to grasp the significance of the figures with which the report deals. It is stirred not the less by the sense of indefinite magnitude which they imply, and by the potentiality of the natural forces described as lying yet undeveloped along the shores of this great Arctic river and its tributaries. It is within a few months of a century since the discoverer who gave the river its name navigated its waters, and yet to the world it has remained through all those years little more than a name. It requires indeed a big map to show its course, and it will surprise many readers to learn that it has a coastline on Hudson's Bay of more than a thousand miles. Hitherto the Mackenzie has been regarded as an Arctic river, taking its rise in the Great Slave Lake, and discharging itself into the Arctic Ocean—an enormous river; but its waters locked in impenetrable ice for half the year, and tempting only the fur hunter and traveller to explore its inhospitable territories. A hundred years, after all, are but as a day when they have run their course; and perhaps, after all, the true discoverers of the Mackenzie are the members of the committee whose elaborate report has now for the first time made known how enormous is the basin which it drains, how priceless the wealth which it holds within its lands. According to the report of the committee, it is a world in a miniature—in all its save population; and is the most extensive petroleum field on the American continent, if not in the world. Besides its coast-lines on the two Arctic seas and on the Great Slave Lake, there is within the region a possible area of 656,000 square miles fit for potato-growing, 407,000 suitable for the cultivation of barley, 316,000 for that of wheat; whilst the pastoral area is equal to 800,000 square miles, and 150,000 square miles are auriferous. Yet it is certain that this virtually new territory cannot be reckoned as a field for immediate colonization. Many years must pass before even Canadian enterprise will open up the Mackenzie Basin, and penetrate its wild and often ice-bound recesses by driving the iron horse over its uncultivated lands. The auriferous and mineral wealth is likely to remain untouched until the present fields of labor are occupied, and the current of emigration flows in the direction of this hitherto comparatively unknown storehouse of an empire's riches. The report, we are told, attracts great attention; and we are not surprised that it should do so. A territory so rich, and yet so boundless, must have a certain fascination for even the ordinary emigrant; but, after all, the way must be paved by the pioneers, who in the future, as in the past, are the men who first reduced the impossible into the possible.

How to Judge Draught Horses.

The difference between the English and Scotch systems of judging draft horses has often excited curiosity. The Englishman begins with the body, and sometimes would seem to stick there, taking only casual glances at the lower extremities of the limbs. The Scotchman, on the other hand, begins with the feet, and just as seldom lets his eyes rise to the body as the Englishman allows his to descend to the hoofs. The Scotchman argues that without sound, well set limbs, flat, clean, flinty bone, sloping pasterns, and large, sound feet, a draft horse can be of little use for hard work, however big and handsome his body may be. The Englishman will not venture to dispute the truth of these contentions, but he finds that the big horses, as a rule, bring the highest prices, and so with him size and form of body have come to be considerations of first importance. It is hardly necessary to say that it is undesirable to pursue either of these extremes. Good legs and feet are undoubtedly essenials in draft horses, but we fear Scotchmen are, in many cases, carrying their notions too far, confining attention too exclusively to legs and feet, and neglecting size and substance of body. Size will always be an important element in determining the value of a draft horse. Other things being equal, the bigger horse will always bring more money than the smaller, and if only the greater weight is properly disposed over the frame of the animal, it is, no doubt, worth more money. On the other hand, a huge body, however handsome it may be, is of value little in front of 'a big load if the limbs or feet are weak and unsound.

Thibet.

The attack on the British garrison at Gratong by a large force of Thibetans indicates that the latter are seriously bent on hostilities. For a long time armed parties have crossed into Nepaul and created disturbences there, and several skirmishes have occurred. The Bengal Government has been obliged to send troops to the frontier, and now it looks as if open war was to go on. Thibet has been one of the most vigorously exclusive of even Asiatic countries. A few years ago the famous traveller, Prajevalsky, was prevented from reaching its capital, Lassa, but a few months hence, it appears, he is going to make another effort to get there, with an escort of two officers and a few men, he himself being in the Russian military service. The real opposition to opening Thibet to travel and trade is thought to come from Pekin, since Thibet is an integral part of the Chinese Empire, and China watches with suspicion all efforts to gain access through this "back door" of her provinces, whose trade and resources she wishes to completely control. Whether the present turbulence in Nepaul is encouraged either at Pekin or Lassa does not appear, but it is clear enough that the recent amicable overtures of the Viceroy of India have thus far proved of little avail. Yet, out of the hostilities may come important results towards the opening of Thibet.—*N. Y. Times.*

One of the Boku (Russia) oil wells recently produced about 55,000,000 gallons in 115 days. The greater portion was lost, because there was no apparatus to control the output, which flowed away to the river.

STATISTICS.

The Czar's stables cost $1,300,000 annually.

There are nearly 300,000 Chinamen in the United States.

The wheat crop of Europe in 1887 is said to have aggregated 1,200,000,000 bushels.

It is computed that there are 16,447,990 Sunday School scholars in the Christian world.

The South African diamond fields last year yielded gems amounting to 3,648,809 carats, valued at over $20,000,000.

The war of the Revolution, between England and the American colonies, cost the former one hundred millions in treasure.

A chemist estimates that the world swallows 500 tons of pills per annum. There are manufactories that makes a million pills a week.

Petersburg, Virginia, leads all other cities in the export of manufactured tobacco, having sent abroad some 50,000,000 pounds in the last twelve years.

Gen. Booth announces that the Salvation Army conducts 9,100 processions every week through the streets of the United Kingdom, or an average of 1,300 daily.

The effect of the high license law in Pittsburg has given immeasurable satisfaction to temperance men. Last year there were between 1,460 and 1,500 saloons in the city. This year the number has been reduced to 223.

It has been estimated that the United States consumes every day 25,000 acres of timber. "Toat is," says a statistical exchange, "each night we retire with 25,000 acres less of forest than the sun gilded with its morning gold."

It has been figured out by a statistical official that there are 31 criminals to every 1,000 bachelors, and only 11 criminals to every 1,000 married men. From this showing he argues that matrimony restrains men from crime, and ought, therefore, to be encouraged by legislation and otherwise.

There are in America over 4,000,000 farms, large and small. They cover nearly 20,000,000 acres of improved land, and their total value is something like $10,000,000,000. These figures are not, of course, very comprehensive. They simply convey the idea of vastness of area and equal vastness of importance. The estimated value of the yearly products of these farms is between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000.

It is estimated by Professor Kirchoff of Halle, that the language most spoken on the globe, for the last thousand years at least, is Chinese, for it is without doubt the only one that is talked by over 400,000,000 of the human race. The next language most in use, but at a very great distance behind Chinese, is Hindustani, spoken by over 100,000,000. Then follows English (spoken by about 100,000,000), Russian (over 70,000,000), German (over 57,000,000), and Spanish (over 47,000,000.

The materials of wages caused by strikes is shown by the report of the labor bureau of the State of New York. It is estimated that the loss of wages during the past year, owing to strikes in the State, was $2,013,220, while the amount spent on strikes in the shape of assistance from the trade unions was $217,660. The workingmen were consequently poorer by $2,000,000 in round numbers. The only question is, were the advantages gained by the strikes a sufficient compensation for the enormous loss in wages?

The Pall Mall Gazette says the total number of horses which the leading countries of the world can throw into the field of battle is:—Russia, 21,570,000; America, 9,500,000; Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Austria, 3,500,000; Germany, 3,350,000; France, 2,800,000 and 300,000 mules; England, 2,790,000; Canada, 2,024,000; Spain, 680,000 and 2,500,000 mules; Italy, 2,000,000; Belgium, 383,000; Denmark, 310,000; Australia, 301,000; Holland, 125,000, and Portugal, 88,000 and 50,000 mules.

It is reported that two men were some time ago arrested in New York state on the charge of violating the revenue law in selling wine without a license. They testified that they sold to saloons about 100 gallons of a drink made by this recipe: Put sixteen gallons of water into a common washboiler, add forty-eight pounds of sugar, one pound of tartaric acid and some aniline dye for coloring. After stirring with a stick until it is dissolved, add a quantity of orris root, cut with a pint of alcohol, to give the flavor of raspberry wine. This stuff has been sold for more than a year as wine.

It will be noticed that according to this table the armies of Europe in active service number over 9,000,000 men, and including reserves over 23,000,000. Virtually resting on their arms for the first fire, there are nearly 24,000,000 men distributed as follows:

Nation	Active	Reserve	Total.
Germany	1,155,000	5,285,000	6,440,000
Russia	2,450,000	2,160,000	4,610,000
France	2,051,459	2,027,196	4,106,655
Italy	1,015,000	1,585,000	2,600,000
Austro-Hungary	900,000	1,110,000	2,100,000
Turkey	350,000	650,000	1,000,000
Sweden	261,067	360,533	621,580
Switzerland	117,000	385,000	502,000
Belgium	137,000	130,800	267,800
Spain	167 000	83,000	250,000
Servia	107,000	112,000	219,000
Portugal	81,000	119,000	200,000
Denmark	59,562	140,438	200 000
Roumania	85,000	85,000	170,000
Bulgaria	25,000	120 000	145,000
Norway and Sweden	65,000	55,000	120,000
Holland	60,000	45,000	105,000
Greece	35,000	55,000	90,000
Totals	9,191,078	14,587,166	23,728,244

Medical men have long been familiar with the fact that sanitation has been a saving to the community at large in doctors' bills, in nursing, and even in days of labour to the industrial classes. But it has been difficult to put results into figures so as to impress the public mind. Mr. Brudenell Carter attempted this in his inaugural address to the College of State Medicine. Every case of fever, he calculated, cost the community £2; the reduction in the annual death rate from fever to 484 per million, from the 1851-60 rate of 906 per million, represented a total saving of £300,000, "but of this no one seemed conscious;" while the annual cost of scarlet fever at the present time was £400,000 a year. If, therefore, we could trace scarlet fever to a definite cause, as a bovine disease, communicable by milk, we could adopt precautions which "would save the country every year somewhere about half as much money as the recent conversion of stocks, besides much misery." Here is new light upon disease. It is increasingly preventable, and as we reduce its virulence and range we save money. Ratepayers should remember such things when they pay their sanitary rates, and they may profitably let their thoughts play about Mr. Carter's striking figures.

The Czar of Russia.

Stung by the taunts of his cowardice, when he made a visit to Moscow, the Czar insisted upon walking alone through a crowd of twenty or thirty thousand people, without the slightest protection but his own sword. The walls of the city had two nights before been mysteriously decorated with posters announcing that the end of Alexander's reign had come; that he had been tried and found wanting, that the "committee" had declared his death for refusing to give the people a constitutional government.

When the morning of the day on which the Czar's death was to occur arrived, he announced his intention of attending mass at the Church of the Annunciation, within the walls of the Kremlin, and a quarter of a mile or so from the palace. The Czarina and the other members of his family implored him to take no such risk; they begged him to have mass sung in the chapel of the palace, but he declined, and even ordered that the police guard should be withdrawn. He said that if his time to die had come he was ready, that he would not die like a coward in seclusion, but he would die like a soldier with his uniform on and his sword in his hand, in the presence of his people; and so he left the palace alone, clad in the uniform of a field marshall, resplendent with gold and silver lace, and walked across the parade ground to the church.

The news of his rashness spread quickly among the people, who were naturally on the *qui vive*, owing to the mysterious proclamation of the Nihilists, and before the mass was over the area within the Kremlin walls was crowded with all sorts and conditions of men, twenty or thirty thousand in number. After mass was sung, and he had committed his soul to God, the Czar, with his gloves in his hand, left the church and entered the throng, which opened to make passage for him, but one so narrow that he could touch the bodies of those who stood on either hand. No bomb was required on such an occasion; a pistol, or even a knife, would have done the business, but with his head erect, and bowing to those who had saluted him, the Emperor walked the entire distance. The crowd were silent and almost breathless. Every man present expected something would occur, but the only break in the Czar's walk that morning was when he reached the steps of the palace, stopped, turned his face to the people and spoke to them.

He said that he had been told that he should have trouble if he came to Moscow; that since he had arrived he had been warned by mysterious enemies, whose motive he could not understand, that the present day was to be his last. He had therefore done as all men should do who expected danger—gone to church to ask forgiveness for his sins, and protection from on high. This protection was not denied him. His body, like his soul, was in the hands of God, and man had no power to injure him without the Divine decree. He therefore feared nothing, and believed that as long as he governed the Empire with wisdom he should be allowed to live. Then, thanking the people with hearty words for their loyalty, he bowed and entered the palace.

There had been silence till then, but as the Czar disappeared the crowd broke into a cheer that almost reached the sky.

Hungary's Great Tunnel.

An engineering work that has taken over a century to construct can hardly fail to offer some points of interest in its history, and illustrate the march of events during the years of its progress. An instance of this kind is to be found in a tunnel not long completed, but which was commenced over one hundred years ago. This tunnel or adit, as it should be more strictly termed, is at Schemnitz, in Hungary. Its construction was agreed upon in 1782, the object being to carry off the water from the Schemnitz mines to the lower part of the Gran valley. The work is now complete, and it forms the longest tunnel in the world, being 10.27 miles long, or about one mile longer than St. Gothard, and two and a half miles longer than Mount Cenis. The height is nine feet ten inches, and the breadth five feet three inches. This tunnel, which has taken so long in making, has cost very near a million sterling, but it appears to have been well spent—at least the present generation has no reason to grumble, for the saving from being able to do away with water-raising appliances amounts to £15,000 a year.

There is one further point, however, worth notice, for if we have the advantage of our great-grandfathers in the matter of mechanical appliances they were certainly better off in the price of labour. The original contract for the tunnel, made in 1782, was that it should be completed in thirty years and should cost £7 per yard run. For eleven years the work was done at this price, but the French revolution enhanced the cost of labour and materials to such an extent that for thirty years little progress was made.

For ten years following much progress was made, and then the work dropped for twenty years more, until the water threatened to drown the mines altogether. Finally the tunnel was completed in 1878. the remaining part costing £21 a yard, or more than three times as much as the original contract rate.

How Fast Can a Train Move.

Many questions have been asked concerning the highest speed possible to be attained by a railway locomotive. The London *Engineer* submits the statement that eighty miles an hour is the greatest possible limit, and for the following reasons:—

Because no greater velocity has ever been attained.

Because of the resistance of the air.

Because of the back pressure of the cylinders.

Because of the amount of power which must "no doubt be lost in imparting violent motions to masses of metal which can make no return when coming to rest. The swinging of the engine, the excessive vibration of its parts, and the jar and concussion all operate to the same end, and tend to keep down the speed."

Because of "the extraordinary retarding influence of very moderate rising gradients."

Because of the coupling rod—"it appears to be beyond question that coupling an engine tends to keep down the speed."

A girl never complains of a young man treating her coldly when he treats her to ice cream.

Cookery for the Sick.

In sickness, nourishment and nursing go hand in hand. At least the proper preparation of the food plays a most important part in the recovery of an invalid. To know how to make dishes that shall be at once nourishing and digestible, is indeed a delightful accomplishment. They must be at the same time agreeable to the taste and inviting to the eye. Even with people who are not ill, half the battle of a meal is in the serving. The most meagre fare if presented in an attractive way, with pretty china, and evident attention to details, will be relished far better than a more sumptuous meal served in a slovenly manner.

I have no doubt that Mrs. Garry Owen Gaines could tell us as truthful, and as sad a tale of the disastrous effects of ignorance and obstinacy in the care of the sick, as in the bringing up of children. I have known exact counterparts of the father referred to in her "Slaughter of the Innocents" (p. 177.) In San Francisco, at my boarding-house table, sat a middle-aged couple, who had married rather late in life, with a baby nine months old. It was a remarkably good baby, and allowed on that account to be brought to the table, where its fond father fed it religiously with a bit of everything, including mock turtle soup, cabbage, lemon and mince pies. When it sickened and lay at death's door, they were very much surprised

I give below some plain directions for preparing the simplest, and most necessary, and usual food for invalids.

PANADA.—Take a yellow earthern bowl, lay in a large cracker, sprinkle with a little sugar, salt, and half a dozen large seeded raisins; repeat this until the bowl is two-thirds full or until you have enough for your patient, and never make enough for twice. Nearly cover with boiling water; put a lid over the bowl and set it on the back of the range to soak for an hour. Lift out the crackers, sprinkle with more sugar, and serve with a little cream and cinnamon or nutmeg. Omit the raisins and cream if the invalid is too ill to take anything so rich. This is really a delicious dish.

MILK PORRIDGE.—Boil a pint of milk in a double boiler, and cook in it an ounce of seeded raisins until they are tender; add a teaspoonful of corn starch dissolved in cold water; cook for three minutes, remove from the fire, and stir in the well-beaten white of an egg. Sweeten and grate on a little nutmeg.

Coax your invalid with cream toast. Cut the crust from two slices of bread, which should be stale. Toast over a slow fire until well-dried, and then brown delicately. Dip quickly into boiling water, dot with bits of butter and pour over a very little rich milk or cream that has been brought to a boil. Brown bread is very nice and healthful prepared as above, and may be eaten with suga and cream.

For persons troubled with indigestion, beef sandwiches, prepared as follows, are highly recommended: Chop very finely a piece of tender, uncooked beefsteak, season with salt and pepper, and spread between thin slices of lightly buttered bread. Remove the crusts with a sharp knife, and cut into neat diamonds or squares.

TAPIOCA JELLY.—Soak a cupful of tapioca for five hours in a quart of water; sweeten to taste, and set the dish containing it in a pan of boiling water; cook until the tapioca is quite clear, stirring often. Squeeze in the juice and grated rind of one lemon and pour in small molds. To be served with cream and sugar when cold

RICE JELLY.—Bring to the boiling point a cupful of water, and stir into it two heaping teaspoonfuls of rice flour that has been dissolved in enough cold water to make a thin paste; sweeten to taste with loaf sugar, and boil until clear. If your patient has fever, flavor with lemon juice; in the case of diarrhea, or summer complaint, flavor by boiling a piece of stick cinnamon with it. Cool in molds and eat with cream and sugar.

OAT MEAL BLANC MANGE.—Put two tablespoonfuls of oat meal, wet with cold water, into a pint of boiling milk, and simmer gently in a double boiler for two hours. Season with salt, sweeten to taste, and serve with cream and nutmeg.

There is a preparation called cerealine flakes that cooks in one minute, and is very delicate and nice. It must be stirre into boiling milk, salted and eaten with cream, or milk and sugar.

ARROWROOT BLANC MANGE.—Into a coffee cupful of rich milk that has been brought to the boiling point, stir two teaspoonfuls of sugar, and two heaping teaspoonfuls of the best arrowroot, rubbed smooth with cold water. Stir and simmer until it thickens. It may be made with water, when it should be flavored with lemon juice. If made with milk, flavor with brandy or wine. Pour into little molds, and serve with cream and sugar or with stewed, canned or preserved fruit.

PARCHED RICE—Is very good in the case of bowel troubles. Roast it to a nice brown as you would coffee, throw into salted boiling water, and cook rapidly until done. Rice water for a drink is made by stirring a tablespoonful of rice flour, wet with cold water, into a quart of boiling water. Season with salt, let it get very cold, and flavor with wine, brandy, lemon juice or nutmeg, sweetening to taste.

Fever patients are often troubled greatly by thirst, when water drank in any quantity would be harmful. Ice broken into small pieces, and mixed with lemon jelly also cut into bits, is very refreshing, and may be given safely.

Mulled buttermilk is strengthening, but must not be given if there is any tendency to summer complaint. Put a pint of fresh buttermilk on to boil; add a beaten egg, drop by drop; stir and remove from the fire after one boil; sweeten. It may be also boiled, sweetened with honey, and seasoned with salt. Add a tablespoonful of butter to each pint of milk.

"Huffy" People.

One of the oddest things to witness, if not one of the most disagreeable to encounter, is the faculty some people have of taking offence when no offence is meant—taking "huff" as the phrase goes, with reason or without—making themselves and every one else uncomfortable for nothing deeper than a mood, or more than a fancy. "Huffy" people are to be met with of all ages and in every station, neither years nor condition bringing, necessarily, wisdom or unsuspiciousness. But we are bound to say that the larger proportion will be generally among those who are of an uncertain social position, or who are unhappy in their circumstances, not to speak of their tempers.

From the Note-Book of a Feminine Reporter.

SELMA CLARE.

I have noticed, as doubtless you all have, that ruined children are by no means confined to the lower classes. Among the well-to do, these may be divided into two classes: those who are ruined by the carelessness and indifference of their parents in leaving their moral culture almost entirely to servants, and those who are ruined by the over-indulgence and injudicious attentions of grown up relatives. I know a child who is fitted by natural graces of person and face, and quickness of mind, to be a very gem in the garden of girls, who is so spoiled by unwise petting from a half dozen big uncles as to be utterly disagreeable to strangers. All the endeavors of a very sensible mother are set at naught by those loving but unwise bachelor uncles who delight in teaching the poor child the pert sayings that make her unlovely in the eyes of every one.

Very few children are born with all natural or inherited graces of mind and disposition. There are almost always evil propensities to be eradicated and guarded against. The child of generous parents will often display a strange selfishness, which the wise parent must not only see, but take pains to uproot. Indolence, untruthfulness, a sullen or violent temper, jealousy and vanity may pass almost unnoticed in an otherwise lovely and attractive child, but if you do not take pains to discover and curb those grave faults you will embitter the whole after life, not only of one but of many.

I know a family of seven boys from 15 to 25 who are what would be termed, "good boys" and rightly so. They are obedient and affectionate to their parents and agreeable to each other. They are always at home in the old farm-house in the evenings and do their work uncomplainingly throughout the day, and yet not one of those boys will make a good husband simply because their mother never taught them to be thoughtful for others. They will do whatever you ask them to do, but they would never think of doing anything unasked. They are not selfish, only thoughtless. A naturally lazy child will often escape all tasks because it is more trouble to get him to do a thing than to do it yourself. This is wrong in the extreme, and unjust as well to him as to his more willing brothers and sisters. We think too much of educating the head now-a-days, and not enough of heart education, which is the best of all. So much depends upon the natural character of a child, that it is impossible for the wisest person to lay down any fixed rules for the moral culture of children. A realizing sense of your responsibility, and an earnest looking for guidance to One who is able and will ing to direct you, will be your surest safeguard.

Outdoor Sports in England.

Sport is the law and the prophet of Englishmen, and to confess to neither pleasure nor concern in the results of the day's racing, shooting, hunting, angling, is to totally emancipate one's self from the amiable regard of a sport loving Briton. American indifference to the circumstance and event of sport is the contempt of the aristocracy and landed gentry. Sport is the autocrat. It controls society and makes an important chapter in literature. There is a universal devotion to the idea, alike from high and low. But it is the privilege of the great, the temptation of the poor. Poaching as an offense forms stereotyped matter for every well regulated English novel. The dress, the manners, the flirtations which make the maximum of life in country houses during autumnal revels are as important a factor in British society as the London season. Wives, mothers and daughters who have none of the tastes which give zest to the hunt are constrained to provide themselves with more gentle amusement during that sanguinary period in the British year.

It is not a fine taste—the love of horseflesh, cricketing, deer stalking and the general desire of killing something. It seems to take a place in the category with pugilism and bull fighting. But it develops brawn and a kind of rude mental strength, and the cultivation of muscular vigor is something more valued than the artistic sensibility in the English man's passion for an excess of animal force.

"Her Ladyship."

A sense of official greatness is ingrained in the nature of people who have been overshadowed by what is known as a paternal government. Such persons form their own conceptions of angelic ministrations. The duties of the guide to Westminster Abbey was original, to say the least.

The man acted as guide to the monuments, and, upon coming to that of Lord and Lady Monteagle, which represents the spirit of Lady M—— ascending to heaven under the guardianship of angels, finished his pompous description of it with these words:

"A hangel is 'anding Her Ladyship to 'eaven!"

At the same time he bowed as deferentially as though he himself had been performing the office of master of ceremonies to "Her Ladyship," and was about to "and" her into some ball-room.

Fond Mother (excitedly)—"Sakes 'live, chile, yo' brudder's gone to dat dar dance at Johnsing's an' he'll nebber come back no moah!" "Why not?" "He's done gone forgot to take his razzer wid him."

According to the statistics given in William F. Fox's article in the *Century* on "The chances of being hit in battle," the popular belief as to the slaughter occurring in single engagements is not well founded. The losses reported in killed and wounded at the close of a great battle are almost invariably exaggerated, and it generally happens that those who are missing or on the sick list are returned as killed. In the civil war in the United States there were 2,778,304 men enlisted on the Union side, while there were only 110,000 killed in battle, or about five per cent. of the total number. While five per cent. was the average for the whole Federal army, there were of course certain regiments which suffered more severely. The greatest loss occurred to the First Maine Heavy Artillery, which had 19.2 per cent. killed, being the largest loss of any regiment, while next came the Fifth New Hampshire with 17.9 per cent. killed.

A number of ladies in Philadelphia get their bonnets very cheaply by having a clever girl milliner out of employment come to the house. They pay her five dollars a day, and in one day she trims up the bonnets and hats for all the women in the family.

Execution of an Elephant.

A novel excitement was provided to the residents of Mhow, Indis, recently by the Transport Department. A huge male elephant, aged, according to official records, ninety-two years, the property of Government, was condemned to death for a long and hardened course of iniquity. He had been long in a chronic must state, and in this condition had taken a human life as Peona about a couple of years ago. He would not work, and was a source of apprehension to all about him and a perpetual cause of anxious concern to Government. The fiat went forth that he must die. The Maharaja Holkar and the Rajah of Dhar each separately telegraphed to headquarters and tried for a reprieve. One offered to buy the grand-looking sinner for Rs. 1,000, and the other offered to exchange a female elephant of gentle manners for the savage brute; but the Government of India where determined on making the criminal expiate his sins. These offers were refused, and a private notice was sent round the station that the execution would take place on Thursday morning. Several people, including volunteer executioners, hurried to a spot indicated outside of Cantonments where the malefator was already chained and secured between two death-plan trees. The volunteer marksman, armed with 12-bore express rifles, were selected to carry out the execution. The elephant was sitting down when the crowd began to assemble, but shortly raised himself on his forelegs when the first of the shots was fired, which hit him low down at the base of the trunk. The animal vouchsafed no other notice of this and two other equally ineffective shots, than to stand up on all four legs, shake his head and blow with his trunk. At length Mr. Dowell, of the Seventh Native Infantry, placed a bullet in the centre of his head just below the level of his eyes, and the huge brute dropped down dead without a spasm.

Laying Track.

The track of a railway is never done. It is always wearing out and always being replaced

Some of the early English engineers, not appreciating this, endeavored to lay down solid stone walls coped with stone cut to a smooth surface, on which they laid their rails. They called this "permanent way," as distinguished from the temporary track of rails and cross-ties used by contractors in building the lines. But experience soon showed that the temporary track, if supported by a bed of broken stone, always kept itself drained and was always elastic and remained in much better order than the more expensive so-called "permanent way." When the increase in the weight of our rolling stock began to take place, dating from about 1870, iron rails were found to be wearing out very fast. Some railway men declared that the railway system had reached its full development. But in this world the supply generally equals the demand. When a thing is very much wanted, it is sure to come, sooner or later. The process of making steel invented by, and named after, Henry Bessemer, of England, and perfected by A. L. Holley, of this country, gave us a steel rail which at the present time costs less than one of iron, and has a life of five or six times as long, even under the heavy loads of to-day. We are now approaching very near the limit of what the rail will carry, while the joints are becoming less able to do their duty.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Blood Letting in Persia.

In Persia blood letting is the same panacea for well-nigh all fleshly ills to-day that it was with our ancestors in the days of bluff King Hal. In the spring every Persian hies him to the barber surgeon to have that professional phlebotomist relieve him of, say, half a pint or so. One sunny March morning I sat upon the bath Khana of a village chapa house and watched the barber bleed a goodly share of the whole male population. With his arms bared to the elbows, a bunch of raw cotton in lieu of lint beneath his arm, and his keen-edged razor inserted beneath his cap, the travelling tonsorial artist took up his position on the bank of the irrigating ditch that ran through the village of Lasgird. Candidates for his services soon began crowding about him. Each sturdy ryot bared his right arm to the shoulder, and got one of his neighbours to bind a handkerchief tightly just above the elbow. He then presented himself to the barber. The tonsorial artist pressed out with his thumb and forefinger the small vein he wished to slit, and with the air of a man who knows his profession and its importance, deftly inserted the point of his razor. The blood spurted out in a tiny stream; villagers squatted down on their haunches and watched it bleed, occasionally working the elbow joint to stimulate the flow. Half a pint is considered about the correct quantity for an adult to lose at one bleeding; the barber then completes his services by binding on a small wad of cotton. Many prefer being bled in the roof of the mouth, instead of in the arm. I observed that these were old men mostly, and judged them to be knowing customers, who had wise theories of their own as to why the mouth bleeding was preferable to the others. I have seen as many as thirty or forty of the Persian barber's patients squatting in a low row on the bank of a stream or ditch, each one letting the little stream of blood from arm or mouth spurt into the water.

Handy Hints.

Lard, if applied at once, will remove the discoloration after a bruise. Earthenware and china, washed in soap-suds and rinsed in cold water are freed from grease and stains with little or no trouble. Soda is good for greasy dishes. To make tough meat tender, soak it in vinegar and water; if a very large piece, for about twelve hours; for ten pounds of beef use three quarts of water to three quarters of a pint of vinegar, and soak it for six or seven hours. If you are troubled with moths in your feather beds, boil the feathers in water for a short time; then put them in sacks and dry them, working them with the hands all the time. Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration as the moment you become cold your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach; nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the vapour.

Ambitious mamma—Edith, I noticed last night that Mr. De Rich paid you considerable attention. I hope you showed him a proper amount of civility. Ingenuous Debutante—Oh, yes, mamma, I did! I'm sure he knows he can have me for the asking.

A Village Destroyed.

Chesley's Business Houses Swept Away by Fire.

CHESLEY, Ont., June 10.—At about 1.15 a.m. yesterday the members of the Chesley lacrosse club, on returning home from a match at Kincardine, discovered that the premises occupied by James Thompson, furniture dealer, were on fire. The alarm was quickly given, but, owing to the presence of a very considerable wind and the absence of any fire protection, in an incredibly short space of time the whole business portion of the village was in flames. Every business house in Chesley save one is burnt, and there was very little of the stocks, comparatively speaking, saved. It was a total sweep, and the losses are numerous and large.

Swarms of seventeen-year locusts, which are rather harmless insects, are appearing in Northern Iowa and Western Illinois.

Alex. Smith, a York County constable was arrested last evening charged with the wilful murder of Joseph Priestman on the 25th of August last.

BROCKVILLE, June 9.—Yesterday evening while two young men were passing through a piece of woodland, situated about forty rods north of the G. T. R Just west of the Manitoba siding, they made a ghastly discovery. Beside a stump, in a sitting posture, was a man who, to all appearances, had been dead for some time. A strap about three-quarters of an inch in width was fastened round his neck and tied to the upper part of the stump. The man had evidently been dead for two or three months as the remains were very much decayed. The body is supposed to be that of Hans Christian, a Swede, about 30 years of age.

The Sick Editor.

Doctor (to professional nurse) — Well, how is he this morning?

Nurse—Weaker, doctor. Been very low all night, and now looks like he was comatose.

Doctor—How's his temperature!

Nurse—One hundred and two degrees.

Doctor—How's his circulation?

Editor (with a fearful yell)—Biggest in the State! Biggest in the universe! Want an affidavit?

The Reason Why

Ayer's Pills are so popular is, that while always reliable as a cathartic medicine, they never leave any ill effects. This is because they are purely vegetable, and entirely free from calomel or any other dangerous drug. In all cases, therefore, whether the patient be old or young, they may be confidently administered.

In the Southern and Western States, where derangements of the liver are so general, Ayer's Pills have proved an inestimable blessing. D. W. Baine, New Berne, N. C., writes:

"I suffered a long time with stomach and liver troubles. I tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills. These pills benefited me at once. I took them regularly for a few months, and my health was completely restored."

Throughout New England, next to lung diseases, **Stomach and Bowel Complaints** are the most prevalent.

Dyspepsia

and Constipation are almost universal. Mr. Gallacher, a practical chemist, of Boxbury, Mass., who was long troubled with Dyspepsia, writes:

"A friend induced me to try Ayer's Pills, and, after taking one box without much benefit, I was disposed to quit them; but he urged perseverance, and, before I had finished the second box, I began to experience relief. I continued taking them, at intervals, until I had used eleven boxes. Suffice it to say, that I am now a well man, and grateful to your chemistry, which outstrips mine."

The head and stomach are always in sympathy; hence the cause of most of those distressing headaches, to which so many, especially women, are subject. Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., writes that for years she was a martyr to headache, and never found anything to give her more than temporary relief, until she began taking Ayer's Pills, since which she has been in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

VICK'S

Floral Guide

In a work of nearly 200 pages, colored plates, 1,000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and directions for growing. SEEDS and Plants, and how to get and grow them. Printed in English and German. Price only 10 cents, which may be deducted from the first order.

DON'T ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, AT HEADQUARTERS.

JAMES VICK, ROCHESTER N.Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall St. N.Y.

O'Brien's Hotel,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Rates, - $1.00 a Day.

Newly Furnished & Refitted Throughout.

HAVING leased the O'Brien House for a term of years, I have furnished it new throughout in first-class style, and the bar is stocked with best liquors and cigars. Good yard and stable accommodation. I will be glad to meet all my old customers and friends, and as many new ones as may favor me with their patronage.

SAMUEL CURRY.

Belleville, May 1st, 1888. 5

NEW GOODS

A fine line of

NEW CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

And SCARF PINS

15k. Keeper Rings.

18k. Plain Rings.

SPECTACLES, BRONZES, VIOLINS, JEWEL CASES, ETC.

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

JAS. WHYTOCK.

GROCER,

PROVISION DEALER.

BUTCHER. ETC,

MADOC - ONT

DON'T FORGET

The table. Of course we know you will not, but we thought we would remind you that we have

A DAINTY STOCK

of choice Groceries, which should claim your attention at this time. We have many

New Delicacies

which will satisfy the taste of the most critical epicure. And we have a

NICE FRESH STOCK

of Staple Goods which we are selling at prices that leave only a very small margin of profit.

Choice Teas,

Aromatic Coffee.

All kinds of this season's

CANNED GOODS

and a fine stock of all the requisites for a Christmas Pudding. Low prices for standard goods will please you, send your orders.

GRAY & McGREGOR,

MADOC.

CANADA PERMANENT

Loan and Savings Com'y

Established 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Stock Capital, $3,000,000.

Total Assets, $8,700,000.

The Company Lends Money on Real Estate at lowest current rates of interest and on favorable terms of re-payment.

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased. No Commission. No Delay. Expenses Moderate.

Apply to J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

Or to **E. D. O'FLYNN,**

Appraiser at Madoc.

MEDICATED

CONFECTIONERY

Some choice lines at

WILSON'S

DRUG STORE,

Durham St., Madoc.

STAR GROCERY.

Wright's Block. Madoc, Ont.

We beg to remind our numerous customers and the public generally that we are now receiving

NEW GOODS DAILY

for the Spring Trade, which will be found to to be right, both in

QUALITY AND PRICE

Groceries of all kinds.

Teas a specialty.

Canned Goods, etc.

Flour, Pork, Rolled Bacon, Hams, and Lard.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Wholesale and Retail.

CHURCH & TODD.

MILLINERY.

Spring and Summer

STOCK

NOW ARRIVING.

CALL AND SEE.

My display of Millinery and Fancy Goods discounts anything ever seen in Madoc.

New Goods, Latest Styles, Prices Right. Don't fail to see them before ordering.

We actually keep the largest stock of

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

in Town.

A splendid variety of Holiday Notions now on hand.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.

Wilson Block, Madoc.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PORTRAITS IN ALL THE STYLES.

BABIES TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY,

thus insuring a good portrait in almost every case.

By the use of the dry plates, finer work can be made in dark days than was possible by the old process. But we do not want anyone to depend on that, and defer coming till near sunset. The nearer the sun is to the zenith the better the light, and good results more certain. A dark day at noon is better than a bright day at 5 p. m.

BOOTS of all kinds on hand, and made to order on the premises.

D. MORRICE.

Madoc, April 21, 1887. 31y

L. C. Adams'

CARRIAGE WORKS

SEPARATOR,

Almost new, for sale at astonishingly low price. Will take stock in exchange.

Wagons, Buggies, Democrats, &c., Always on hand.

Don't forget the place,

MULLETT'S CORNERS. MADOC

Hard Times

SCARED TO DEATH!

And may be a thing of the past to everyone who is disposed to

Take Advantage of our Liberal Offers

AT THE

RIGHT HOUSE.

Examine and compare qualities and prices for your own satisfaction.

J. C. DALE.

N. B.—Terms at this store, Strictly Cash.

Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, &c.

We are offering this week some lines of Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, &c.

AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICES.

Don't fail to see these goods, as we are bound to clear them out.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

POST OFFICE BLOCK

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are price

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS. BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY's Establishment,

78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

☞ *Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is no Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.*

3

North Hastings Review.

JOHN R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XII., No. 12. Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, June 21, 1888. POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE

TRADERS' BANK

OF CANADA.

(MADOC BRANCH.)

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Done. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain issued.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of one Dollar and upwards received and Interest allowed on the same at the rate of

4 per cent. per Annum.

No notice of withdrawal of Deposits required.

J. H. McCLELLAN,
MANAGER.

Victoria Block, Durham Street.
Madoc, May 23rd, 1887. 8 1ly

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL,

WHITES'

WOOLEN MILLS,

MADOC.

We are better prepared than ever to do Spinning, Carding, Weaving, Fulling, etc. Carding, 3 cents; Carding and Spinning, 8 cents. Parties bringing 40 lbs wool or upwards for spinning can have their own wool made into yarn. We carry in stock all kinds of Flannels, Tweeds, Full Cloths, etc., to exchange for wool, or will pay the highest market price in cash for wool. Parties from a distance can have their carding done the same day.

J. & J. WHITE.

House and Lot for Sale.

PART of lot No. 3, in the 6th concession, immediately adjoining the corporation of Madoc village, containing 2 acres of land, frame house and barn, and a good well of water. Terms reasonable. Apply to

MRS. O. SULLIVAN.
Madoc, May 1, 1888. 5-3m

25,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED

AT THE

MARMORA WOOLLEN MILLS.

Custom Carding and Spinning done on shortest notice.

Parties having 60 pounds and upwards of wool can have their own wool spun into yarn.

Tweeds, Fulloloths, Shirtings and yarns kept on hand, to exchange for wool.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

MITCHELL & DANFORD.
Marmora, May 7th, 1888. 6-3m

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

County Council.

BELLEVILLE, June 12th.

The June sessions of the County Council opened at Shire Hall at 2 p. m. to-day. The members were all in their places.

Mr. Vermilyea, Chairman of the Bridges Committee, read a report of the expenditures upon County Bridges and the estimates for the balance of 1888. The expenditures amounts to $4,306.65. The estimates for the remainder of the year are as follows:

Marmora superstructure	$2,640
Chisholm's Rapids bridge	300
Frankford bredge	125
Stone bridge, Allan Settlement	250
Magginson's	150
Sucker Creek pier	250
Beaver Creek	250
Chisholm's piers	350
Marmora approaches	75
Unforeseen	803
	$9,500

The amount is $500 less than last year.

The chairman further stated that 6,000 feet of first-class green cedar had been purchased for bridges already at 10 cents per foot, a much cheaper rate than had been paid before. He approved of the style of flat bridges that were being built by Mr. Farnham. They were cheap and serviceable. He also heartily approved of the conduct of Mr. Francis, whom he found honest, and painstaking and very attentive to his business.

Mr. Duncan submitted the report of the Gravel Roads Committee as follows:

That since the first of the year there has been expended $5,670,16. To this the report of the Superintendent calling for $5.402 50 for gravelled roads under his supervision last year be adopted.

That an appropriation of $300 be made on account of foot bridges and snow fences.

That the following additional sums be appropriated on the new sections of County gravel roads, assumed last session, including an additional sum of $35 on the road leading from Marmora northerly to the Township of Lake, to be expended between Wells' and Thos. Gordmer's.

Sidney	$400
Thurlow	400
Tyendinaga	200
Rawdon	150
Huntingdon	150
Hungerford	150
Madoc	150
Elzevir	100
Tudor	100

making the total recommendations for the present year $13,207,60.

Messrs. Kavanagh and Thompson moved that $1275 be expended on the new section of gravel roads accoording to the appropriation of the Gravel Road Committee with the acception of $50 which be taken from Thurlow and added to Tyendinaga.

The motion leaves the amounts to be expended on new sections as follows: Sidney $250, Thurlow $250, Tyendinaga $200, Rawdon $100, Huntingdon $100, Hungerfore $100, Madoc $100, Elzevir $100, Tudor $75.

On motion of Messrs. Kavanagh and C.F. Aylsworth the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on estimates, viz. Messrs. Ashley, Vermilyea Duncan, Robinson, Thompson, Bleecker Gordon, W. R. Aylsworth, McLaren, F. Thompson, C. F. Aylsworth and Kavanagh.

A petition from Mr. Wm. Kelly, Marmora, was read, respecting a road between lots Nos. 9 and 10 of that Township. Mr. Kelly was heard at the bar respecting the petition. He was prepared, he said, to do the work himself, and that the road would be better and shorter than the one in use.

The superintendent and chairman of gravel roads were instructed to view the locality and authorize the change if found desirable.

Mr. Larkin was heard respecting the opening of the Bridgewater and Lonsdale Colonization road for another 2½ miles and asked a grant of $300.

It was moved by Mr. Gordon, after some discussion, that $300 be granted for the road, providing the Legislature grant a like sum; the Township of Hungerford to secure the right of way.—Carried.

The council resumed at 10 a. m. A communication from Mr. A. F. Wood, County Auditor, was read notifying the Council that a debenture for $150 given by Dungannon and Faraday, a record of which was found in the list of assets, was not to be found. Mr. Kavanagh said he had paid the amount of debenture to the Treasurer. Mr. W. R. Aylsworth said the document was not recorded in the Registry office and was probably filed with other papers in the County Solicitor's office and could not be found.

Mr. Jas. Haggerty, on behalf of the North Hastings Agricultural Society, asked for a small grant. He recounted the permanent improvements made to the fair grounds at Stirling and said the expenses had been heavy for the society. The show could not be carried on successfully, he said, without a grant.

The Committe of the Whole on Equalization adopted the following report:

Municipality.	*Ass't, '87*	*Equal'n '88*
Sidney	$2,628,672	$2,400.000
Thurlow	2,004,340	2,250,000
Tyendinaga	1,498,875	1,825,000
Rawdon	1,039,315	1,100,000
Huntingdon	434,311	780,000
Hungerford	764,246	920,000
Marmora and Lake	276,635	370,000
Madoc Township	481,053	780,000
Elzevir, Grimsthorpe	95,166	200,000
Tudor and Cashel	68,810	47,000
Dungannon & Faraday	90,802	45,000
Monteagle & Herschel		45,000
Bangor et al	35,945	40,000
Mayo and Carlow	53,310	45,000
Wollaston	64,588	26,000
Limerick	56,398	22,000
Stirling	165,915	140,000
Deseronto	300,000	150,000
Madoc Village	205,870	150.000
		$11,335,000

Messrs P. P. Clarke and Kavanagh moved that $900 be loaned to the Township of Limerick for the construction of two new schools, and that the county take debentures at 6 per cent. interest —Carried.

Messrs. Gladney and Hilton moved that $25 be granted Marmora School section, No. 10, which was on the poor list,

Upon Council resuming at 2 p.m. the Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means resumed. Messrs. Ashley and McLaren moved: That the sum of $5,750 be appropriated out of the county funds for the improvement of roads, in the different minor municipalities, payable to the Reeves of the said municipalities as follows: Sidney $800 Thurlow $800, Tyendinaga $750, Rawdon $400, Hungerford $400, Huntingdon $350, Madoc $300, Marmora $200 Elzevir $200, Tudor et al $200, Dungannon et al $300, Monteagle et al $200, Carlow et al $200 Bangor et al $200, Wollaston et al $150 Limerick $150, Deseronto $100, Madoc $100, Stirling $100. Total $5,750.

Mr. C.F. Aylsworth moved that $100 be granted in support of the Madoc Industrial and Arts Exhibition. This association, he said, which was incorporated, got no grant from the Govern ment. The Council decided not to pass grants to any agricultural society.

Mr. Thompson asked for and got $25 for the poor school in Plain settlement.

Upon motion of Mr. C. F. Aylsworth the County Treasurer was authorized to place a yearly grant of $100 to the credit of the Madoc Model School.

Some necessary by-laws passed a second reading; and a motion was adopted limiting the rate of interest to be paid by Dungannon Faraday and Limerick on debenture loans at 5½ per cent., when the Council adjourned.

The Council met at 10 a. m., when the Gravelled Roads Committe resumed Mr. Duncan, the chairman, reported that Mr. D. R. Leavens had refused 6½ cents per yard for 244 yards of gravel used from the McLellan pit, demanding 10 cents per yard.

The Chairman and Superintendent of gravel roads were authorized to effect a settlement with Mr. Leavens.

Mr. Duncan's by-law assuming the piece of road extending ¼ of a mile north of Wellman's corners, thence easterly to the Marmora gravel road, about 2½ miles in all, as a County gravel road, received its third reading.

The committee reported.

Messrs. J. M. Hurley and John Holgate moved that Messrs. W. R. Aylsworth Ashley, McLaren, Duncan, Vermilyea and Bleeker be a committee to meet and discuss the matter of each municipality taking charge of their own gravel roads and bridges, or to devise the best way of handling the same and report at the next meeting of the council.

Mr. W. R. Aylsworth thought the time was near when the gravelled roads and the bridges could be put under one supervision, resulting in a considerable saving to the County. He suggested that the Gravelled Roads and Bridges Committees meet at 10 a.m. on Tuesday before the November session, to discuss the scheme suggested by Mr. Hurley.

The resolution was altered to meet the view expressed by Mr. Aylsworth, when it was adopted.

The Council adjourned, to meet the last Tuesday in November—Mr. Vermilyea singing "Auld Lang Syne."

For first-class groceries, boots and shoes, try D. W. Wright.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyance of skin disease, and encourages the development of febrile disorders; wherefore they should, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's Ointment well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes, eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and all for instant and effective curative medicines.

The highest market price will be paid for any quantity of tan bark delivered at the Madoc Tannery.

—It required the expenditure of nearly $50,000 to bring Howe's Show to a state of perfection, and in that state it now exists. This show will exhibit in Madoc on Wednesday, next, June 27th, and the admission will only be 25 cents to all.

SHANNONVILLE, Ont., June 15.—While Frank Davis was taking mail from Shannonville to Read to-day, his horse became frightened at a bicycle and ran away, killing Davis almost at once. He was mangled beyond recognition. He is about 14 years old. His mother is a widow living near Tweed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

To Assist Nature

In restoring diseased or wasted tissue is all that any medicine can do. In pulmonary affections, such as Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption, the mucous membrane first becomes inflamed, then accumulations form in the air-cells of the lungs, followed by tubercles, and, finally, destruction of the tissue. It is plain, therefore, that, until the hacking cough is relieved, the bronchial tubes can have no opportunity to heal. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Soothes and Heals

the inflamed membrane, arrests the wasting process, and leaves no injurious results. This is why it is more highly esteemed than any other pulmonary specific.

L. D. Bixby, of Bartonsville, Vt., writes: "Four years ago I took a severe cold, which was followed by a terrible cough. I was very sick, and confined to my bed about four months. My physician finally said I was in consumption, and that he could not help me. One of my neighbors advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and before I had taken half a bottle was able to go out. By the time I had finished the bottle I was well, and have remained so ever since."

Alonzo P. Daggett, of Smyrna Mills, Me., writes: "Six years ago, I was a traveling salesman, and at that time was suffering with

Lung Trouble.

For months I was unable to rest nights. I could seldom lie down, had frequent choking spells, and was often compelled to seek the open air for relief. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which helped me. Its continued use has entirely cured me, and, I believe, saved my life."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179 I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Monday evening, in the Lodge Room, Wilson Block, at eight o'clock sharp. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

J. MOUNCEY, Secretary. E. L. WEISS, Noble Grand.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Licensed County Auctioneer, also for the city of Belleville. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.

Orders may be left at the REVIEW Office.

E. GUSS PORTER,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. Office—opposite New Post Office, Bridge Street.

Private money to loan at lowest rates

LEONARD & O'BRIEN,

BARRISTERS. Office over the Telegraph Office, Belleville. Money to loan on farm and village properties at lowest rates.

CHAS. J. LEONARD. | S. O'BRIEN.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,

SOLICITOR of the Supreme Court, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Agent for the "National Investment Loaning Society," of Toronto. Office in the Victoria Block, Madoc. Branch office in the village of Tweed. 427

F. E. O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. HEAD OFFICE—Over Dominion Bank, Front St., Belleville.

BRANCH OFFICE—Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc, Mr. John W. Blair, manager.

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. O'Flynn will be in his Madoc office at any time by appointment.

DOUGALL & STEWART,

BARRISTER, Solicitors, Notaries Public Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan on Farms.

O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC,

Ashley Block, Belleville.

A. R. DOUGALL, Q.C. | D. E. K. STEWART

Money to Loan.

COMPANY and private funds to loan at lowest rates. No commission.

D. E. K. STEWART,
507 Solicitor, Madoc

JOHN DALE,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

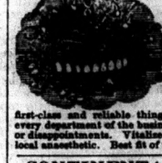
Office—Residence, Durham St., Madoc.

A. F. WOOD,

Land, Loan, & Commission Agency

OFFICE—Second door south of Masonic Hall. Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

DENTISTRY.



J. B. IRISH, L. D. S., of the Town of Trenton, Ont., will be at the Windsor House, Madoc, the 1st TUESDAY and the 3rd TUESDAY of every month, staying two nights and the full day. Next visits, 3rd and 17th July, and 7th and 21st August. A first-class and reliable thing expeditiously done in every department of the business, without any delays or disappointments. Vitalized air used, and the new local anæsthetic. Best $1 of teeth filling, &c.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

THE BEST Hotel in the town. This Hotel has been lately refitted and repainted. We can give increased accommodation to the traveling public. First class sample rooms. Choice liquors and cigars. Excellent attention paid to guests. Good stabling and attentive hostlers. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage, as you will find this second to no hotel in the county.

ROBT. SIMMONS, PROP.
Madoc, Aug. 14th, 1887. 19-1y

MAYNOOTH HOUSE,

(late P. Green's old stand, Maynooth.)

THIS HOUSE is situated in one of the best districts for hunting, fishing, &c., and has been all refitted. Furniture new. Bar always supplied with the best brand of wines, liquors, cigars, &c. Good stabling accommodation, and attentive hostlers. Charges moderate. Parties travelling will consult their own interest by calling at the above hotel.

JAMES McCAW,
Manager.
Maynooth, June 1st, 1887. 9 1y

C. Fraser Aylsworth, Jr.

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, &c.,

MADOC - P. O.

Orders by mail should state *place* and *character* of Survey that the above Surveyor may consult as to *original monuments* and *former Surveys*, his extensive field notes of Sixty Years' Practice, of the late John Emerson, and also the field notes of C. F. Aylsworth, Sr., thereby saving *time* and *expense* and securing *correctness* of Surveys.

Residence at
544 C. F. AYLSWORTH'S

THE THREAD OF LIFE;

OR

SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER VI.—Which Lady?

Hugh found the day among the sandhills simply delightful. He had said with truth he loved all innocent pleasures, for his was one of those many, many-sided, æsthetic natures, in spite of its underlying tinge of pessimism and sadness, that throw themselves with ardour into every simple country delight, and find deep enjoyment in trees and flowers and waves and scenery, in the scent of new-mown hay and the song of birds, and in social intercourse with beautiful women. Warren Relf had readily enough fallen in with Hugh's plan for their day's outing; for at a first glance he had been greatly taken with Hugh's pretty cousin, the dark-eyed Girton girl. His possession of the *Mud-Turtle* gave him for the moment a title to respect, for a yacht's a yacht, however tiny. So he took them all up together in the yawl to the foot of the sandhills; and while Mrs. Meysey and the girls were unpacking the hampers and getting lunch ready on the white slopes of the drifted dunes, he sat down by the shore and sketched a little bit of the river foreground that exactly suited his own peculiar style—an islet of mud, rising low from the bed of the sluggish stream, crowned with purple sea-aster and white flowered scurvy-grass, and backed by a slimy bed of tidal ooze, that shone with glancing rays of gold and crimson in the broad flood of the reflected sunlight.

Elsie was very happy, too, in her way; for had she not Hugh all the time by her side, and was she not wearing the ardent verses she had received from him by post that very morning, inside her dress, pressed close against her heart, and rising and falling with every pulse and flutter of her bosom! To him, she handicraftsman, they were a mere matter of ocean and potion, and lotion and devotion, strung together on a slender thread of pretty conceit; but to her, in the innocent ecstasy of a first great love, they meant more than words could possibly utter.

She could not thank him for them; her pride and delight went too deep for that; and ever were it otherwise, she had no opportunity. But once, while they stood together by the sounding sea, with Winifred by their side, looking critically at the picture Warren Relf had sketched in hasty outline, and begun to color, she found an occasion to let the poet know, by a graceful allusion, she had received his little tribute of verse in safety. As the painter with a few dainty strokes filled in the floating fringework tints upon the sunlit ooze, she murmured aloud, as if quoting from some well-known poem:

> Red strands that faintly fleck and spot
> The tawny flood the banks enfold;
> A web of Tyrian purple, shot
> Through cloth of gold.

Hugh looked up at her appreciatively with a flash of recognition. They were his own verses, out of the Ballade of the Char he had written and posted to her the night before. "More faint Swinburnian echoes, nothing worth," he murmured low in a deprecating aside; but he was none the less flattered at the delicate attention, for all that. "And how clever of her, too," he thought to himself with a faint thrill, "to have pitched them in so deftly with the subject of the picture! After all, she's a very intelligent girl, Elsie! A man might go farther and fare worse—if it were not for that negative quantity in dolls and stivers."

Warren Relf looked up also with a quick glance at the dark-eyed girl. "You're right, Miss Challoner," he said, stealing a lover's side-look at the iridescent peacock hues upon the gleaming mud. "It shines like opal. No precious stone on earth could be lovelier than that. Few people have the eye to see beauty in a flat of tidal mud like the one I'm painting; but cloth of gold and Tyrian purple are the only words one could possibly find to express in fit language the glow and glory of its exquisite coloring. If only I could put it on canvas now, as you've put it in words, even the Hanging Committee of the Academy, I believe—hard-hearted monsters—would scarcely be stony enough to dream of rejecting it."

Elsie smiled. How every man reads things his own way, by the light of his own personal interests! Hugh had seen she was trying to thank him unobtrusively for his copy of verses; Warren Relf had only found in her apt quotation a passing criticism on his own little water-color.

After lunch, the two seniors, the Squire and Mrs. Meysey, manifested the distinct desire of middle age for a quiet digestion in the shade of the sandhills; and the four younger folks, nothing loth to be free, wandered off in pairs at their own sweet will along the bank of the river. Hugh took Elsie for his companion at first, while Warren Relf had to put himself off for the time being with the blue-eyed Winifred. Now, Relf hated blue eyes. "But we must arrange it like a set of Lancers," Hugh cried with a languid wave of his graceful hand; "at the end of the figure, set to corners and change partners." Elsie might have felt half jealous for a moment at this equitable suggestion, if Hugh hadn't added to her in a lower tone and with his sweetest smile: "I mustn't monopolise you all the afternoon, you know, Elsie; Relf must have his innings too; I can see by his face he's just dying to talk to you."

"I'd rather, a great deal, talk with you, Hugh," Elsie murmured gently, looking down at the sands with an apparently sudden geological interest in their minute composition.

"I'm proud to hear it; so would I," Hugh answered gallantly. "But we mustn't be selfish. I hate selfishness. I'll sacrifice myself by-and-by on the altar of fraternity to give Relf a turn in due season. Meanwhile, Elsie, let's be happy together while we can. Moments like these don't come to one often in the course of a lifetime. They're as rare as rubies and as all good things. When they do come, I prize them far too much to think of wasting them in petty altercation."

They strolled about among the undulating dunes for an hour or more, talking in that vague beatitudinal way that young men and maidens naturally fall into when they walk together by the shore of the great deep, and each very much pleased with the other's society, as usually happens under similar circumstances. The dunes were indeed a lovely place for flirting in, as if made for the purpose—high billowy hillocks of blown sand, all white and firm, and rolling like chalk downs, but matted together under foot with a tussocky network of spurges and soldanella convolvulus. In the tiny combes, and valleys in between where tall reed-like grasses made a sort of petty imitation jungle, you could sit down unobserved under the lee of some mimic range of mountains, and take your ease in as enchanted garden, like sultans and sultanas of the *Arabian Nights*, without risk of intrusion. The sea tumbled in gently on one side upon the long white beach; the river ran on the other just within the belt of blown sandhills; and wedged between the two, in a long line, the barrier ridge of miniature wolds stretched away for miles and miles in long perspective towards the southern horizon. It was a lotus eating place to lie and dream and make love in for ever. As Hugh sat there idly with Elsie by his side under the lee of the dunes, he wondered the Squire could ever have had the bad taste to object to the generous east wind which had overwhelmed his miserable utilitarian salt-marsh pastures with this quaint little fairyland of tiny knolls and Lilliputian valleys. For his own part, Hugh was duly grateful to that unconscious atmospheric landscape gardener for his admirable additions to the flat Suffolk scenery; he wanted nothing better or sweeter in life than to lie here for ever stretched at his ease in the sun, and talk of poetry and love with Elsie.

At the end of an hour, however, he roused himself sturdily. Life, says the philosopher, is not all beer and skittles; nor is it all poetry and dalliance either. "Stern duty sways our lives against our will," says the *Echoes from Callimachus*. It's all very well, at odd moments, to sport with Amaryllis in the shade, or with the tangles of Neæra's hair—for a reasonable period. But if Amaryllis has no money of her own, or if Neæra is a penniless governess in a country-house, the wise man must sacrifice sentiment at last to solid advantages; he must quit Amaryllis in search of Phyllis, or reject Neæra in favour of Vera, that opulent virgin, who has lands and houses, messuages, and tenements, stocks and shares, and is a ward in Chancery. Face to face with such a sad necessity, Hugh now found himself. He was really grieved that the circumstances of the case compelled him to tear himself unwillingly away from Elsie, he was so thoroughly enjoying himself in his own pet way; but duty, duty—duty before everything! The slave of duty jumped up with a start.

"My dear child," he exclaimed, glancing hastily as his watch, "Relf will really never forgive me. I'm sure it's time for us to set to corners and change partners. Not, of course, that I want to do it myself. For two people who are *not* engaged, I think we've had a very snug little time of it here together, Elsie. But a bargain's a bargain, and Relf must be inwardly grinding his teeth at me.—Let's go and meet them."

Elsie rose more slowly and wistfully. "I'm never so happy anywhere, Hugh," she said, with a lingering cadence, "as when you're with me."

"And yet we are *not* engaged," Hugh went on in a meditative murmur—"we're not engaged. "We're only cousins! For mere cousins, our cousinly solicitude for one another's welfare is truly touching. If all families were only as united as ours, now! Interpreters of prophecy would not have far to seek for the date of the millennium. Well, well, instructress of youth, we must look out for these other young people; and if I were you, experience would suggest to me the desirability of not coming upon them from behind too unexpectedly or abruptly. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. Relf is young, and the pretty pupil is by no means unattractive."

"I'd trust Winifred as implicitly"—Elsie began, and broke off suddenly.

"As you'd trust yourself," Hugh put in, with a little quiet irony, completing her sentence. "No doubt, no doubt; I can readily believe it. But even you and I—who are staider and older, and merely cousins—wouldn't have cared to be disturbed too abruptly just now, you know, when we were pulling soldanellas to pieces in concert in the hollow down yonder. I shall climb to the top of the big sandhill there, and from that peculiar mount—as Satan remarks in *Paradise Regained*—I shall spy from afar where Relf has wandered off to with the immaculate Winnifred.—Ah, there they are, over yonder by the beach, looking for pebbles or something—I suppose amber. Let's go over to them, Elsie, and change partners. Common politeness compels one, of course, to pay some attention to one's host's daughter."

As they strolled away again, with a change of partners, back towards the spot where Mrs. Meysey was somewhat anxiously awaiting them, Hugh and Winifred turned their talk casually on Elsie's manifold charms and excellences. "She's a sweet, isn't she?" Winifred cried to her new acquaintance in enthusiastic appreciation. "Did you ever in your life meet anybody like her?"

"No, never," Hugh answered with candid praise. Candour was always Hugh's special cue. "She's a dear, good girl, and I like her immensely. I'm proud of her too. The only inheritance I ever received from my family is my consinship to Elsie; and I duly prize it as my sole heirloom from fifty generations of penniless Massingers."

"Then you're very fond of her, Mr. Massinger?"

"Yes, very fond of her. When a man's only got one relative in the world, he naturally values that unique possession far more than those who have a couple of dozen or so of all sexes and ages, assorted. Some people suffer from too much family; my misfortune is that, being a naturally affectionate man, I suffer from too little. It's the old case of the one ewe lamb; Elsie is to me my brothers and my sisters, and my cousins and my aunts, all rolled into one, like the supers at the theatre."

"And are you and she ——" Winifred began timidly. All girls are naturally inquisitive on that important question.

Hugh broke her off with a quick little laugh. "Oh, dear no, nothing of the sort," he answered hastily, in his jaunty way. "We're not engaged, if that's what you mean, Miss Meysey; nor at all likely to be. Our affection, though profound, is of the brotherly and sisterly order only. It's much nicer so, of course. When people are engaged, they're always looking forward with yearning and longing and other unpleasant internal feelings, much enlarged upon in Miss Virginia Gabriel's songs, to a delusive future. When they're simply friends, or brothers and sisters, they can enjoy their friendship or their fraternity in the present tense, without forever gazing ahead with wistful eyes towards a distant and ever receding horizon."

"But why need it recede?" Winifred asked innocently.

"Why need it recede? Ah, there you pose me. Well, it needn't, of course, among the rich and the mighty. If people are swells, and amply provided for by their godfathers and godmothers at their baptism, or otherwise, they can marry at once; but the poor and the struggling—that's Elsie and me, you know, Miss Meysey—the poor and the struggling get engaged foolishly, and hope for a humble cottage—the poetical cottage, all draped with roses and wild honeysuckle, and the well-attired woodbine—and toil and moil and labor exceedingly, and find the cottage receding, receding, receding still, away off in the distance, while they plough their way through the hopeless years, just as the horizon recedes forever before you when you steer straight out for it in a boat at sea. The moral is—poor folk should not indulge in the luxury of hearts, and should wrap themselves up severely in their own interests, till they're wholly and utterly selfish."

"And are you selfish, I wonder, Mr. Massinger?"

"I try to be, of course, from a sense of duty; though I'm afraid I make a very poor hand at it. I was born with a heart, and do what I will, I can't quite stifle that irrepressible natural organ.—But I take it all out, I believe, in the end, in writing verses."

"You sent Elsie some verses this morning," Winifred broke out in an artless way, as if she were merely stating a common fact of every-day experience.

Hugh had some difficulty in suppressing a start, and in recovering his composure so as to answer unconcernedly: "Oh, she showed them to you, then, did she?" (How thoughtless of him to have posted those poor rhymes to Elsie, when he might have known beforehand she would confide them at once to Miss Meysey's sympathetic ear!)

"No, she didn't show them to me," Winifred replied, in the same careless, easy way as before. "I saw them drop out of the envelope, that's all; and Elsie put them away as soon as she saw they were verses; but I was sure they were yours, because I know your handwriting—Elsie's shown me bits of your letter's sometimes."

"I often send copies of my little pieces to Elsie before I print them," Hugh went on casually, in his most candid manner. "It may be vain of me, but I like her to see them. She's a splendid critic, Elsie; women often are: she sometimes suggests to me most valuable alterations and modifications in some of my verses."

"Tell me these ones," Winifred asked abruptly, with a little blush.

It was a trying moment. What was Hugh to do? The verses he had actually sent to Elsie were all emotion and devotion, and hearts and darts, and fairest and thou wearest, and charms and arms; amorous and clamorous chimed together like old friends in one stanza, and sorrow dispelled itself to-morrow with its usual cheerful punctuality in the next. To recite them to Winifred as they stood would be to retire at once from his half-projected seige of the pretty little heiress's heart and hand. For that decisive step Hugh was not at present entirely prepared. He mustn't allow himself to be beaten by such a scholar's mate as this. He cleared his throat, and began boldly on another piece, ringing out his lines with sonorous lilt—a set of silly, garrulous, childish verses he had written long since, but never published, about some merry sea-elves in an enchanted submarine fairy country:

> A tiny bay
> At the bottom lay
> Of a purple bay
> Unruffled,
> On whose crystal floor
> The distant roar
> From the surf-bound shore
> Was muffled.
>
> With his fairy wife
> He passed his life
> Undimmed by strife
> Or quarrel;
> And the lifelong day
> They would merrily play
> Through a labyrinth gay
> With coral.
>
> They loved to dwell
> In a pearly shell,
> And to deck their cell
> With amber;
>
> Or amid the caves
> That the ripplet laves
> And the beryl paves
> To clamber.

He went on so, with his jigging versicles, line after line, as they walked along the firm white sand together, through several foolish sing-song stanzas; till at last, when he was more than half way through the meaningless little piece, a sudden thought pulled him up abruptly. He had chosen, as he thought, the most innocent and non-committing bit of utter trash in all his private poetical repertory; but now, as he repeated it over to Winifred with easy intonation, swinging his stick to keep time as he went, he recollected all at once that the last rhymes flew off at a tangent to a very personal conclusion—and what was worse, were addressed, too, not to Elsie, but very obviously to another lady! The end was somewhat after this wise:

> On a darting shrimp
> Our quaint little imp
> With bridle of gimp
> Would gambol;
> Or across the back
> Of a sea-horse black,
> As a gentleman's hack
> He'd amble.
>
> Of emerald green
> And sapphire sheen
> He made his queen
> A tiar;
> And the merry two
> Their whole life through
> Were as happy as you
> And I are.

And then came the seriously compromising bit:

> But if you say
> You think this lay
> Of the tiny fay
> Too silly,
> Let it have the praise
> My eye betrays
> To your own sweet gaze,
> My Lily.
>
> For a man he tries,
> And he toils and sighs
> To be very wise
> And witty;
> But a dear little dame
> Has enough of fame
> If she wins the name
> Of pretty.

Lily! Lily! Oh, that decomposing, unfortunate, compromising Lily! He had met her down in Warwickshire two seasons since, at a country-house where they were both staying, and had fallen head over ears in love with her—then. Now, he only wished with all his heart and soul she and her fays were at the bottom of the sea in a body together. For of course she was penniless. If not, by this time she would no doubt have been Mrs. Massinger.

Hugh Massinger was a capitol actor; but even he could hardly have ventured to pretend, with a grave face, that those Lily verses had ever been addressed to Elsie Challoner. Everything depended upon his presence of mind and a bold resolve. He hesitated for a moment at the "emerald green and sapphire's sheen," and seemed as though he couldn't call the next line. After a minute or two's pretended searching he recovered it feebly, and then he stumbled again over the end of the stanza.

"It's no use," he cried at last, as if angry with himself. "I should only murder them if I were to go on now. I've forgotten the rest. The words escape me. And they're really not worth your seriously listening to."

"I like them," Winifred said in her simple way. "They're so easy to understand: so melodious and meaningless. I love verse that you don't have to puzzle over. I can't bear Browning for that—he's so impossible to make anything sensible out of. But I adore silly little things like these, that go in at one ear and out of the other, and really sound as if they meant something.—I shall ask Elsie to tell me the end of them."

Here was indeed a dilemma! Suppose she did, and suppose Elsie showed her the real verses? At all hazards, he must extricate himself somehow from this impossible situation.

"I wish you wouldn't," he said gently, in his softest and most persuasive voice. "Elsie mightn't like you to know I sent her my verses—though there's nothing in it—girls are so sensitive sometimes about these matters.—But I'll tell you what I'll do, if you'll kindly allow me; I'll write you out the end of them when I get home to the inn, and bring them written out in full, a nice clear copy, the next time I have the pleasure of seeing you." ("I can alter the end somehow," he thought to himself with a sudden inspiration, "and dress them up innocently one way or another with fresh rhymes, so as to have no special applicability of any sort to anybody or anything anywhere in particular.")

"Thank you," Winifred replied, with evident pleasure. "I should like that ever so much better. It'll be nice to have a poet's verses written out for one's self in his own handwriting."

"You do me too much honor," Hugh answered with his mock little bow. "I don't pretend to be a poet at all; I'm only a versifier."

They joined the old folks in time by the yawl. The Squire was anxious to get back to his garden now—he foresaw rain in the sky to westward.

Hugh glanced hastily at his watch with a sigh. "I must be going back too," he cried.

"It's nearly five now; we can't be up at the village till six. Post goes out at nine, they say, and I have a book to review before post-time. It must positively reach town not later than to-morrow morning. And what's worse, I haven't yet so much as begun to dip into it."

"But you can never read it and review it too in three hours!" Winifred exclaimed, aghast.

"Precisely so," Hugh answered, in his jaunty way, with a stifled yawn; "and therefore I propose to omit the reading as a very unnecessary and wasteful preliminary. It often prejudices one against a book to know what's in it. You approach a work you haven't read with a mind unbiassed by preconceived impressions. Besides, this is only a three-volume novel; they're all alike; it doesn't matter. You can say the plot is crude and ill-constructed, the dialogue feeble, the descriptions vile, the situations borrowed, and the characters all mere conventional puppets. The same review will do equally well for the whole stupid lot of them. I usually follow Sydney Smith's method in that matter: I cut a few pages at random, here and there, and then smell the paper-knife."

"But is that just?" Elsie asked quietly, a slight shade coming over her earnest face.

"My dear Miss Challoner," Warren Relf put in hastily, "have you known Massinger so many years without finding out that he's always a great deal better than he himself pretends to be? I know him well enough to feel quite confident he'll read every word of that novel through to-night, if he sits up till four o'clock in the morning to do it; and he'll let the London people have their review in time, if he telegraphs up every blessed word of it by special wire to-morrow morning. His wickedness is always only his brag; his goodness he hides carefully under his own extremely capacious bushel."

Hugh laughed. "As you know me so much better than I know myself, my dear boy," he replied easily, "there's nothing more to be said about it. I'm glad to receive so good a character from a connoisseur in human nature. I really never knew before what an amiable and estimable member of society hid himself under my rugged and unprepossessing exterior." And as he said it, he drew himself up, and darting a laugh from the corner of those sad black eyes, looked at the moment the handsomest and most utterly killing man in the county of Suffolk.

When Elsie and Winifred went up to their own rooms that evening, the younger girl slipping into Elsie's bedroom for a moment, took her friend's hands tenderly in her own, and looking long and eagerly into the other's eyes, said at last in a quick tone of unexpected discovery: "Elsie, he's awfully nice looking and awfully clever, this Oxford cousin of yours. I like him immensely."

Elsie brought back her eyes from infinity with a sudden start. "I'm glad you do, dear," she said, looking down at her kindly. "I wanted you to like him. I should be dreadfully disappointed, in fact, if you didn't. I'm exceedingly fond of Hugh, Winnie."

Winifred paused for a second significantly; then she asked point blank; "Elsie, are you engaged to him?"

"Engaged to him! Mysterling, what ever made you dream of such a thing?—Engaged to Hugh!—engaged to Hugh Massinger!—Why, Winnie, you know he's my own cousin."

"But you don't answer my question plainly," Winifred persisted with girlish determination. "Are you engaged to him or are you not?"

Elsie, mindful of Hugh's frequent declarations, answered boldly (and not quite untruthfully): "No, I'm not, Winifred."

The heiress of Whitestrand stroked her friend's hair with a sigh of relief. That sigh was blind. Girl though she was, she might clearly have seen with a woman's instinct that Elsie's flushed cheek and downcast eyes failed to the utmost her spoken word. But she did not see it. All preoccupied as she was with her own thoughts and her own wishes, she never observed at all those mute witnesses of Elsie's love for her handsome cousin. She was satisfied in her heart with Hugh's and Elsie's double verbal denial. She said so herself with a thrill in her own soul, as a girl will do in the first full flush of her earliest passion: "Then I may love him if I like! I may make him love me! It won't be wrong to Elsie for me to love him!"

(To be continued.)

PERSONALS.

Browning, the poet, who is 76 and looks only 40, says that London has always been his favorite dwelling place.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson is several years older than her husband. She has a daughter by a former husband who is now a successful artist in San Francisco.

Edith Martineau, the niece of Harriet Martineau, has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Water Colorists. Her pictures show pronounced genius as well as hard work.

Miss Linda Gilbert who has done so much toward prison reform, says that during her fifteen years' experience as a philanthropist she has found employment for 6,000 discharged prisoners.

Mr. Nansen, a well know Norwegian athlete, is about to make the attempt of crossing the vast snow fields of Greenland on snow shoes. A wealthy Danish merchant has supplied money for the unique enterprise.

The Rev. Carrie J. Bartlett, who used to be a Minneapolis newspaper woman, has been for nearly two years the pastor of a Unitarian Church at Sioux Falls, Minn., and under her ministration the congregation has steadily increased.

The Czar recently ordered that all Russian orders and medals should rank above foreign decorations. Kaiser Frederick has responded by directing that the Russian of St. George and the Austrian order of Maria Theresa are to be worn before any Prussian civil order.

Gen. Boulanger goes to the barber once a week, pays the artist 10 francs, and gives 5 francs to the assistant. He never speaks, and the barber, knowing his preference, does not presume to open a conversation. The shop is near the Louvre.

A Toronto man, rummaging in a junk-shop, invested two dollars last week in an old, dirty, and battered portrait of Robert Burns, to discover on cleaning it that it was a painting from life, by Scotland's famous artist Raeburn. It is now valued at $10,000, and is to be sent to Scotland.

The *Journal des Debates*, commenting upon Mr. Smith's complaint in the English Parliament against the immense sale of Zola's works in England, says that there are plenty of good French books sent to England from France, but if the English prefer the bad ones, more is the pity.

Some of the doctors of the States are not trying overmuch to keep up with the progress of the age. Dr. L. W. Fox of Philadelphia, some time ago performed the delicate operation in surgery of transplanting the cornea of a rabbits eye to a human eye, and the American Medical Men's Association invited him to prepare a paper on the subject to be read at their convention held last week in Cincinnati. He accept, and went West to the convention with a carefully prepared history of his work. But when Dr. Fox offered in the convention the paper he had been invited to write, the other doctors voted that "professional etiquette," prohibited its going into the minutes. The reason given for this remarkable snub was that it had been found that Dr. Fox had been guilty of submitting to an interview by a newspaper reporter on the subject of his wonderful operation.

A Washington Sensation.

A lady well known in society created a sensation at a reception in Washington a few weeks ago by appearing in an armour of jewel. A two-hundred-and-forty-thousand-dollar necklace encircled her throat. She wore a pair of ear rings said not to be equalled in America. Her bodice was a perfect mass of jewels. Her gems glittered in the gaslight like raindrops in the sun. The design of many of them was unique. One splendid spray represented a cluster of wild roses, five petals of each rose being five diamonds of similar size and shape. Another was a spray of fuchsia, formed of hundreds of small and large diamonds, about a dozen huge stars, and almost as many crescents. She also wore an open fan covered with diamonds in her hair. Each side of the fan showed fifteen raised plaits, and the whole were studded with diamonds, beautifully matched in colour and size. The gems in the raised plaits were larger than those which enriched the depressed ones, and stones upon the crest ranged in size from one to five carats each.

$40,000 Lost.

"I lost forty thousand dollars by a periodical attack of nervous sick headache," said a Chicago capitalist to a correspondent, pointing across the street to a handsome corner lot. "That lot was sold for forty thousand dollars at public auction five years ago, and I intended to buy it, but was too sick with headache to attend the sale, and it is now worth fifty thousand dollars." If he had known of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets they would have removed the cause of his headaches—biliousness—and he would have made the money. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets cure sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, and bilious attacks; 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

Small mantels of embroidered cashmere or sheer white muslin, will be fashionable this summer.

$500 Reward.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of $500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I cannot be cured." You get $500 in case of failure.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

THE DRESSMAKER OF TO DAY.

Some one has said that a subject for philosophical investigation is why there should be so much trouble over women's clothes. The problem was thought to be solved for a while when we got to employing men as dressmakers, and tailor-made suits undoubtedly are a great satisfaction to the wearer, but few women can afford $40 to have a suit made, the cloth of which costs only half that sum. The high-priced dressmakers who can turn you out a really stylish and well-made gown, have this disadvantage to one who who is obliged to economize, in addition to their high charges, that they require an exorbitant number of yards of goods, and will never take the trouble to return what may be left. A cheap dressmaker gives your gown a servant-girlish air that is intolerable to a lady bred.

There is just one way in which a woman of intelligence can solve this problem, and that is by making her own gowns. You may not have time, but this is what a lot of coarse work you can hire done for the price of a well-made dress. If you once get a dress that fits you, never throw or give it away. Rip the waist when it is worn out, and carefully cut and keep the pattern. If you cannot do this, have a perfect lining fitted by the best dressmaker or tailor to whom you have access. After a little practice you will learn to drape a gown as well as any dressmaker, and there is an immense amount of satisfaction in wearing a dress that you have made yourself. Making over a dress is excellent practice. If ladies in any rural community would form themselves into amateur dressmaking clubs, and do their sewing in concert, they would find it very pleasant as well as profitable. They might meet at each other's houses, or at the house of some friend who may own the best sewing machine, and while one of them would be sure to have the best eye for fitting, another would undoubtedly possess especial skill in draping, and so they would prove of mutual benefit. Four of the handsomest costumes to be seen on the street were made in this way by a number of New York ladies, who rebelled against tyranny of their fashionable dressmaker.

WOMAN'S FIGURE, REAL AND IDEAL.

To get some comparison between the ideal of a woman's figure as the Greek sculptors chiseled it and as the modern Chicago dressmaker and cloakmaker regard it, one cannot do better than compare the proportions of the Medicean Venus with those of the professional models who exhibit the goods for the advantage of the wholesale and retail stores. The Venus is 5 feet 5 inches in height, measures nearly 25 inches about the waist, 34 inches about the bust and 44 inches about the hips. The upper arm measures 12 inches and the wrist 7. From the base of the skull to the waist is between 14 and 15 inches, and from shoulder to shoulder is 15 inches. The approved dimensions for a cloak or dress model as employed in most of the large city houses do not differ greatly as regards height. Short women and tall women are needed in the retail stores but a wholesale house exhibiting samples to a buyer will require a woman of about 5 feet 5 to display its cheaper goods to advantage. Her other measurements will be about as follows: Waist, 23 inches, or sometimes 24; bust, 36 inches, or occasionally 37; hip measure, from 45 to 47 inches; upper arm measure, 11 inches; distance from base of skull to waist, 16½ inches, and from shoulder to shoulder, 13½ inches. The modern measure approximates the Greek measure much more closely than it would have done twenty years ago. Sixty years ago there would have been very little comparison possible between the two. When the dress-making model differs from the statuesque model the divergence can be traced sooner solely to the corset shape, which makes the waist rather smaller, the bust and hip considerably larger than they ought to be. It is the corset also which makes the waist too long. Lack of a sufficient amount of muscular exercise is responsible probably for the missing two inches in arm girth and the missing inch and a half in shoulder width. The professional models are, as a rule, among the most symmetrical women seen in the city as to measurements not specified, and in these respects approximate the Greek very easily.

WHERE WOMEN DO ALL THE WORK.

Nearly all the laborious work, such as is performed by men elsewhere is done at Capri by women. The men are on the sea as mariners or fishermen, or they have been conscripted into the Italian army. The women are the masons and the builders, the farmers, and in some instances the mechanics. It seems strange to an American from the land of machinery to observe the awkward and primitive fashion in which work of all kinds is done here. Fields are cultivated and houses are built with implements such as were familiar to our grandfathers, but of which we have almost forgotten the use. The houses at Capri, constructed now of the same material and in the same manner as were the dwellings of buried Pompeii in the first century of the Christain era, are built of stone and plaster. Rough stones are laid together almost in the manner in which farmers build fences to divide their fields in our country, and which is also common here. The crevices are filled in with sand and coarse cement over which is laid plaster, and thus the walls and arched roofs of the dwellings—the former sometimes two or three feet in thickness—are constructed. Every part of the work is done in the most primitive and laborious manner. The earth, for instance, that is dug from the proposed site of some new wall is scratched with a rude hoe, gathered up by the hands and thrown into a basket, which when filled, is carried away upon the head.—*Harper's Magazine.*

WOMEN LAWYERS.

Women lawyers are becoming a power in the land. Michigan University has already sent 24 young women holding the degree of LL. B. This year a young woman from the Sandwich Islands, Miss Alma Hitchcock, will make the 25th. In England there is a club of women lawyers. It is mainly a correspondence club, yearly letters from the members being printed and circulated. Mrs. Belva Lockwood and Miss Waugh, from the law school in Chicago, are among the members. The motto of the club is, "At the Affect of Death."

In Kensington, Philadelphia, they have two mills which face each other. One is worked by men and the other by women, and, as flirtation has set in, the bosses of both mills have nailed the windows down.

In an article in the New York *World*, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher deals severely with slangily-inclined girls. She appeals to the self-respect of young girls, and endeavors to show them that it is no harder to imitate the manners and example of well-bred ladies than it is that of rough, boisterous boys. She also urges mothers to be more careful with their girls, to be interested in their amusements, and particularly to be acquainted with the character, habits and home-life of their associates.

A New York Dinner.

A dinner has just been given by a New York lady which is reported to have cost more per head than any previous entertainment of any kind. The contract price was a hundred and seventy-five dollars for each plate. The caterer sent to Florida and to Central and South America for ferns, palms, ivy, mandarin trees, and other decoration. For truffles he sent to France, and strawberries, arranged in bouquets of five berries each, costs seven dollars and fifty cents per bunch. The table was arranged about a miniature lake, in which palms, lilies, and ferns appeared to be growing, while tropical trees rose from the banks amid miniature parterres of flowers. Small electric-lights with vari-coloured globes were arranged about the lake, and electricity was introduced under the water of the improvised lake and caused to dance about in imitation of vari-coloured fish. There was a fountain in the centre of the lake, and a coloured glass ball, lighted by electricity, spurted up and down a jet of crystal water. There was no cloth on the table, and each of the twenty courses served at the dinner was placed before the guests on a natural palm leaf. The wall and room decorations were of smilax, ferns, ivy and palm, mandarin, banana, orange and other trees. Hanging among them were hundreds of very small coloured electric lights. The individual decorations of each plate cost thirty dollars, the favours as much more, and the menus were painted to order at ten dollars each. Roman punch was served in oranges hanging on the natural trees, the pulp of the fruit having been deftly removed, so that the guests picked their own fruit from the branches for the first time.

The Change in the Frog.

Nowhere in the animal kingdom is there so favorable an opportunity for peeping into nature's workshops as in the metamorphoses of the frog. This animal in a worm when it comes from the egg, and remains such the first four days of its life, having neither eyes, nor ears, nostrils nor respiratory organs. Is orawls. It breathes through its skin. After awhile a neck is grooved into the flesh. Its soft lips are hardened into a horny beak. The different organs one after another bud out; then a pair of branching gills, and last a long and limber tail. The worm has become a fish. Three or four days more elapse, and the gills sink back into the body, while in their place others come, much more complex, arranged in vascular tufts one hundred and twelve in each. But they, too, have their day, and are absorbed together with their framework of bone and cartilage, to be succeeded by an entirely different breathing apparatus, the initial of a second cartilated group of radical changes. Lungs are developed, the mouth widened, the horny beak converted into rows of teeth, the stomach, the abdomen, the intestines prepared for the reception of animal food in place of vegetable; four limbs, fully equipped with hip and shoulder bones, with nerves and blood vessels, push out through the skin, while the tail, being now supplanted by them as a means of locomotion, is carried away piecemeal by the absorbants, and the animal passes the balance of its days as an air-breathing and flesh-feeding batrachian.

Mind Reached Through the Body

That mental disorders may in many instances be cured by corporeal measures all known. Some sudden shock to the body has often proved the only means by which a long standing mania has been removed. It is wonderful, for instance, what a marvelous effect the submersion of the would be suicide in the cold depths of the dark river has upon his mind. No sooner is he rescued and brought to his senses than all thought of putting an end to his existence has vanished, and he once more braces himself up to fight the battle of life. The disappointed lover who—especially if she be a woman—is temporarily deranged, finds a plunge into the nearest pond quickly alters her views as to her miserable condition. The fires of love are often as effectually quenched by one rash dip and the troubled mind as speedily restored to a healthy condition, as though the false one had never betrayed her, or the treacherous vow had never been spoken.—[London Standard.

A Chicago Traveller.

"What have you seen to-day?" I asked.

"Waal we've seen a palace," was the reply. "Which palace?" I enquired, as "Venice boasts rather a long list."

"Oh I don't know the name of it," said the Western citizen; then, addressing his wife, "My dear, tell this gentleman which palace it was we saw today."

"Oh, I don't know," exclaimed his wife. "Auntie, do you remember the name of the palace we saw this forenoon?"

"Deed I don't," said Auntie, in turn, referring the question to an equally oblivious child, who, with characteristic precocity, offered to bet her bottom dollar upon the impossibility of remembering the name in such an old curiosity shop as Venice, where everything was out of repair, and one place looked exactly like another. "Waal," said the imperturbable father, "it don't matter much, anyhow; I guess we have checked it off."

"My dear madam," said the chairman of the committee of the Maine benevolent fraternity calling on the Widow Gushington, (according to the Lawiston *Journal*), "I allow us to inurude on your great sorrow so far as to request that your lamented husband"—[Burst of tears from Mrs. Gushington. She has an attack of faintness. One of the committee supports her.]—"That your famented husband was insured in our association for $2,000, and"—[Mrs. Gushington exclaims, "Poor, poor Charles," and bursts into tears again. The committee greatly affected]—"and that the money will be promptly paid to you in sixty days." Mrs. Gushington, in another burst of tears, "Gracious goodness, I thought you'd brought it with you?"

DONE IN A MINUTE.

What is ecomplished Every Sixty Seconds.

"Well, well, don't fret; I'll be there in a minute."

But, my friend, a minute means a good deal, notwithstanding you affect to hold it of no consequence. Did you ever stop to think what may happen in a minute? No. Well, while you are murdering a minute for yourself and one for me, before you get ready to sit down to the business we have in hand, I will amuse you by telling you some things that will happen meantime.

In a minute we shall be whirled around on the outside of the earth by its diurnal motion a distance of thirteen miles. At the same time we shall have gone along with the earth, in its grand journey around the sun, 1080 miles. Pretty quick traveling, you say? Why, that is slow work compared with the rate of travel of that ray of light which just now reflected from that mirror made you wink. A minute ago that ray was 11,160,000 miles away.

In a minute, over all the world, about eighty newborn infants have each raised a wail of protest at the fates for thrusting existence upon them, while as many more human beings, weary with the struggle of life, have opened their lips to utter their last sigh.

In a minute the lowest sound your ear can catch has been made by 990 vibrations, while the highest tone reached you after making 2,228,000 vibrations.

In each minute in Canada and United States, night and day, all the year round, twenty-four barrels of beer have to go down 12,096 throats, and 4830 bushels of grain have come to bin.

The telephone is used 595 times, the telegraph 136 times. Of tobacco, 925 pounds is raised, and part of it has been used in making 6673 cigars, and some more of it has gone up in the smoke of 2292 cigarettes.

But I am afraid that you will forget that we are talking about a minute, sixty seconds of time. No? Well, then, every minute 600 pounds of wool grow in this country, and we have to dig sixty-one tons of anthracite coal, and 200 tons of bituminous coal, while of pig-iron we turn out twelve tons and of steel rails three tons.

In this minute you have kept me waiting fifteen kegs of nails have been made, twelve bales of cotton should have come from the fields and thirty-six bushels of grain gone into 149 gallons of spirits, while $66 in gold should have been dug out of the earth. In the same time the United States Mint turned out gold and silver coin to the value of $121, and forty. two acres of the public domain have been sold or given away.

Hints on Health.

It is a mistake to labor when you are not in a fit condition to do so. To think the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become. To go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak, and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better. To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To eat as if you had only a minute to finish the meal in, or to eat without an appetite, or continue after it has been satisfied, merely to satisfy the taste. To believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more hours they study the more they learn. To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better (as alcoholic stimulants) is good for the system without regard to the after effects. To take off proper clothing out of season because you have become heated. To sleep exposed to a direct draft in any season. To think any nostrum or patent medicine is a specific for all the diseases the flesh is heir so.

Articles of Faith.

It is said that the prominent members of the Presbyterian Church in England and Scotland have nearly completed the preparation of new "Articles of Faith" to supersede the Westminster Confession. The new "Articles" are 23 in number and are said to be of a less exclusive character than those of the old "Confession" A New York paper gives the following statement of the substance of the new "Articles:"—While they mention the election or choice by God of "a people unto Himself," they do not say that He has made a portion of the human race on purpose to condemn them to everlasting misery. On the contrary, they say that Jesus Christ was sent to be the Saviour of the world. In the terms of salvation they declare, not that some men are born to be damned, but that "God willeth that all men should be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth, and that the gospel of forgiveness and eternal life is freely offered to all men."

The Light of the Future.

The primary fault of all our lights, electric light included, is that there is so great a waste of energy in the form of heat. The glowworm, the firefly, and a multitude of other animals show that light may be obtained without any more heat than that of the animal body, and without any such danger as that so terribly displayed in the burning of theatres. Radziszewski found that animal light is due to the oxidation of two kinds of organic matter, one containing hydrocarbon and the other aldehydes, or something yielding aldehydes when treated with alkalis.

The isolation of these compounds is but another step, and their application, both of them being steps that are but small compared with many that have been made in the chemistry of the generation. All our existing artificial lights have another common fault. They are concentrated foci of glare.

But for its cost the best of all is the wax or paraffin candle. A room lighted with 20 candles, well distributed, is incomparably better lighted than by one 20-candle gas light or electric light; with the luminous upholstery I suggested the diffusion would be still more complete than with the candles, it would correspond as nearly as possible to diffused daylight, and might be made to produce most charming artistic effects.

Poison for some animals is food for others. Hogs can eat henbane or hyocyamus, which is fatal to dogs and most other animals. Dogs and horses are not easily poisoned with arsenic. Goats eat water hemlock with impunity; pheasants, stramonium; rabbits, belladonna; and morphia is said to be innocuous to pigeons. There is some truth in the old saying that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison." This is due to habits and idiosyncrasies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Small boys in Phillips, Me., make circus money by digging bait for trout fishermen. The latest quotations were 25 cents a quart offered by one of the leading grocers, and eighteen quarts were brought in at those figures.

The workmen on the great Eiffel tower in Paris have struck on the ground that the higher they go, the greater the danger is. There are 200 of them earning on an average 80 cents a day. If their wages are to rise with the tower, it will not go very much further.

Mrs. Charles E. Williams of Westfield, Mass., arose in her sleep the other night, went to the window of her room on the second floor, raised it and stepped out. When she struck the area below she awoke, and was considerably frightened, but that was all the harm her fall occasioned.

The bodies of Edward Whitehouse and Lizzie Webb were found on May 21 in the river Lea, tied together with a handkerchief, and locked in each other's arms. A letter was found in the young woman's pocket addressed to her mother, desiring her not to "fret," and asking that she and her lover might be buried in the same grave.

The largest umbrella in the world has been made in Glasgow for a King of East Africa. It can be opened and shut in the usual way, and when open is 21 feet in diameter; the staff is also 21 feet long. It is lined with cardinal red and white, has a lot of straw tassels, and a border of crimson satin. The canopy itself is made of Italian straw, and the top terminates in a gilded cone.

When the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross was in the Straits of Magellan, where she spent a month making collections, she ran out of ice. So she steamed into Eyre Sound, where icebergs are often found floating, made fast to a nice berg, cut off big blocks of the ice, which was clear and solid, and took on board six tons, which lasted until she reached Panama.

According to Prof. Sargent, the strongest wood in the United States is that of the nutmeg hickory of the Arkansas region, and the weakest the West Indian birch. The most elastic is the tamarack, the white or shell-bark hickory standing far below it. The least elastic, and the lowest in specific gravity, is the wood of the ficus aurea. The highest specific gravity, upon which in general depends value as fuel, is attained by the bluewood of Texas.

Eugene Hopkins, of Plymouth, has a five-years-old Jersey cow that is peculiar. The other day she shed one of her horns, leaving in its place a smaller, better-shaped, and glossy horn that had apparently grown up within the old one. The horn upon the other side of the head shows signs of coming off in the same way. Down in these parts it's unusual for cows to shed their horns unless assisted by the hired man with a club or a heavy milking stool. Mr. Hopkins says that he would as soon expect to see a man shed his kneepans.

Three-year-old Robbie De Forrest, a Connecticut boy, fell head first into a big post hole the other day. There were several inches of water at the bottom of the hole, but Robbie held himself up by the arms, so that he didn't get his face in the water, and the earth he loosened in his struggles absorbed it soon; so danger from that source was taken away. There the young man remained, upside down, for three-quarters of an hour, when his aunt saw his feet sticking out of the hole and promptly yanked him out. He was nearly exhausted. "Aunty," he said. "I heard you every time you called, but I could not make you hear me."

George Potts of Head county, Ga., had reason to think that the revenue officers would be glad to find him, and he determined to circumvent them. One morning several months ago his bed was found empty, and pinned to the wall was this note: "When u rede this this I will be ded. Under the river will be my home." His friends searched for him. They found tracks leading to the river and then disappearing. A mile down the stream they got Potts's coat caught by an overhanging branch. They decided that he was dead, and his family mourned duly. Three months later Potts appeared, and said that he wasn't dead; but his friends won't believe him. They say that the original Potts is indeed dead; and now Potts is trying to find proof to show that he is really alive.

Brunswick, Me., is getting ready to celebrate its 150th anniversary, and already stories of the early days of the town are being set afloat. Here's one: Mr. William Walker, of Falmouth, and Miss Sibyl Staples, of Topsham, were to be married. They were on the Topsham side of the river, and on the Brunswick side was the Rev. John Miller, the minister who was to perform the ceremony, and between them rolled the raging waters swollen by the sudden spring thaw. The minister couldn't get to the anxious couple and they couldn't get to him. But he was equal to the emergency. Standing on the edge of the bank, he sent his powerful voice across the stream, and William and Sibyl joined hands and made the proper responses, and were duly pronounced man and wife.

What London and Paris Eat!

In London and Paris the annual average consumption a head of population is stated to be as follows, the greater quantity in each being credited to the Parisian: Apples, 65 pounds and 6 ounces—145 pounds; pears, 39 pounds and 5 ounces—170 pounds and 13 ounces; peas, 3 pounds 8 ounces—6 pounds and 15 ounces; carrots, 7 pounds and 3 ounces—37 pounds; celery, 11 ounces—6 pounds 13 ounces; cherries, 2 pounds and 13 ounces—20 pounds and 14 ounces; plums and damsons, 17 pounds and 12 ounces—183 pounds and 4 ounces; raspberries, 4 ounces 2 pounds; strawberries, 3 pounds and 10 ounces—13 pounds and 12 ounces; asparagus, 1 pound and 3 ounces—5 pounds and 4 ounces.

On the other hand, while the Londoners eat 172 pounds 4 ounces of potatoes, the Parisian eats only 49 pounds and 4 ounces. The average consumption of onions, tomatoes, cabbages, cucumbers and turnips is also greater in London than in Paris; but with these exceptions the French are by far the largest consumers of fruit and vegetables.—Good Housekeeping.

Of all human passions, pride most seldom obtains its end for aiming as honour and reputation, it generally reaps contempt and derision.

SAVED FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

The Madstone Successfully Applied to a Dog-Bitten Cowboy.

Tom Harris, a cowboy from the Staked Plains, Texas, is lying at Kansas City recovering from an attack of hydrophobia. One Saturday night he was bitten by a "hydrophobia cat" while away from the ranch gathering up stra cattle in the Indian Territory. As the fatal result of such a bite is well known in those parts of the country the man left the herd at once and rode to Fort Elliott, Tex., in search of a madstone, but failing to find one, he started for Kansas City, where he arrived Wednesday morning, with his left hand and arm swollen, suffering intense pain. Dr. J. M. Dickson, of that city, who possesses a pair of madstones which his grand-father brought with him from Ireland was at once sent for and began treatment. The wound is a very small and harmless-looking one, consisting of three tiny teeth marks on the inside of the third finger of the left hand. The madstones have drawn more or less pus from the wound since they were first applied yesterday morning—as much as half an eggsbilful at one time. The swelling has decreased in proportion, and the doctor thinks now that the case is under control.

Harris is a very intelligent and well-behaved cow-boy. He now feels a great deal better but admits that he was badly scared over the increasing pain and the constant swelling of his arm. He thinks he has had a pretty serious experience, and refers frequently in his conversation to that contemptible little animal that came so near sending him off "unprepared," as he confesses.

Dr. J. M. Dickson has two stuffed specimens of the cat at his residence, 1307 Drippe street. He says it is an entirely distinct species, different from the skunk or polecat, with which it is often confounded. The animal is no larger than an ordinary gray squirrel, with red eyeballs, and its long, shaggy hair and feeler standing upward and forward. Its bite is always poisonous, and fatal if not attended to. The doctor attributes the frequency of hydrophobia in this Western country to the prevalence of this animal. It is found in Texas, India Territory, Arkansas, Kansas and Western Missouri. Often, and especially in severe weather, the "hydrophobia cat" will make its way into houses, dugouts and stables, biting people and animals it may come in contact with, and many cases of hydrophobia in domestic and wild animals are due to its bite. Very frequently hydrophobia patients come in from the Staked Plains in Texas and Indian Territory to be treated with the madstone. Among Dr. Dickson's former patients was Chief Keokukowa, of the Sac and Fox tribe, in the Indian Territory, who was a grandson of the old Chief Keokuk, after whom Keokuk, Ia., was named.

[SUMMER SMILES.

Small comfort—A baby.

A gentleman of color—A painter.

The tin can does not point a moral, but it very frequently adorns a tail.

It doesn't take a very long for some men to pull the feathers out of a whisky cocktail.

Some men are good because goodness pays best, and then, again, some are good for nothing.

"Kathleen Mavourneen loans" are those of an uncertain kind, that "may be for years and may be forever."

A girl attened a cooking school and became so infatuated with cultinary art that she married a supe.

Charles—"She's pretty, but she doesn't know anything." Evelyn—"Oh, yes she does; she knows she's pretty."

When a burglar breaks into a house he generally steals up stairs and everything else he can lay his hands on.

Soulful Youth (languidly)—"Do you sing "Forever and Forever?" She (practically) —"No, I stop for meals."

"Milke, did you ever catch frogs?" "Yes, sorr." "What did you bait with?" "Bate 'em with a shtick, sorr."

Visitor (to little girl)—"Where are your sisterand brothers, little one?" "I ain't got none. I'm all the family we've got."

Laundry women are the most humble and forgiving beings on earth. The more cuffs you give them the more they will do for you.

The times are so hard that an Irishman says he has parted with all his elegant wardrobe except the armholes of an old wrist coat.

Clara (to Ethel, who is describing her hairbreadth escape from the bull)—"But hr didn't gore you?" "Oh, no, ma chere; he cut by us!"

Mother—"And the serpent, as a punishment for tempting Eve, was made to crawl all the rest of his life." Bobbie—"Well, mamma, how did he get along before?"

Husband—"I tell you, my dear, I don't have any kind of success in business. I'm afraid I have a Nemesis." Wife—"Well, why don't you see a doctor about it?"

Mr. Bill Simmonds—"I wonder of ghosees ebber gets sick?" Mrs. James Crow—"Is course dey gets sick; didn't yer nebber hash of cholera in phantom."

"What does meany mean, my dear?"
"Food for me an' you, 'tis clear."
"What does meander mean?" Who knows?"
"When me and her out walking goes."

Customer (to Mr. Isaacstein)—"The coat is about three sizes too big." Mr. Isaacstein (impressively)—"Mine frent, das coat make you so proud you vill grow into it."

Young Wife—"Horrors! See here, sir, your dog has run off with a whole sponge cake I left outside to cool." Tramp—"Don't worry, mum. That dog's tougher'n he looks. He kin eat anything.

No man knows how much he really loves a woman until she has presented him with the work ed canvas for the sides of a natty traveling bag, and he has paid seven or eight dollars for having it made up.

A New York store advertises as the newest thing out its "patent children's knee pads." The history of the pads is interesting. A northern New Hampshire woman with boys who would go trough the knees of their knickerbockers and stockings faster than she could mend them, in a moment of inspiration, fitted some soft leather smoothly over the knees of two of her boys. A summer visitor saw the scheme and adopted it for her boys, and so the pads went out into the world, and now somebody has patented the New Hampshire woman's ideas, and is making money out of it.

North Hastings Review

J. R. ORR, - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms:

If paid in advance..... $1.00 per year.
" after 3 months..... 1.25 " "
" after 6 months..... 1.50 " "

We prefer the $1.00 in advance to the $1.50 on long credit. No successful paper can be run on any other terms, and we shall strictly adhere to the above prices in future, in every instance.

MADOC, JUNE 21, 1888.

A County Official Accused.

THE COUNCIL REFUSES TO INVESTIGATE THE COMPLAINT,

And Ask for Specific Charges—The Statements of the Accused.

(From Saturday's Intelligencer.)

Mr. D. Kavanagh, Reeve of Dungannon and Faraday, created some surprise in the County Council on Friday, when he introduced the following document, seconded by Mr. Milligan, 2nd Deputy Reeve of Tyendinaga:—

Whereas there is considerable dissatisfaction in the northern part of North Hastings, in respect to the manner in which several of the schools are managed by Inspector Mackintosh, and in respect to the persons that he allows to teach and in respect to others that he will not allow to teach, in his part of the County; and whereas the schools in that part of the county are not progressing as they should; and whereas the provisions of the Public School Act in respect to district certificates have not been as fully carried out as they should have been in North Hastings; and whereas the power of issuing permits has not been so used by Inspector Mackintosh as to give general satisfaction; and whereas matters of difference between Inspector Mackintosh and trustees and supporters of the public schools have in many cases for the past year not been cordial and are continually growing worse; and whereas it is desirable to take sum steps to have all these matters investigated, and educational matters there put in a better condition if possible; and whereas it is thought that if a committee of three were appointed by this Council to go back and investigate all charges and take evidence from all concerned and report to this Council. Therefore be it resolved that Messrs. S. B. Burdett, N. Vermilyea, and W. R. Aylsworth be a committee to carry out this resolution and report at our next meeting.

Mr. Kavanagh, in speaking of the resolution, said the Inspector observed the laws, but he (the speaker) did not consider that the laws were good.

Mr. Duncan said so far as he could learn the deficiencies were in the School Acts. The Inspector looked well to the carrying out of the School laws. It seemed to him that the resolution should not have come before the Council except to have them memorialise the Government for amendments.

Mr. Mackintosh said the resolution was new to him. He knew there had been some difference between himself and Mr. Kavanagh regarding a permit to a relative of that gentleman, but he had no intimation that the Council of Dungannon and Faraday had passed a resolution condemning his administration of school affairs, and it would require considerable reliable evidence to make him believe that such a resolution had been passed.

Mr. Kavanagh read a memorial passed by the Municipal Council, asking the County Council to remedy existing grievances, such as keeping schools open for a longer period during the year. But there was nothing in it touching Mr. Mackintosh's administration.

Mr. Mackintosh said he only knew of one school in Dungannon and Faraday that was closed, and that was on account of diphtheria in the school section. There were many teachers in the public schools teaching on 3rd class certificates, who were not qualified for the position, but were employed rather than have the schools closed. He had, largely through his personal endeavors, secured greater leniency in examinations of teachers for poor school sections, so as to secure the required number of teachers. The desire to get teachers for back schools had been so great that, so far as he could remember, not a candidate for teachers' certificates had been plucked, but had been given permits to teach in certain schools. Schools were sometimes closed for want of teachers, but he could not help that. To provide teachers he had granted permits to some who had barely passed the entrance examinations. Unless these teachers qualified themselves and passed necessary examinations within a certain time he had to release them from teaching. He knew that he could hardly discharge the duties of his office in this respect without treading on the corns of some persons. He could not help it at times, and he did not believe the Council would require him to sacrifice the interests of the public to avoid it.

Mr. Kavanagh said the relative referred to was his daughter. She had taught school for five years and the trustees had engaged her for another year, but the Inspector interfered and she had to give up the school. She held a third class certificate and had attended the Model School.

Mr. Mackintosh stated that Miss Kavanagh was a very estimable young lady and had taught two years on a permit. She tried for a regular second class certificate, did not pass the examination as required by the department by a large number of marks, but the Board of Examiners had, according to liberty allowed them by the regulations, given her a district third class certificate. This expired two years after date of issuing and was extended for another year, and it was because of a resolution of the Board of Examiners, passed a year before Miss Kavanagh's certificate expired, that he had refused to still further extend her certificate. It was necessary, he said, for the good of the public that this rule be enforced. If it were not enforced, teachers holding that class of certificate would not endeavor to qualify as the department required, but would trust to their time being extended when the provisional certificate expired. He esteemed Miss Kavanagh and had received many favors from the Reeve of Dungannon and Faraday, but he was under obligations to the public to discharge the duties of his office.

Mr. W. R. Aylsworth said he did not desire to be on the committee. His desire, if he did act, would be to make peace between Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Mackintosh, where peace did not now exist. If he were the Inspector he would demand the fullest investigation, and did not think that that officer would suffer from it.

Mr. R. Gordon thought there was too much personal feeling in the complaint for the county to go to the expense of an investigation.

Mr. Duncan spoke of a case in Rawdon where Mr. Mackintosh had refused to extend a third class certificate beyond the time allowed by law. For a time there was a feeling against the act but now, he believed, there was not a person in the section but saw the wisdom of the policy.

Mr. Robinson was opposed to an investigation until direct charges were made. The department was the place for the lodgment of the complaints and not this Council.

Mr. Parker was opposed to the committee. They had no authority to summon witnesses, or administer oaths. The only grievance that existed, so far as he could gather, was that the Inspector would not do what the law says he shall not do.

Mr. Kavanagh thought there should be an investigation. He did not ask for it on his own account, but upon instructions from his Township Council.

Mr. Ross thought there should be an investigation, if for no other purpose than to set the Inspector right.

Mr. Mackintosh had no objection to the *personnel* of the committee. What he desired was a committee with power to compel attendance, and take evidence under oath. The Minister of Education was the only one to appoint such a commission.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. McLaren thought that if the proposed committee did not have power to secure a full investigation, it had best not be appointed.

Mr. Farley said he did not believe the Minister of Education would grant a commission for holding an investigation until some specific charges had been made. None had been made so far as he could learn, and under the circumstances no committee should be appointed.

Mr. Kavanagh's motion was voted down by a large majority.

Mr. Machintosh stated that as Mr. Kavanagh seemed in earnest in the matter he would ask him to put his grievance in the form of a complaint and place it before the Minister of Education when he (Mr. Mackintosh) would pledge his word to use what influence he had with the minister to secure an investigation.

Mr. Kavanagh intimated before the Council that he would bring specific charges against the Inspector at the November session.

Picnic parties wishing to be supplied with fruits, canned goods, and groceries, will do well to call on W. W. Hudgins.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merits on *its merits*. An article having a large sale paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given on each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it may not be necessary to make "*an extraordinary offer*" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $ 00 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty day's trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, above all expenses, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor could we do it if we did not know that we have agent now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and we do not wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address at once,

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.
48—3m 814 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BY-LAW No. ---

WHEREAS it is provided by and under the provisions of the Municipal Act that Municipal Councils may pass By-laws for payment of such debts on the ratable property of the Municipality for any purpose within the jurisdiction of the Council.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Madoc has resolved and determined to raise by way of loan the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting thereon buildings suitable for High School purposes.

AND WHEREAS the total amount to be raised annually by special rate for paying the debt and interest is Six Hundred and Ten Dollars.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the Municipality of the Village of Madoc, according to the last revised Assessment Roll, is Two Hundred and Eleven Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-Six Dollars ($211,326).

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing debt of the Municipality is Thirteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, on account of principal and interest, and no portion of the principal or interest is in arrears.

AND WHEREAS an annual special rate of 6½ mills on the dollar is required to be levied for paying the instalments of principal and interest as they respectively become due.

THEREFORE be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Village of Madoc.

THAT the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars shall be raised by way of loan from any person or persons who may be willing to advance the sum for the purposes herein before recited, such sum to be paid by twenty equal annual instalments of Four Hundred Dollars each, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

That for the purposes aforesaid, and for securing the sum of money and interest, the Reeve of this Municipality is hereby authorized, for and on behalf of this Corporation, to issue or cause to be issued one or more debentures or debentures in sums of not less than Four Hundred Dollars each, and such debenture or debentures shall be signed by the Reeve and countersigned by the Treasurer thereof.

THAT THE SAID debenture or debentures shall be payable in twenty years from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Village of Madoc, and shall have coupons attached to them for payment of interest yearly on the first days of January in each year until the principal sum shall be fully paid.

THAT FOR THE purpose of paying the amount of principal and interest, so as to be secured by the said debenture or debentures, an annual and equal special rate of Three Mills on the Dollar shall be levied and collected upon and from all the assessed property in the said Municipality in each year until the debt, principal and interest shall have been paid.

That this By-law shall take effect on the day of

Read a third time and passed and numbered this day of

Take Notice

THAT the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law, and that a poll will be held and the votes of the property owners of the said Municipality shall be taken by ballot upon this By-law at the Town Hall, Madoc, on the 16th day of July, 1888, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon and ending at five o'clock of the afternoon of the same day. Also the site for the proposed building will be submitted for vote at the same time and place.

BENSON O'HARA,
Village Clerk.

Best supply of cakes and biscuits in town at W. W. Hudgins.

Just arrived canned pumpkin, tomatoes, corn, peaches, pears, apples, salmon and lobsters at D. W. Wright's.

The meed of merit for promoting personal comeliness, is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, and agreeable, it ranks among the indispensable toilet articles.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Died.

HAZZARD—On the 18th inst., At the residence of her son, Richard Hazzard, Madoc Township, Ailsa Hazzard, aged 88 years, 5 months, and 16 days.

MADOC MARKETS.

Fall Wheat	$0 80 to $0 85
Spring Wheat	80 to 85
Barley	75 to 75
Rye	60 to 65
Oats	50 to 55
Peas	70 to 75
Buckwheat	50 to 60
Corn	80 to 85
Flour per 100 lbs	2 25 to 2 50
Butter per pound	17 to 18
Eggs per dozen	10 to 11
Lard per pound	12 to 12
Potatoes per bag	1 00 to 1 10
Hay per ton	13 00 to 12 00

JUST ARRIVED

—A FEW—

Ladies' Caps

SUITABLE FOR

BOATING OR LAWN TENNIS.

VERY PRETTY COLORS.

JOHN DALE & SON.

GIRL WANTED.

GOOD general servant girl wanted at once. Good wages. Apply to

MRS. J. C. DALE.

Madoc, June 6th, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Dungannon and Faraday, in the County of Hastings, will at its next meeting, to be held at L'Amable, June 2nd, 1888, pass a By-law for the purpose of establishing a new piece of road, that is to say:—Commencing on the Town Line and Bancroft Road, and diverging from thence in a south-easterly direction, across Lot 1, in the 15th Con. and Lot 1, in Con. B., Faraday, to the river, and thence on the west side of said river across Lots 61 and 60, W. H. R. Faraday, till it intersects the read at Bancroft Bridge.

A. C. BARKER,
Township Clerk.

Faraday, May 2, 1888. 7-4

NOTICE.

AT the next meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Wellesley, to be held in the Town Hall, Coe Hill, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following By-laws will be brought forward, viz.:—To change the present travelled road as follows: commencing at the line between the 8th and 9th concessions in the Township of Wellesley at the side line between lots 25 and 26, going south on said side line 79 rods; thence in a westerly direction across lot 26, striking a point on west side of said lot 60 rods from 8th and 9th concesson line; thence in north westerly direction across lot 27 in the 8th concession till it strikes the road now travelled at Mink Creek Bridge, between lots 27 and 28 on the 8th and 9th concession line, all in the Township of Wellesley.

Also to establish as a public road the following:—commencing on 4th and 5th concession line at the point where the present travelled road intersects it in lot 17, thence west along the concession line to the N. W. corner of lot 19 in the 4th concession, thence in a north westerly direction across lots 20, 21 and part of 22 in the 5th concession, crossing narrows of Deer River, there connecting with the road running north to Nugent in lot 22 in the 5th concession, all in the Township of Wellesley.

And also a By-law to withdraw lots No. 5, 29, 30, 31, 32 in the 15th concession, and lots No. 29, 30, 31, 32 in the 16th concession of Wellesley, from School Section No. 6 of Wellesley, and annex them to Union School Section No. 3, Wellesley and Chandos.

A. HERBERT WANE,
Township Clerk.

The Ridge, May 4, 1888. 7-4

New Woolen Mill

Rollins' Old Stand, MADOC.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to inform the public that he has started a new Woolen Mill, and will be prepared by

THE 1st OF JUNE,

—TO DO—

Roll Carding, Spinning, Weaving,

&c., at prices as low as an mill in the county. Tweeds, Fulleloths, Sheetings, Shirtings, Yarns, &c., kept constantly on hand to exchange for wool.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BRING ON YOUR WOOL.

W. H. Mitchell.

Madoc, April 25, 1888.

Organs & Pianos,

by the best and

MOST RELIABLE MAKERS,

—FOR SALE—

AND TO HIRE.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

H. P. VICBORN,
Belleville.

Private Funds to Loan on Good Security, Cheap.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PARIS GREEN PARIS GREEN

Now is the time for Potato Bugs. Call on

M. W. CONNOR & Co.

FOR FIRST-CLASS PARIS GREEN.

Call and see our

HOES, RAKES, SCYTHES, SNATHS, SHOVELS.

Eave-Troughing a Specialty

TINWARE REPAIRED ON SHORTEST NOTICE.

M. W. CONNOR & Co.

Madoc, June, 1888.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Divine worship and preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 2.30 p.m.; Young People's Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, and General Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings, at 7.30.

R. LAMBLY, M.A., Pastor.

ST. PETER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School at 9.30 a.m.; Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 8.

D. WISHART, Pastor.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (Church of England) Holy Communion the first Sunday in every month at 11 a. m. and the third Sunday at 8 a. m. Mattins and Evensong at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Evensong on Wednesday at 8 p. m. with instruction.

T. AUSTIN SMITH,
Priest in Charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Mass, each Sunday at 9.30 a. m., except every third Sunday, when Mass is at 11 o'clock; Vespers and Benediction, each 4th Sunday at 5 o'clock.

THOMAS DAVIS, Pastor.

Latest Local News.

—Read M. W. Connor & Co.'s new advertisement in this issue.

—Look out for the approaching Strawberry Festival to be given by the ladies of St. John's Church.

—Don't forget the Big Banquet and Jubilee at the Salvation Army Barracks on Satuday evening of this week.

—Parties having tan bark to dispose of should communicate with Fred. G. Lynde & Co., Madoc Tannery.

—Every property owner in the Village of Madoc should read By-law No. —, which will be found in another column of this issue.

—The fall assizes will be held in Belleville on the 24th of Sept., before Mr. Justice Rose, and Chancery Court will open on Oct. 29 before Mr. Justice Robertson.

—The picnic, in aid of the R. C. Church, Queensboro, which was held at that village on Saturday last was a great success. The weather being fine, a large crowd was in attendance, and a most enjoyable time was spent.

—Mason & Morgan's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company gave a performance in the Masonic Hall, in this village, on Saturday evening last. The Company, which is a good one, was greeted by a very large and appreciative audience.

—Sabbath School workers, and others, don't forget the annual picnic in connection with the Sabbath School in the Allen Settlement on Dominion Day. There will be a game of base ball between the Eldorado and Madoc clubs.

—Don't fail to attend Howe's Great Colossal Railroad Shows and Mexican and Wild West Exposition, at Madoc on Wednesday June 27th. Go and see the Mustangs from Mexico, the cow boys from the wild west and the Band of Naravajoe Indians in full paint and plume. Admission to all only 25 cents.

☞ J. R. Irish, Dentist, is in Madoc the 1st Tuesday and 3rd Tuesday of every month, remaining the full day. Next visits 3rd and 17th July, and 7th and 21st August.

All subscribers who have failed to pay for the Review for 1887 will receive a final notice this week to pay up. This will be the last.—S. F. WEAVER.

Church of St. John the Baptist.

The ladies of this congregation intend holding a Strawberry Festival in a few days, when they hope to be honoured with the kind patronage and support of all their Madoc friends. For date see future announcements.

Corner Stone Laying.

The Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. have consented to lay the corner stone of the new Methodist Church, Jarvis' Corners, on the 10th of July next. There will be a big dinner and great speeches. Look for further announcements by poster, &c.

Brigade Camp.

No. 4 Company of the 49th Batt. left here on the morning train on Tuesday for Gananoque, where they go into Brigade Camp for twelve days drill. The Company is in command of Capt. Orr, and presents a very neat and soldierly appearance in the new uniforms.

Queen vs. O'Connor.

Conviction of O'Connor, of Marmora, for the alleged breaking of hog pens at Marl Bed cheese factory was quashed at the Quarter Sessions at Belleville, on appeal. A. A. McDonald and S. B. Burdett for O'Connor; F. R. O'Flynn and Geo. Dickson, Q. C., for Tihill and Phillips, complainants.

Banquet and Jubilee.

The Salvation Army will hold a grand Banquet and Jubilee in this village, on Saturday evening next, 23rd inst., commencing at 8 o'clock p. m. Major Webster, Captain House, and several others from a distance are expected to be present and take part, and a very enjoyable evening is anticipated. Tickets for Banquet, 25 cents; Jubilee, 10 cents. Everybody come.

☞ A large quantity of tan bark wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. —Fred. G. Lynde & Co., Madoc Tannery.

Howe's Shows.

Howe's Colossal Railroad Shows and Mexican and Wild West Exposition, appears in Madoc on Wednesday June 27th. There will be an elegant street parade, followed by an exhibition of such wonders of the nineteenth century as will startle all whose pleasure it will be to witness them. From Mexico will be found the mustang; from the wild west the cowboys and the Indians dressed in their native costumes. A special train of ten or twelve cars conveys the shows from place to place. The admission will be 25cents to all.

Dominion Day.

A Grand Picnic in aid of the R. C. Church, Madoc, will be held in C. F. Aylsworth's grove, adjoining this village, on Dominion Day, Monday, July 2nd. A number of valuable prizes will be given for running, jumping, &c., and a number of prominent public speakers will be present and deliver addresses on the occasion. A good String Band will be in attendance and discourse sweet music. This will no doubt be the picnic of the season, and everyone wishing to enjoy a pleasant Dominion Day should attend the picnic at Madoc.

How to Get Rid of Them.

When flies become numerous and troublesome, apply a coat of oil of bay to the woodwork of the room, and the dirty and pestilent little scavengers will take up their quarters elsewhere. They do not relish the odor and are slow to alight where the oil has been put. Another remedy, and a good one, is cleanliness. Leave as little food exposed as possible, and like other creatures they will go where it can be found. As proof of this shut up a room where flies have congregated, for a week or two, and they will die of starvation. Flies are fond of sweets and filth, and as a general thing where there is most of it the more flies will be found.

The Y. M. C. C.

The meeting of the Young Men's Christian Club, on Monday evening, in the Royal Templars of Temperance Hall, was, as they invariably are, a good one. It is indeed a good omen to find as many as sixteen young men on such pleasant evenings as these, when everyting is so inviting outside, betaking themselves to the place where communication with the Most High is engaged in, soul inspiring hymns are sung, christian fellowship enjoyed, and the Word of God studied. The theme placed on the programme by President Brown for next meeting, June the 25th, is "Worldly Amusements." Each member has been requested to come prepared with some scriptural text bearing on this subject. As this society is undenominational, a most cordial invitation is extended to all the young men of the village to be present. No fee nor collection.

A Splendid Entertainment.

Father Fleming's promised concert, which took place at the Town Hall, Tweed, last Friday evening, proved a great success. At the hour of 9 p. m. the spacious building was crowded to its utmost capacity with the citizens of Tweed and surrounding country, not a few coming from Madoc Village. Father Quinn, the esteemed Curate of Madoc, discharged the onerous duties of Chairman in a very satisfactory manner. The programme of entertainment was a very varied and well-chosen one. To do justice to the many musical celebrities that characterized the concert would be entirely impossible. The singing of Miss Francis, of Madoc, and Miss Dean, the organist of the Catholic Church, Tweed, was much admired and called forth repeated encores. Mr. Gillogly, of Lindsay, Ont., sang a few comic songs which were very pleasing to the audience. An enthusiastic welcome awaited him each time he appeared on the stage. A chorus, "Come where the Lillies Bloom," by the members of the Catholic Choir, under the direction of Miss Dean, was well received. A recitation by Mrs. Dr. Mather was admirably performed, and her song, which was given with much taste, was greatly admired. Mr. Scanlan and Mr. Lemond are to be congratulated on their musical qualities. "Gipsy Countess," is the name of a song that was charmingly rendered by Miss Kinlan and Mr. J. Stafford. Misses Bergeron, Ellis Bowen, Mary Ruff, and Messrs. Devine, Quinn, and Ruff are also to be complimented on the manner in which they acquitted themselves in the well-known dialogue, "The School of Scandal." The gentlemen of the band played a good many nice pieces during the evening. At the close of the entertainment the audience stood up and joined in singing "God Save the Queen," and this brought to a termination a very pleasant concert and one that will long be remembered by the citizens of Tweed and vicinity.—COM.

☞ Men's, boys', youths', and women's seamless boots at D. W. Wright's.

☞ Scatter seeds of kindness. Tell your neighbors where they can buy the best tea in Madoc—at W. W. Hudgins'.

If you have little folks from five to nine years old you can give them more pleasure for ten cents by getting a copy of July Our Little Men And Women, than in any way we know of. The July number is full of pictures of all sizes, short stories and pretty verses. You can get it at the newsdealers, or of D. Lothrop Company, Boston. $1.00 by the year.

GANANOQUE CAMP.

GANANOQUE, June 19.—The brigade camp of division number 3 and 4 began to-day at Gananoque. The following corps are in camp: A detachment of "A" Battery which marched from Kingston on Monday afternoon; the 59th, 16th, 42nd, 47th, and 49th regiments of infantry; the Gananoque, Durham, Ottawa, and Kingston field batteries; Col. Duff's regiment of cavalry and the Prescott troop of cavalry—in all about 2,500 officers and men.

The camp is beautifully situated near the banks of the St. Lawrence and is admirably adapted for its present purpose.

The Gananoque Y. M. C. A. have a large marquee on the grounds, under the charge of Frank M. Pratt.

A number of targets for artillery practice are placed on several islands near the camp. The regular rifle ranges immediately adjoining the camp will be used by the infantry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—The Madoc Base Ball Team appear to be quite jubilant over a victory won by them at Hart's Corners, on Wednesday June 6th, and styled in a local, "nine against a picked nine from that place, Hazzard's, Eldorado, and Allen Settlement." Really, Mr. Editor, I thought the Madoc boys had more pride in themselves than to publish a victory won over a team which they know played under the most adverse circumstances. They are quite well aware of the fact that their opponents had never met on the field before, this season, not even for a practice, and furthermore, that the pitcher and catcher of "picked nine" had not had a ball in their hands before, this season. And they also know that, owing to the bad state of the weather on that afternoon, their opponents were three men short, and in order to play at all were obliged to substitute them with men who were very little acquainted with the game. I do not want to cast even one slur, or throw any reflection on the playing of the Modoc team, but I would ask this one question: Boys, do you think it any credit to your team, in the face of the fact that you have been practising ever since the season opened, to allow a team to score 28 runs, said team never having met on the field before, and whose pitcher and catcher had not had any practice this season. The object of the "picked nine," as you term them, in meeting you was merely for a little practice, and we of course expected to be beaten in playing an old established club, and playing as we did under the circumstances above referred to.

ONE OF THE "PICKED NINE."

Eldorado, June 12th, 1888.

☞ Now is your time if you want to get a set of tea dishes for $1.90. You can buy it from W. W. Hudgins.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle their accounts at once, and save further costs.

R. BEATON, Madoc.

WANTED,

A GOOD General Servant for a private family in Belleville. Apply to

M. W. CONNOR & Co.

Children Cry, for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

☞ Highest cash price paid for eggs at W. W. Hudgins.

For chronic catarrh, induced by a scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It stops catarrhal discharges, removes the sickening odor, and never fails to thoroughly eradicate every trace of the disease from the blood. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

ESTRAY.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, lot 14, 6th concession of Madoc, on or about May 15th last, a red yearling steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOHN C. MOORE.

Madoc, June 4th, 1888. 16-3w

FOR SALE.

IN the village of Madoc, a solid brick house, in good repair; eight rooms; good garden. For further particulars apply to

H. S. O'HARA.

Madoc, March 19th, 1888. 50 2m

Farm For Sale.

FOR SALE on reasonable terms, lots 11 and 12, 7th concession of Wollaston. Good building on place and convenient to Eagle Lake.

For further particulars apply at the law office of the undersigned, Madoc.

ALEX. A. McDONALD.

Madoc, May 1st, 1888. 5 3m

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lot No. 7, 2nd concession of Madoc, containing 100 acres, 70 acres cleared, log house, frame barn 36x50, two log barns, well watered, plenty of wood and rail timber and a few apple trees. Apply to the owner on the premises for further particulars.

ALEXANDER PALMER.

Madoc, April 21st, 1888. 4-3m

Palmer's Grocery.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INform the public that he has purchased the business of Mr. R. Beaton, Whytock's old corner, and will exchange the same with a fine new stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, MEATS of all KINDS, &c., &c. The usual stock still kept in my old stand, 3 doors south.

Ice Cream and Fruits in Season.

All kinds of farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

5 A. PALMER.

SALESMEN

WANTED. Permanent positions guaranteed with SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Any determined man can succeed with us. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, including many fast selling specialties. Outfit free.

Address at once, (Name this paper.)

BROWN BROTHERS,
NURSERYMEN, . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Estate late Colin Russel

BUILDING LOTS for sale, in the northern part of the Village of Madoc, at reasonable prices and favorable terms. Garden plots to rent.

For particulars apply to Messrs. DOUGALL & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., O'Flynn Block, Madoc, or to

COLIN RUSSEL,
Agent for Mrs. Sarah Russel,
535 Rideau St., Ottawa.

OLD DR. CHASE'S NEW RECEIPT BOOK.

His Last and Crowning Life Work.

Dr. Chase's Third, Last and Complete Receipt Book and Household Physician, or the Book for the Million, contains nearly 900 pages and sells for $2.25 in cloth binding and $2.50 in imported oil cloth, marble edge, and is justly by him called

"The Crowning Work of My Life."

It is the result of over a half a century's observation, study and experience. Yet this embodies no compilation of his former books. IT IS WHOLLY A NEW BOOK. In 30 years ago he could produce a book that has had a sale of over fifteen hundred thousand copies, and has made his name familiar in nearly every English-speaking home in the United States, Canada, and thousands of homes in Europe, Australia and South America, what KIND of a book could or would he produce as his Crowning Life Work, MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS OF ADDITIONAL PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE? The book itself answers the question, and is the most valuable production in the history of book publishing.

CAUTION! Unscrupulous and piratical publishers are attempting to copy this book by taking portions of it out and palming it off on the public as the complete work. We own the manuscript, purchased from Dr. Chase's heirs. See that you get the *GENUINE* book. See that it has our name on the title page and is copyrighted by us.

Published in both English and German.

Agents Wanted! Big Terms!

F. B. DICKERSON & CO.,
Main office, Detroit, Mich. Windsor, Ont.

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS,

CRETONNES, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c. AT

THE 4 BIG

Stock too Large, Must be turned into Cash: Prices Cut Down. Goods new and fashionable, to suit the season.

Come and Buy a Parcel at THE 4 BIG Madoc.

A BIG SLAUGHTER IN CLOTHING.

T. McNAMARA.

HOUSEHOLD.

Fine Cakes Again.

There are many occasions when a variety of cake is desirable, and when a large proportion of pretty, delicate, small cakes seems to serve the purpose better than any number of loaves. As it is this happy art of providing just the right thing that makes housekeeping a delightful success instead of a weary burden, one needs to be prepared for just these occasions. With experience, a morning's work in the kitchen will be enough to produce a large quantity of exceedingly attractive cakes. But one must know exactly how. "All work is pleasant if you love it, and know how to do it," says one who is herself an expert in domestic matters. The housekeeper's work, with its constant and exacting demand, its perpetual repetition of many slightly varying details, is like all other kinds of work in this, that it is knowledge, and knowledge alone, that makes it easy. Expertness makes the result sure and the process speedy. And the only way to gain this expertness is by practice.

Those who have learned to make *fondant* for icing will find that it furnishes an easy mode of preparing several very "Frenchy" looking cakes from a single loaf. A loaf of orange cake and one of either pound cake or the Madeline or cup cake mixture will make an excellent beginning if one wishes to provide cake enough to accompany ice cream or chocolate for quite a company. Iced tablets are made by cutting the cake with a warm knife in neat, thin slices, and these in *tablities* or oblong strips an inch wide by two in length. They must be very neatly and exactly cut, and two pieces are then put together with orange or lemon paste, raspberry jam, peach or apricot marmalade, jelly of any kind, or chocolate melted with a little sugar. Of course, the variety at command is almost unlimited, and the cake-maker will use her ingenuity, according to the stores that she has on hand, to make something at once pretty and agreeable, and to color and flavor the icing with which she ornaments it, so as to make the combination harmonious. Of course, it is always pleasant to contrive something novel, if possible, and it will not be a difficult matter, generally to make some little innovation that will have the charm of novelty.

Fresh maple makes a most delicious fondant; the sugar is made into syrup by the addition of water and stirred in the usual manner, or it is made directly from the pure maple syrup. Thin slices of banana with a frosting of white of an egg made stiff with powdered sugar may be used to put the cake together, and maple fondant for the outside. The tablets are either frosted on the top alone, or the entire slice dipped, so as to cover it entirely. The *bouchees des dames* of the confectioners, which are used for dressing pyramids and fancy pieces for parties or elaborate dinners, are made in great variety in a similar way. Any nice cake batter may be used, baked in small rounds. I have found this receipt a satisfactory one: Two large tablespoonfuls of butter (two ounces), a cup of sugar, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of cream, two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flavoring to suit the combination intended.

Orange flower water gives a very delicate flavoring; bitter almond is most suitable with peach jam, rose water with raspberry. Pink icing should be used with either. Cream the butter and sugar, add the egg, cream and baking powder twice sifted through two cupfuls of flour. Beat the cake well, then put flour on the kneading board and mix it lightly, about as stiff as for crullers. Roll small pieces between the hands to make little balls about as large as English walnuts. Bake on buttered paper, putting them a little distance apart, as they will spread and make a thin round cake of melting texture. Some of them may be finished by dropping, rather coarsely, a few nuts—almonds, walnuts, or any kind preferred—and mixing with a little fondant. This may be tinted a delicate green with spinach coloring and called *pistache*. The green coloring seems to give the attractiveness to the so-called pistache flavoring used for ice-cream and choice confectionery. The nut itself is expensive and difficult to obtain, and has very little flavor; other nuts are almost invariably used with it, and may be substituted for it. These little cakes may be used in the same way as directed for tablettes; putting two together and dipping in fondant makes a delicious *something*, between cake and candy, as good to eat as it is pretty to look at.

The spinach coloring is made by washing and crushing (a potato masher in a bowl will answer if you have no mortar) the fresh leaves, and leaving them to stand for a few minutes until the green juice separates; strain this through a piece of muslin or cheese cloth, squeezing hard so as to get all the liquid portion from the leaves. Set the bowl containing the liquid into a saucepan of boiling water, and a green curd will be formed. Strain again, letting the whey run off and retaining this green curd, which is a very effective and perfectly harmless coloring matter. A very little will color a good deal of fondant or ice-cream, and as it will not keep long it is only necessary to make a very little at a time. A good handful of leaves will probably be enough for the purpose.

Lady fingers make a very dainty cake when perfect, but too often those bought at the bakers are little more than a soda sponge cake. There is a knack in getting a good shape with a spoon, but it can be done. I give a receipt for those who care to experiment. Three ounces of butter, four of sugar, three eggs, six ounces of flour. Sprinkle a little sugar over the cake and bake in a very quick oven—to prevent spreading, lessen the heat after it has set.

Poor Living Not Economical.

Cabbage contains 73 parts of nutriment in each 1,000 and turnips 42, while potatoes contain 120, oats 143, beans 890, peas (dry) 930, and parsnips, squash, apples and onions rank high as nutritions, easily digested and wholesome vegetables for the table. The truth, is that cabbages and turnips are the most expensive articles of common vegetable food a poor man can put upon his table. They are grown for beasts and their proper place is the barnyard. The same rule applies to meats. The poor food economist advises the purchase of beef shins, neck pieces, forequarter veal, spare-ribs and other cuts made up of seven-tenths bone and two-tenths grisle to one of meat. The theory is that a poor man can tax out the nine-tenths [illegible], supply its place with water [illegible] with one-tenth of meat. When he has thrown away his bone refuse he will find the meat has cost him double price, however cheap the meat may be. It is a waste of money to buy such stuff. A fair roast of beef, a good boiling piece, or a supply of corned beef costs only a trifle more than shins and rumps, but they are far more economical. Fish is better and cheaper than veal and mutton is better than pork. Poor living is not by any means economical living

Is Dancing Injurious?

"Do you think it is wicked to dance?" writes Ella. Well, yes, Ella, we think it is wicked for some people to dance. Now, you, for instance; it is very wicked for you to dance. We saw you dancing one night last week. Every time you stepped you showed the soles of your feet like semaphore arms, and you kicked like an Ohio River stern-wheel tawboat; your bouquet began falling to pieces in the first round; you fanned your frizzes out of curl before ten o'clock; as you hopped around, your bustle had an independent motion of its own, as though it had no connection whatever with the rest of your costume; you clutched your partner as though you were going to drag him to the station house, and you handled your fan like a billy. Is it wicked to dance, Ella? That style of dancing, Ella is worse than wicked. But there is also a respectable way to dance, but you don't know how, and so I wouldn't dance at all if I were you. —[Burdette.

Baked Rhubarb.

This way of cooking "the first sauce of the season" is so superior to the ordinary stew that we again call our readers' attention to it. Wash the stalks, skin, cut into inch lengths and put into an earthenware baking dish. Allow a cup of sugar to three pints of rhubarb. Do not add a particle of water. Cover tightly and bake until tender—the pieces should still be entire. The amount of sugar here given may not make it sweet enough for all tastes.

Save your orange peel and dry it to put in apple sauce, pies, etc.

It is late now, but next year try frying your parsnips in butter after they are boiled. They are good.

Put a chair where you will have to move it or stumble over it if you want to remember something you want to do in the morning.

After washing the hands in suds, rinse in clear water. If they are rough and chapped, wipe out of the suds, and while still damp rub on a little glycerine.

The prepared wood stains sold at most good paint shops, are very convenient and easy of application. They are admirable for coloring a floor when one wishes to dispense with carpet. Cherry, walnut or mahogany are prettier than the lighter oak stain. The liquid being ready mixed their can be no mistake made, and it dries in a few hours. A stained floor is both pretty and comfortable for a bedroom during the summer.

One of the most convenient articles to be used in a sick room is a sand bag. Get some clean, fine sand; dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove. Make a bag about eight inches square, of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag with cotton or linen. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing in the oven or even on top of the stove. After once using this, you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick. The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags, and keep them on hand, ready for use at any time when needed.

Empress Victoria and the Germans.

Where the odious insinuation that the Empress has introduced a strain of unhealthiness among the robust Hohenzollerns comes, it is very difficult to say. One sees it cropping up in all kinds of places; among the nasty gossips of the backstairs; in the very face of the evident fact that a family more vigorous than the Royal family of England does not exist anywhere. The work that they get through in the most conscientious business-like way would kill off in a year or two, a delicate or unhealthy race. Out of all her large family, the Queen has had but one delicate child, the late Duke of Albany; all the rest of our Princes and Princesses are hale and hearty; no pale spectres have ever gathered about our royal board. They travel, go through the most tedious formalities, bow till our sympathetic necks ache merely to see it, stand till our sympathetic limbs tremble under us, and are ever ready to be called upon for a thousand uninteresting duties. The Queen herself is far from young, as must be allowed. She is a great grandmother; but there are not many working women who, within sight of seventy, would be considered capable by themselves or any one else of doing the work carried on by the Soverign without either complaint or applause We cry shame upon ourselves and each other when we find the grandmother of the cottage still toiling. Something must be done for her; that, at least, cannot be allowed to go on, we say. But the Queen always go on; takes long journeys across Europe, presents herself, after travelling two nights in succession, untired, ready for everything, to throngs of gazing strangers, although we all know that to be stared at and crowded is not naturally agreeable to Her Majesty. And it is the Queen's daughter who is supposed to have brought a strain of weakness to the Prussian house! The old Emperor, like many other younger potentates, was bolstered up periodically with baths and cures. The Queen requires no Gastein, no healing and soothing waters. I heard a whimsical story not long ago of a young servant at Windsor who had been reprimanded for falling asleep before his work was over. It was his duty to put out the lamps. "Nobody oughtn't to sit up so late," the young man grumbled in self-defence. It was the Queen, busy over work, who kept this humble attendant out of bed. And the Queen's family are like her. There is not a sickly child among her decendants. It is time that all odious whispers should be contradicted. Let the gossips name a family less subject to illness in any class of society. Nobody can do this; but in the meantime it is easy to whisper about invisible taint where no such thing is.

Printed matter is measured by "ems," the letter "m" being the unit. The following compilation is by Prof. A. P. Lyon: The Bible contains 3,500,000 "ems," Webster's Dictionary 20,000,000, Chamber's Encyclopædia 58,000,000, Johnson's Cyclopædia 56,000,000, Appleton's Cyclopædia 60,000,000, and Encyclopædia Britannica 140,000,000 "ems."

NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The desire to be taxed is so rarely evinced that the case of the Baptist minister at Woodstock, who has applied to be "exempted from exemption," is deserving of especial mention. It seems that the Baptist clergy wish to share with the laity the expenses of municipal government.

The negroes of the Southern States are showing signs of development, and are both physically and mentally undergoing a transformation under the powerful influences of their environment. It is said that the new generation is evidencing the effects of a higher culture, and that the flat nosed, kinky-headed negro is passing away and is being replaced by a colored race with aquiline noses, smaller mouths and thinner lips.—*Ex*

The passage across the Atlantic is gradually being reduced in duration of time to a pleasant trip. The Cunard line steamship Etruria on her last trip to New York beat all previous records. She made the passage from Queenstown to New York in six days, one hour and fifty-five minutes, being an average run of 19¼ knots an hour.

A prominent advocate of prohibition calculates that the principle will be in operation in Canada in about fifteen years. If this prediction should be verified prohibition will have triumphed within exactly half a century of its former narrowly missed success. A prohibitory liquor bill passed its second reading in 1854 and was defeated on its third reading by a majority of one. The Dunkin Act, given ten years later, was a compromise measure.

Banishment to Siberia as a punishment for political and other offences will soon be numbered among the traditions of the past. The Russian Government has decided to substitute imprisonment in fortresses or gaols for exile to Siberia, though it is thought that their object in making the change is not based on any humane motive, but is simply to relieve Siberia of the reputation of being a penal settlement, and then to push on its development both commercially and politically.

The Austrian Government is causing the arrest of emigration agents who resort to misrepresentation with a view to inducing the people to seek fresh fields and pastures new. This is heroic treatment, but it is humane. So many Englishmen with their families are persuaded to leave comfortable homes for a terrible uncertainty on this side of the Atlantic that it is a wonder emigration frauds are not put down by the strong arm of the law in Great Britain as well as in Austria.

The yearly average number of foreigners arriving in Russia is over 800,000, and of those who leave the country 750,000. Exact statistics of the years 1872-81 have been kept; and it appears that during these ten years 9,458,132 foreigners arrived and 8,025,198 departed. The 9,458,132 arrivals are thus classified. Germans come first with 4,871,571, then Austrians, 1,305,133; Persian subjects number 255,207, French 122,771, Turkish subjects, 70,387 Roumanians, Bulgarians, and Servians 41,872 English 20,691, Italians 17,359 Greek 14,885 and all other nationalities, 120,638.

They have several societies in England for lightening the lot of the working girl. One known as the Young Women's Help Society, has eighty branches in the large cities and towns, besides twenty-four in London. The work is principally carried on by means of evening clubs, which furnish music and singing, with coffee, lemonade, etc., and also look after sewing classes, etc., and give the girls an occasional day in the country. Each of these clubs is superintended by a matron and by ladies who take so many evenings a week. In a letter to the *Times* of May 23 the Duke of Newcastle speaks in high terms of the work accomplished by these institutions.

The determination of the Queen that in future no dame from the United States shall be presented at court unless the lady be accompanied by her husband, has, it is said, caused consternation among the grass widows of New York and other U. S. cities. The London *Figaro* says:—"It cannot be denied that there have lately been introduced to her Majesty ladies who across the Atlantic do not, at any rate, live in the odour of sanctity.

A terrible picture of the deteiorating influences of American civilization is drawn by Rev. Howard Crosby. He says: "If America is to be ruined it will be materialism, the accumulation of individual wealth, and the mad chase for such accumulation. It is that which will dry up human sympathies, divert the mind from high and healthy thought, degrade art and science and literature, destroy family life, poison the fountains of society, sanction immoralities, and make the nation a seething cauldron of selfishness and unrest. The greatest need of our land to-day is an education away from this fearful danger, which the peculiar conditions of our country have fostered, and which the thoughtless minds of our youth so readily accept."

Lord Charles Beresford is a firm believer in the benefits to be derived from physical training. He proposes that the Imperial Parliament shall pass a law requiring that in all municipalities having a population of over 100,000 the future councils under the Local Government bill shall provide a gymnasium open from six in the morning till ten o'clock at night, with a competent instructor always in attendance. The gymnasium is to be free to all residents of the municipality, the costs to be met by local taxation. Lord Charles Beresford's idea is that the training supplied at the gymnasium will counteract to some extent the enervating influences of town life on the male population.

Chicago has always been famous for the prevalence of crime, but on Saturday last it truly distinguished itself. A woman, who was figuring in a divorce suit, attempted to murder her husband's lawyer and fired four shots into his body in open court; a man cut off the ear of a person who had offended him and carried off the severed organ as a trophy, and three women and a man insisted on drugging and abducting a girl of fourteen years of age. Truly three great incidents to occur in one day in a civilized city. The son of the woman who shot the lawyer had previously attempted to kill her husband and nearly succeeded in do so.

New York is the first state to adopt the scientific method of painless extinction in ridding the community of its criminals. A New York journal thinks that the time is approaching when capital punishment will be abolished altogether. It says:—"The bill now before Governor Hill is very explicit, with one noteworthy exception, the day of execution is not fixed by the judge; the week is appointed, during which, at the discretion of the State Warden, the sentence shall be carried into effect. Thus will the sixth day of the week no longer carry the odium it has so long borne as "hangman's day." The bill forbids the publication of any detailed account of the execution in the papers, and against this clause, we think, no respectable journal will protest. When one paper publishes all must publish. But when such newspaper accounts of the sad and shameful death of a felon shall have served to arouse a sentiment in favor of its gradual mitigation or abolition, all the good that can be done by them will have been accomplished.

The Prohibition party of the United States, through its convention, has finally committed itself to woman suffrage. The resolution they have adopted is that the right of suffrage depends on no mere circumstance of sex, colour, race or nationality. It is thought by a certain portion of the press that the prohibitionists have weakened their cause by this additional plank in their platform; and it is argued that as woman's suffrage is twenty-five years behind prohibition the union of the two causes will simply retard progress. The women are, however, among the most ardent advocates of prohibition, and it would have been ungrateful had the convention refused to support their claims to the suffrage.

The Post Office Club.

Every year about this time we begin to talk about killing the potato beetle. Potatoes are our great crop. We have a near by market for every potato we can raise, and a cash market too. Our soil and climate are all right for raising potatoes, but the beetles seem to have taken a great fancy to our neighborhood. They are with us in armies. No matter how many we kill one year, they are ready for the fight the next year. They teach us lessons in energy and perseverance which if well heeded, would be money to us. We have generally settlen upon plaster and Paris green as about the best weapon in fighting the beetles. Most of us use the tin sifters sold at hardware stores, but we never have been able to settled upon any definite strength for a mixture. Some use nearly three pounds of Paris-green to a barrel of plaster, while others use much less. This year I shall use one pound of the "green" to a barrel of plaster. We have all sorts of methods for mixing the poison; but most of us still mix on the barn floor with an iron rake. If somebody could invent a cheap machine like a Blanchard churn for this mixing he would get a good sale for it. As for grubs and wire-worms, the talk this year is that chemical fertilizers are best for producing smooth potatoes.

"It vas quite easy to tell der character off a man mit der looks off his potato vines. Off a man vas a good citizen he vas look oud for der gonvenience off der neighbors. He vas remember dot dem botato bugs vas haf some spide mit all der vorld, und dot dey vill make afen shorter vork mit his neighber's vines. Gonsequently' it vas der duty off der good citizen to kill all der botato bugs. He vas haf no moral right to fatten dem bugs so dey vill eat somedink dot belongs mit his neighbor. Der man dot goes mit der beesness off breeding botato bugs dot vill damage his neighbor's broperty vas shust like off dem Anargists, und vas not a save man mit der gommunity. Und der same ting vas true off dot man dot let blenty off weeds grow shust vere der seeds vas blow ofer mit his neighbor's farm."

Horse Breeding in Italy.

One of the most useful of the leaflets which are being circulated by the Agricultural Department is that on horse-breeding in Italy, published this week. From this it appears that a new code of laws regulating horse-breeding was passed last June by the Legislature, by which it is provided that from June 1, 1888, and during the period of eight years from this date, not less than 800 stallions shall be purchased for the Government stallion centres, for which a sum of £19,000 is allotted. After Jan. 1, 1889, private individuals will not be allowed to keep stallions for service unless they have been duly approved by the Minister of Agriculture, an action calculated to prevent the use of unsound and unsuitable sires. The fee charged varies in amount from 10s., the most usual charge, to £1. In the list for the ensuing year there are six stallions, for which the fee is £1 13s. 4d. (forty lire), English thoroughbreds. Of the 362 stallions for service this year, only two, the trotter Amber, son of Clear Grit and bred at Brantford, Ontario, and a thoroughbred, Andred, by Blair Athol, bred in England, are put at comparatively high rates—namely, £6 and £4 respectively. It is seen upon examining this list of stallions whose pedigrees and country of birth are given, that 116 of these were bred in England, and 130 were bred from English horses either in France, Russia, America or Italy. In the last five years 237 stallions have been purchased by the Italian Government, at a cost of £44,200, or an average of about £186 per head. The total number of mares covered in 1887 was 13,606.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

Purrings.

Oh, Bessie dear, to me be kind!
Don't drive me from the cushioned chair,
When by the fire poor puss you find
Prepared to spend the cold night there!

And Bessie, when I sing my song,
Hoping to make you understand,
Why do you cry "Scat puss! Go 'long!"
And to the cellar drive your friend?

Perhaps you do not understand;
But could I make my meaning clear,
And you'd my language at command,
These are the words would meet your ear:

"Imp-u-r-r-tinent p-u-r-r-son, why pu-r-r-sist in p-u-r-r-suing this p-u-r-r-nicious p-u-r-r-pose? P-u-r-r-haps I can p-u-r-r-suade you to p-u-r-r-mit this pu-r-r-secuted p-u-ss to p-u-r-r-severe in her p-u-r-r-pose of p-u-r-r-suing her nap in peace. P-u-r-r-ched here she can p-u-r-r-petrate no p-u-r-r-nicious p-u-r-r-loinings of any p-u-r-r-son's app-u-r-r-tenances.

This is the p-u-r-r-port of my p-u-r-r-petual p-u-r-r-ings. I hope you will p-u-r-r-ceive them to be p-u-r-r-tinent and p-u-r-r-suasive, and will p-u-r-r-form what I p-u-r-r-ceive to be pu-r-r-feetly p-u-r-r-missible.

From your p-u-r-r-secuted p-u-r-r-titioner.

PUSSY.

SCIENTIFIC.

Alcohol.

We extract the following from a recent article by T. B. Wakeman, Esq., published in the *Bureau Record*. It gives some points of interest to the imbibers of alcoholic poison.

It is now known that what we call fermentation is caused by the sudden increase, by millions on millions, of a little animal cell, or microbe, only visible under the microscope, and which used to be called the yeast plant, but which is now dignified by the scientific name of *Torula Cerevisiae*, which is Latin for the string of *twists* that appear in cereal ferments, that is, those made from corn or grain, the gift of the old goddess *Ceres*. This little fellow is one of most wonderful, and, if rightly used, one of the most useful inhabitants of our globe. He is not a plant, as was at first believed, for he feeds only on a vegetable substance, viz.: grape or fruit sugar, called in chemistry *glucose*, and he, in so doing, gives off carbonic gas, and an *excrement*, which is a substance wholly devitalized by the living process of the little animal, much as ashes result from the burning of coal in a stove. These breathings and excretions only result from animal life, and in every way this microbe assimilates his sugar-food, propagates, breathes, excretes and lives like an animal; and when dead and cremated, smells just like burning animal tissue. Now this *excretion* of this fruit-sugar-eating animal is *alcohol*. All of the alcohol in the world comes from this animal in just this way, and in none other. It is always the same substance, and has always the same properties—just as salt is always salt.

These little microbes, or yeast-animals, are in the air and pretty much everywhere. They dry up and seem to be dead, and float about, but as soon as grape or fruit sugar (glucose) is exposed, they are there, and the rate of their increase in it is marvelous. He is the father of our bread as well as of our wine. We know him best as the active agent in the yeast cake, whence comes the useful fermentation which lightens our bread previous to baking. A penny yeast cake, dry as a chip, contains at least, 7,000,000 of these animals. Put in a warm dough, and in an hour he will count over 140,000,000; and this increase and his minute carbonic acid gas-breaths will have made the dough *throughout* as "light as a feather," and ready for the oven. *Therein* the heat volatizes the alcohol, which he excreted in the dough, and the result is that we have light and healthy, instead of heavy, unleavened, indigestible bread—but free from alcohol.

Now, wherever glucose (fruit or grape sugar) is found, this fermentation process caused by this living and breathing and propagating process of this yeast animal cell goes on, sooner or later. His food, when from grape juice, gives us wine; when from apples, cider; from pears, perry; from honey, metheglin; from malted grains, beer, etc. In all cases the starch or cane sugar is changed first to glucose, and then the yeast cell is set to work and secretes the alcohol by fermentation.

The process is, in short, this:

Glucose consists of Carbon (6 atoms, or equivalents), Hydrogen (12 atoms), Oxygen (6 atoms); or C6, H12, O6. The yeast animal takes to feed and warm himself (assimilates) just one half of this glucose, or C3, H6, O3; of the other half he breathes off C1, O2, which is the formula of carbonic acid gas; and the rest of the glucose he excretes as *alcohol*, of which the chemical formula is C2, H6, O1.

All alcohol comes at first in just this way and no other.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

Gun-Cotton and Nitro-Glycerine.

Gun-powder is slow compared with the new explosives of the century. There are half a dozen explosive agents which can give a charge of gun-powder a fair start in a race and beat it. *Scribner's Magazine* says of two of these:

Gun-cotton constitutes the best military explosive known, for, while its explosive force vastly exceeds that of gun-powder and approaches that of nitro-glycerine, it is the safest and most stable explosive we possess, since it can be stored and transported wet: and while in this state, though it may be detonated as described above, it cannot be exploded in any other way. As much as 2,000 pounds of wet compressed gun-cotton have been placed in a fierce bon-fire, where it has gradually dried, layer by layer, and been consumed without exploding. Besides, gun-cotton is the only military explosive which can be detonated with certainty when frozen. In calling it a military explosive I mean, of course, for use in torpedoes and for military mining, and not as a substitute for gun-powder in guns; but it may be, and has been, successfully used as a charge for shells fired from gun powder guns both in this country and abroad. Shells containing as much as as 110 pounds of gun-cotton have been repeatedly fired in Germany.

The most prominent rival of gun-cotton for military uses and the best explosive for industrial purposes is nitro-glycerine and the mixtures of which it forms a part. This substance was discovered by Sobrero in 1847, while carrying out a series of experiments under Palouze. Its liquid form makes it difficult to store and transport, and permits it to find its way into unexpected places where it constitutes a source of danger. Considerations such as these led Nobel, about 1867, to invent dynamite. The name is now applied to a great variety of nitro-glycerine mixtures, but they all consist of a porous solid absorbent which sucks up the liquid nitro-glycerine by capillarity and holds it in its pores or interstices.

The most important nitro-glycerine mixture is explosive gelatine, also invented by Nobel. This is made by heating nitro-glycerine on a water bath and adding to it from 6 to 10 per cent. soluble gun-cotton.

A Hint to Young People.

Did you ever see boys or girls eat fast slam doors, rush through a room, talk loud, swing their arms, shake their shoulders, bow as stiffly as if they were ramrods, or act as loose jointed as a jumping-jack, never offer older people a seat, make up faces, say careless things, and use bad grammer and slang? This is the kind of boys and girls that sometimes stand before a looking-glass, and wonder why they are not invited into society.

A rope just finished for the Edinburgh cable tramway is 17,000 feet long. This is the longest unspliced cable in use in Great Britain, but for the Melbourne (Australia) tramways ropes 20,000 and 26,000 feet in length, and without splicing, have been supplied. The latter weighs 24 tons.

The Princess of Wales.

The Princess of Wales is the most popular personage in Great Britain. So far as the institution of royalty is concerned, it can be truly said of her that her life is the most valuable in the kingdom. So long as she lives her popularity will be sufficient to keep the chase of royalty well protected from popular innovation. I have tried to obtain from those who know the Princess of Wales well the secret of her great popularity. She is not a brilliant woman, she has never written anything, and in conversation she never impresses one with the idea of her having any particular originality or striking force of character. In ordinary society, without the advantage of her position, she would make but little impression. She is excessively ladylike and refined. She has a most marvellous beauty, which chiefly consists in regular features, a fair complexion and a perfectly serene and placid expression.

The most remarkable feature of her good looks is the preservation of her youthful appearance. In the broad glare of daylight she looks to-day as young if not younger than her eldest daughter. Her figure is also slim and slight as that of a young girl. She dresses with exquisite taste and appears to enjoy general society very much. The secret of her popular charm is said to be this: She has the rare and gracious faculty of impressing people who come in contact with her in the casual meeting of a general reception or a levee with her genuine cordiality. People who have been presented to her and who have simply seen her bow and smile, and perhaps have heard a half dozen words of commonplace greeting, are the ones who are the most wildly enthusiastic over her. Her bearing before the public constitutes her chief charm. Every one is led to believe that she is the most gracious and winning personage in the kingdom. It is this outward suggestion upon the part of the Princess of Wales of brilliant graciousness that has captivated and thoroughly charmed the British public. Those who know her best say that a more intimate acquaintance with her does not bear out the public estimate. She is thoroughly refined, accomplished and self-possessed, but is not interesting in a general conversation.

While I was on the continent last month I heard a number of interesting stories concerning the early life of the Princess of Wales. These stories are not particularly new, and I do not propose to allude to them except to give the exact income of her father before he was called to the throne of Denmark. This prince lived in the most obscure poverty for a number of years. He had an income of exactly $1,200 a year. There were five children to be supported and educated from this beggarly sum. The young ladies of this houshold learned to cook, to sew and to do all kinds of house work. They were obliged to make their own dresses for many years. No members of any family so obscurely placed have risen to more brilliant positions than this Danish family. The head of the family became the king of Denmark. His oldest son is, of course, the crown prince of that country. Another son is the king of Greece. His three daughters are the Princess of Wales, the Czarina of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland.—[T. C. Crawford in New York World.

Adulteration of Milk.

There is a statutory standard of milk in New York and some other states. The New York law provides for the confiscation and destruction of milk, if that fluid contains "more than eighty-eight per cent of water or other fluids, or less than twelve per cent of milk solids which shall contain not less than three per cent of fat." Milk not up to this standard is pronounced "adulterated." This adulteration is produced in two or more ways. First, by removing a portion or all of the cream, which is a direct fraud upon the consumer's pocket by depriving him of nourishment for which he has paid, and upon his health if he is living upon a milk diet of a given strength. A second mode of adulteration is by the addition of water, and with the water, of some substance to restore the color, and remove the "sky blue" appearance, as annatto or rice flour. Chalk has gone into "innocuous desuetude." The water adulteration is also a robbery of the consumer, and may be the means of causing sickness by the introduction of disease germs. The source of water supply is rarely regarded by those who mix this fluid with milk, and whatever contamination is in the pump or well is sure to find a new field of harmful operation among the milk consumers.

The New York law is very rigidly enforced in New York city, as milk venders often find to their great detriment. No skim milk is allowed to be sold, and the inspectors make frequent and unexpected raids upon incoming milk trains, upon the supplies of venders, and upon the carts of distributers, and thousands of gallons of condemned milk are annually turned into the gutters. Examination of the customs in regard to milk production, and the marketing of the same, in the milk region from which New York draws its chief supplies, will show that the farmers are not amenable to the charge of adulteration in either of the methods above mentioned. The milk as yielded by the cow is honestly sent to market, and the adulteration occurs in the thousands of petty shops from which the poorer people draw their petty supplies.—*American Agriculturist.*

At Close Quarters.

Hunting wild animals is great sport—for those who like it; and the larger and fiercer the animal, the more enjoyable—to those who enjoy it—is the excitement. But one adventure like that described below by an explorer of Africa would be likely to prove enough for any but a thoroughbred Nimrod.

Safe, Sure, and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

A cablegram says that the relation between France and Germany are reported to be greatly strained, owing to all foreigners, without distinction, crossing the French frontier, being required to produce a passport vised at the German Embassy in Paris.

The Cow-Bird.

Our readers have probably heard of the European Cuckoo, and its strange habit of dropping its eggs in the nests of other birds. They would perhaps be interested to know that one of our native American birds has the same peculiarity.

I refer to the Cow bird, (*Molothrus pecoris*) which is found throughout the United States, with the exception of the Pacific coast.

It is sometimes seen in flocks, often in company with the red-winged black bird. At other times it follows cattle, and this is probably the origin of its name.

The cow-bird does not sing, but makes a chuckling sound. It is eight inches long, and, with spread wings, measures twelve inches across. The male is glossy black, except head, neck and breast which are brown. The female is light brown. The eggs are light blue with brown streaks, and they are usually dropped one at a time into the nests of smaller birds, such as sparrows, etc. In New England they frequently choose the nest of the summer yellow bird.

The eggs are about the same size as those laid by the birds that make the nests, and are more quickly hatched. When this occurs, the mother bird leaves the nest to seek food for the young intruder, and the other eggs, which are her own, are left to perish.

If the cow-bird's egg be left in an empty nest, the makers generally abandon it, and build another, but if the nest already contains eggs it is usually allowed to remain.

The yellow bird, however, is not to be so out-witted. She picks a hole in the strange egg, leaves it in the nest, but builds a new floor over it. She sometimes buries her own eggs with that of the cow-bird, and lays others on the floor above.

Sometimes the cow-bird lays another egg, on the upper deck as it were. In that case the yellow bird builds a third story to her nest.

Bravo, little yellow bird.

Canes are carried by fashionable ladies *a la* Lady Teazle in the "School for Scandal."

"I wonder Grimes has any friends—
His manner grows so surly;
No matter where we chance to meet,
Or whether late or early,
'Tis just the same: he cannot stay,
And barely anwers a 'good-day.'"

Now this is a sad case of misconception. It is not Grimes' disposition which is at fault, but his liver. He can't appear jolly when he feels miserable. If he would take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great liver, stomach and bowel regulator, he would soon be the same happy fellow as of old—agreeable to himself and the world generally.

Governor Hill, of New York, signed the bill substituting death by electricity for hanging.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. Slocum, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Senator Chandler has introduced a bill in the United States Senate to amend the Retaliation Act.

People who are subject to bad breath, foul coated tongue, or any disorder of the Stomach, can at once be relieved by using Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters, the old and tried remedy. Ask your Druggist.

Crop reports from various parts of Manitoba are of an encouraging character.

Hive! Cough Cure cures in one minute.

New York capitalists are said to be contemplating the purchase of some of the Cape Breton coal mines.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The opium habit, dipsomania, the morphine habit, nervous prostration caused by the use of tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain, etc., premature old age, loss of vitality caused by over-exertion of the brain, and loss of natural strength, from any cause whatever. Men—young, old or middle-aged—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or any cause not *mentioned above*, send your address and 10 cents in stamps for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, of *Diseases of Man.* Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. Lubon 47 Wellington street East, Toronto Ont.

The Fire Commissioners of Buffalo urge the non-use of natural gas, which they think threatens destruction.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and their attendant evils, take at once a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine, All Druggists, 50 cents.

Five of the fisheries cruisers are now out on duty.

Cingalese Hair Renewer restores grey and faded hair to its natural color and prevents falling out.

A. P. 402

CANOES. Send for Ill. Catalogue. WM. ENGLISH. Peterboro, Ont.

KNITTING Creelman Bros., Georgetown, Ont. MACHINES

PATENTS For Sale—Illustrated descriptive Catalogue free. R. Chamberlin, Toronto

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

MONEY TO LOAN on Farms. Lowest Rates. No delay. Correspondence solicited. E. W. D. BUTLER, Financial Agt., *Established 1860.* 72 King-st. E., Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, ULCERS, ETC., CURED, without the knife. No cure, no pay. Send stamp for pamphlet. W. L. SMITH, M.D., 124 Queen E., Toronto.

CAUTION!—Farmers wishing to avoid a Lawsuit are warned against buying or using an infringing bagholder manufactured in Middlesex, Ont. The genuine article is stamped "The Dandy," and "Patented 1887," as required C. W. Allen & Co. World Building, Toronto.

WESTERN MACHINERY DEPOT

IMMENSE STOCK of Machinery to select from. Send for Lists.

H. W. PETRIE, Brantford, Ont.

ITCHING PILES.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. Swayne's Ointment can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

THE BOILER INSPECTION and Insurance Company of Canada. Consulting Engineers and Solicitors of Patents, TORONTO. G. C. Robb, Chief Engineer. A. Fraser, Sec'y-Treas.

AGENTS! AGENTS!

OUR AGENTS Magnificent Parallel Bibles, Withrow's Popular "History of Canada," Gough's "Platform Echoes," Dorchester's "Liquor Problem," Sam P. Jones' "Living Words," "The Cottage Physician," Gough's "Sunlight and Shadow," "Mother, Home and Heaven," etc. Popular Books! Liberal Terms! Write for circulars, terms etc., to William Briggs Publisher, Toronto. MAKE MONEY

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

A NERVE TONIC.

George W. Bouton, Stamford, Conn., says: "For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the valuable remedy that Paine's Celery Compound cured me. *It is* a valuable remedy. Long may it live. Let any one write to me for advice."

AN ALTERATIVE.

Alonzo Abbott, Windsor, Vt., says: "I believe Paine's Celery Compound saved my life. My trouble seemed to be an internal humor. Before I used it I was covered with an eruption from "head to heel." The eruption is rapidly healing, and I am five hundred per cent. better every way."

A LAXATIVE.

A. C. Bean, White River Junction, Vt., says: For two years past I have been a great sufferer from kidney and liver troubles, attended with dyspepsia and constipation. Before I began to take Celery Compound it seemed as though *everything* ailed me. Now I can say *nothing* ails me.

A DIURETIC.

George Abbott, Sioux City, Iowa, says: "I have been using Paine's Celery Compound and it has done me more good for kidneys and lame back than any other medicine I have ever taken.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circular.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
Montreal, Que.

CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Public Library Building, Toronto. Students from British Columbia, California, Kansas, Illinois, and quite a number of other States and Provinces, now in attendance. Write for Descriptive Circulars.
THOS. BENGOUGH, President. CHAS. H. BROOKS, Sec'y & Manager.

ANY FARMER WHO DRAGS HIS WIFE out to the barn to hold bags must be too mean to buy the "Dandy" Patent Bag Holder, which will last a lifetime, and costs only 75c. Sold by agents. Territory still open. C. W. ALLEN & CO., "World" Building, Toronto.

SAULTER BROS., Felt and Gravel Roofers. 23 ADELAIDE E., TORONTO. Estimates given. Country work a specialty.

DR. FULTON'S Famous Book "Why Priests Should Wed."—Most remarkable book of the nineteenth century. Success phenomenal—Has startled the world—Sells itself. Agents wanted—Act quickly—Exclusive territory given—Send $1.50 for sample copy, naming territory wanted. Address A. G. WATSON, Willard Tract Depository, Toronto, Ont.

SAFES. FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF Patent Non-Conducting Doors A SPECIALTY. VAULT DOORS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto Safe Works.

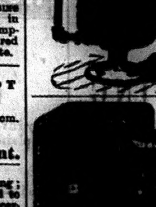
H. WILLIAMS & CO. Slaters and Felt ROOFERS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Roofing Felt, Slaters' Felt, Deafening Felt, Carpet Paper, Building Paper, Roofing Pitch, Coal Tar, Lake Gravel. Office: 4 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

BEAVER LINE of STEAMSHIPS, —Sailing Weekly Between— MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL. Saloon Tickets, $40, $50, $60. Return, $80, $90, $110, Intermediate, $30; Steerage, $20. Apply to H. E. MURRAY, Gen'l. Manager, 1 Custom House Square, MONTREAL.

Bicycles! 120 Second-Hand Bicycles and Tricycles. Send for List. New Catalogue ready in April. A. T. LANE, MONTREAL.

DYEING AND CLEANING. R. PARKER & CO. Works and Head Offices: 759 TO 763 YONGE ST. City Offices: 209 Yonge Street, 393 Queen St. West, 225 Queen St. East. TORONTO. 100 Colborne Street..........Brantford, Ont. 4 John Street North..........Hamilton, Ont.

THE ALBANY STEAM TRAP CO'S. SPECIAL BUCKET RETURN TRAP.

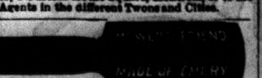


The Celebrated Hancock Inspirator. Gresham's Automatic Re-starting Injector. Morrison's Automatic Sight Feed Lubricator. Engineers' & Plumbers' Supplies of every description. Send for circulars. JAMES MORRISON, 75 & 77 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO.

CHAMPION Improved Safes, at prices within the reach of all. I can send you a safe, made in the best manner, with Combination Lock and well finished in every respect, for $40, on delivery at your station. Send for circular. S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig St., P. O. Box 945, Montreal, P. Q.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF CONTAINS EVERY ELEMENT OF A PERFECT FOOD IT GIVES TONE TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM INCREASES MUSCULAR DEVELOPEMENT AND BUILDS UP A STRONG ROBUST CONSTITUTION AND PROVE TO BE THE GREAT STRENGTH GIVER.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.—Beaver Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between Montreal and Liverpool. Saloon tickets, Montreal to Liverpool, $40, $50, and $60. Return tickets, $80, $90, and $110, according to steamer and accommodation. Intermediate, $30; Round trip tickets, $60. Steerage, $20. Round trip tickets, $40. For further particulars and to secure births, apply to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal, or to the Local Agents in the different Towns and Cities.



Will Sharpen the Knife without removing it from the Machine. No farmer should send his machine into the field without one. Sample by mail, 30c. CLEMENT & Co., Toronto.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships

Sailing during winter from Portland every Thursday and Halifax every Saturday to Liverpool, and in summer from Quebec every Saturday to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers for Scotland and Ireland; also from Baltimore, via Halifax and St. John's, N. F., to Liverpool fortnightly during summer months. The steamers of the Glasgow lines sail during winter to and from Halifax, Portland, Boston and Philadelphia; and during summer between Glasgow and Montreal weekly; Glasgow and Boston weekly, and Glasgow and Philadelphia fortnightly.

For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore; S. Cunard & Co., Halifax; Shea & Co., St. John's, N. F.; Wm. Thompson & Co., St. John, N. B.; Allan & Co., Chicago; Love & Alden, New York; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Wm. Brookie, Philadelphia; H. A. Allen, Portland, Boston, Montreal.

CONBOY'S CARRIAGE TOPS

Have all the latest improvements and are unequalled for durability, style and convenience. The leading Carriage Builders sell them. ASK FOR THEM and BUY NO OTHER.

Young Men

SUFFERING from the effects of early evil habits, the result of ignorance and folly, who find themselves weak, nervous and exhausted; also Middle-Aged and Old Men who are broken down from the effects of abuse or over-work, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, send for and read M. V. Lubon's Treatise on the Diseases of Men. The book will be sent sealed to any address on receipt of two 3c. stamps. Address M. V. LUBON, Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Nervous Debility.

DR. GRAY'S Specific has been used for the past fifteen years, with great success, in the treatment of Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from excesses, over-worked brain, loss of vitality, ringing in the ears, palpitation, etc. For sale by all druggists. Price $1 per box, or 6 boxes for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet on application. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto.

PATENTS procured, Patent Attorneys, and experts Est'd 1867. Donald C. Ridout & Co., Toronto.

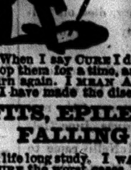
RUBBER STAMPS, Stencils, and Burning Brands, &c. Send for Catalogue. BARBER BROS. CO., 37 Scott St., Toronto.

—CHAMPION— STUMP & STONE —EXTRACTOR—

SIX years' trial, and over 5,000 in use has proved this machine the best; 6 sizes. Send for Circulars. S. S. KIMBALL, Inventor and Manufacturer, 577 Craig st. P.O. Box 945, Montreal, P.Q.

CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF MANITOBA.

PARTIES wishing to purchase improved Manitoba Farms, from 80 acres upwards, with immediate possession, call or write to G. I. MAULSON, McArthur's Block, Main st., Winnipeg. Information furnished free of charge, and settlers assisted in making selection. Money to Loan at current rates of interest.



I CURE FITS!

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS, A life long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

The Annual Meeting of this popular and prosperous Company was held at its Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., on Wednesday, May 30th, 1888. The attendance was large and representative, embracing a number of prominent business and professional men from a distance, with the usual quota of the Company's General Agents, and leading business men of the town.

The President, I. E. Bowman, Esq., M. P., having taken the chair, the Secretary, W. H. Riddell, Esq., read the notice calling the meeting. The Minutes of the previous Annual Meeting were, on motion, taken as read. The President then read the

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting to you their Eighteenth Annual Report, being for the year ending on the 31st December, 1887, have much pleasure in stating that the business of our Company has again been highly satisfactory.

The number of Policies issued, the amount of assurance granted, the income from premiums and interest, are all in excess of any previous year, and the assets held in reserve for the security of policy holders are proportionately increased.

The following tabulated statement shows that the steady progress made by the Ontario Mutual from year to year since its organization is still fully maintained:

	1885	1886	1887
No. of Policies issued	1,355	1,917	2,181
Amt. of Policies issued	$1,867,950.00	$2,565,750.00	$2,716,041
No. of Policies in force	6,381	7,488	8,605
Amt. of Policies in force	$8,259,361.71	$9 774,543 38	$11,081,090.38
Total cash income	273,446 85	319,273.98	356,104.80
Total assets	753,661.87	909,489 83	1,089 448.27
Reserve held	695 601 36	802 167.24	1,004,505.84
Death claims paid	76,836 00	54 250.00	60,156.00
Matured endowments paid	1,000 00	3 000.00	3,150.00

After the completion of the Auditors' statement the Executive Committee carefully examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the general statement of assets and liabilities to the 31st December last and found the same correct, and also verified the balance of cash.

Our death rate, although somewhat in excess of the unusually low mortality of 1886, is yet much below the expectation, and our ratio of expense to income has again been reduced.

We regret to have to report the death of one of our Directors, I. B. McQueston, Esq., M. A., late of Hamilton, whose place has been filled by the appointment of Francis C. Bruce, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. John A. Bruce & Co., of the same place.

The detailed statement prepared and duly certified to by your Auditors, is herewith submitted for your examination. You will be called on to elect four Directors in the place of Robt. Melvin, Robt. Baird, Jas. Hope and C. M. Taylor, whose term of office has expired, but who are eligible for re-election.

On behalf of the Board, I. E. BOWMAN, President.

Having read the Auditors' report, the chairman referred to the thorough checking and examination which had been made by the Executive Committee of the Board of all the securities held by the Company and the verification of the cash on hand and in the Banks at the close of the financial year, and he was pleased to be in a position to state that the various amounts invested in policy loans, in debentures and first mortgages were found by them to be correctly set forth in the Company's published statements. He pointed out that the agency staff was perhaps never in a more efficient state than at the present time, as was shown by the fact that the issue of new policies during the first five months of 1888 was considerably in excess of the same period of last year. He showed that though this Company issued a larger number of policies for 1887 than any Company doing business in Canada, the expenses in proportion to new business were less than those of any of the competing Companies, and while he gave the figures for the information of the members present, and which were taken from official reports, he deprecated the practice too common of late with many Companies, of making unfair, unjust and invidious comparisons with rival institutions and publishing the same through the press in their annual reports. He thought each Company should stand on its own merits without an attempt to disparage the standing of its neighbors. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the various reports.

Several members spoke in support of the motion, congratulating the Directors, Officers and Agents on the continued prosperity, the high financial standing, and growing popularity of the Company, which they agreed in believing was destined to be at no very distant date the leading Life Assurance Company of Canada—a position it was pre-eminently fitted to occupy owing to its careful and energetic management, its principles of mutuality and equity, its payment of death losses immediately on the completion of the claim papers, without any abatement or discount,—a practice which **THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE** was the first to introduce in Canada, but the credit for which some of its rivals were now trying to rob it. This Company has no interests to serve apart from those of its members, who get their assurance at net cost. It was maintained that too much could not be said in favor of the liberal and equitable cash surrender and paid up values guaranteed in plain figures under the Company's seal on each policy, thus enabling members to know with certainty the value of their policies should unfortunate circumstances, which often occur, necessitate their relinquishment. Its policies, old and new, were now without conditions in regard to travel, residence and occupation, and after the lapse of two years indisputable on any grounds whatever.

Among the speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Morrow and Carson, and Messrs. Frank Turner, C. E., Wm. Bell, J. B. Hughes, Geo. Lang, Charles Packert, S. Burrows, E. M. Sippell, Wm. Hendry, the Company's Manager, and others. The retiring Directors having been re-elected, the Auditors re-appointed by vote of the meeting, and the usual votes of thanks passed, this most successful and influential meeting was brought to a close.

After the adjournment the Directors met and re-elected I. E. Bowman, Esq., M. P., President, and C. M. Taylor, Esq., Vice-president, for the ensuing year.

The High County Constable.

The County Constables Ask for His Removal, and Enter Charges.

The following document was read at the County sessions last week:—

We, the undersigned County constables of the County of Hastings, humbly solicit that you honorable body would remove George S. Johnston from the position of High County Constable of the County of Hastings for the following reasons:

He makes himself very officious and acts in such a ridiculous manner that we as County constables cannot show the respect for him that he is entitled to as High Constable. Signed by Stephen Garratt, B. H. Sweet, W. H. Sweet, John McCrudden, and Archibald Collins.

The following charges were also entered:—

That he obtained money from the County of Hastings by swearing that he did arrest Patrick Foley, when it was Patrick Hayes who made the arrest.

That he did in the month of March attempt to pass a receipt for $100, said to be signed by Mrs. Wm. Bleecker, which bears a date one month later than her death.

That he did arrest one Jas. Ross for breaking the Sabbath by playing ball, and took $1 from him and let him go.

The Judge directed that Mr. Johnston be furnished with a copy of charges and given an opportunity to reply at the next quarter sessions.

Mr. Johnston said the charges were new to him, but he was prepared to answer to them at any time.

COUNTY NEWS.

Mr George Anderson, an old and highly esteemed resident of Amelisburg, died on Friday, and was buried on Sunday. The funeral was very largely attended.

A reception and banquet will be tendered the Ministers of the Crown upon the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new Government building at Napanee, June 21st.

A man named Mansfield McNellis came to Belleville on the Bridgewater stage. On the way he took a couple of glasses of whiskey. When he arrived in town he found himself minus $40, which he had lost en route.

The wife of Mr. Jos James, of Bridgewater, died suddenly on Friday. She was sitting in a chair when the summons came, and the result was almost instantaneous. Heart disease is assigned as the cause. Her body was taken to Montreal for interment.

TRENTON, Ont., June 19.—About 6.30 this evening a fire broke out in the back storehouse of the store occupied by N. B. Gould, late Smith & Bryson. The whole building was entirely destroyed. Very little of Mr. Gould's stock was saved. It consisted of dry-goods and groceries, amounting to about fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, said to be fully insured. The building was insured for $4,000, and was owned by Mrs. W. Gilbert.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Luxuriant Hair

Can only be preserved by keeping the scalp clean, cool, and free from dandruff, and the body in a healthful condition. The great popularity of Ayer's Hair Vigor is due to the fact that it cleanses the scalp, promotes the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out, and gives it that soft and silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

Frederick Hardy, of Roxbury, Mass., a gentleman fifty years of age, was fast losing his hair, and what remained was growing gray. After trying various dressings with no effect, he commenced the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "It stopped the falling out," he writes; "and, to my great surprise, converted my white hair (without staining the scalp) to the same shade of brown it had when I was 25 years of age."

Ten Years Younger.

Mrs. Mary Montgomery, of Boston, writes: "For years, I was compelled to wear a dress cap to conceal a bald spot on the crown of my head; but now I gladly lay the cap aside, for your Hair Vigor is bringing out a new growth. I could hardly trust my senses when I first found my hair growing; but there it is, and I am delighted. *I look ten years younger.*"

A similar result attended the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor by Mrs. O. O. Prescott, of Charlestown, Mass., Miss Bessie M. Bodlee, of Burlington, Vt., Mrs. J. J. Burton, of Bangor, Me., and numerous others.

The loss of hair may be owing to impurity of the blood or derangement of the stomach and liver, in which case, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla or of Ayer's Pills, in connection with the Vigor, may be necessary to give health and tone to all the functions of the body. At the same time, it cannot be too strongly urged that none of these remedies can do much good without a persevering, total and strict attention to cleanly and temperate habits.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

O'Brien's Hotel,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Rates, - $1.00 a Day.

Newly Furnished & Refitted Throughout.

HAVING leased the O'Brien House for a term of years, I have furnished it new throughout in first-class style, and the bar is stocked with best liquors and cigars. Good yard and stable accommodation. I will be glad to meet all my old customers and friends, and as many new ones as may favor me with their patronage.

SAMUEL CURRY.

Belleville, May 1st, 1888. 6

NEW GOODS

A fine line of

NEW CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

And SCARF PINS

15k. Keeper Rings.

18k. Plain Rings.

SPECTACLES, BRONZES, VIOLINS, JEWEL CASES, ETC.

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

GROCER,

PROVISION DEALER.

BUTCHER. ETC,

MADOC - ONT

DON'T FORGET

The table. Of course we know you will not, but we thought we would remind you that we have

A DAINTY STOCK

of choice Groceries, which should claim your attention at this time. We have many

New Delicacies

which will satisfy the taste of the most critical epicure. And we have a

NICE FRESH STOCK

of Staple Goods which we are selling at prices that leave only a very small margin of profit.

Choice Teas,

Aromatic Coffee.

All kinds of this season's

CANNED GOODS

and a fine stock of all the requisites for a Christmas Pudding. If low prices for standard goods will please you, send your orders.

GRAY & McGREGOR,

MADOC.

CANADA PERMANENT

Loan and Savings Com'y

Established 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Stock Capital, $3,000,000.

Total Assets, $8,700,000.

The Company Lends Money on Real Estate at lowest current rates of interest and on favorable terms of re-payment.

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased. No Commission. No Delay. Expenses Moderate.

Apply to J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

Or to **E. D. O'FLYNN,**

Agent at Madoc.

MEDICATED

CONFECTIONERY

Some choice lines at

WILSON'S

DRUG STORE,

Durham St., Madoc.

STAR GROCERY.

Wright's Block. Madoc, Ont.

We beg to remind our numerous customers and the public generally that we are now receiving

NEW GOODS DAILY

for the Spring Trade, which will be found to to be right, both in

QUALITY AND PRICE

Groceries of all kinds.
Teas a specialty.
Canned Goods, etc.
Flour, Pork, Rolled Bacon, Hams, and Lard.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Wholesale and Retail.

CHURCH & TODD.

MILLINERY.

Spring and Summer

STOCK

NOW ARRIVING.

CALL AND SEE.

My display of Millinery and Fancy Goods discounts anything ever seen in Madoc.

New Goods, Latest Styles, Prices Right. Don't fail to see them before ordering.

We actually keep the largest stock of

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

in Town.

A splendid variety of Holiday Notions now on hand.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.

Wilson Block, Madoc.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PORTRAITS IN ALL THE STYLES.

BABIES TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY,

thus insuring a good portrait in almost every case.

By the use of the dry plates, finer work can be made in dark days than was possible by the old process. But we do not want anyone to depend on that, and defer coming till near sunset. The nearer the sun is to the zenith the better the light, and good results more certain. A dark day at noon is better than a bright day at 5 p. m.

BOOTS of all kinds on hand, and made to order on the premises.

D. MORRICE.

Madoc, April 21, 1887. 31y

L. O. Adams'

CARRIAGE WORKS

SEPARATOR,

Almost new, for sale at astonishingly low price. Will take stock in exchange.

Wagons, Buggies, Democrats, &c., Always on hand.

Don't forget the place,

MULLETT'S CORNERS, MADOC

Hard Times

SCARED TO DEATH!

And may be a thing of the past to everyone who is disposed to

Take Advantage of our Liberal Offers

AT THE

RIGHT HOUSE.

Examine and compare qualities and prices for your own satisfaction.

J. C. DALE.

N. B.—Terms at this store, Strictly Cash.

Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, &c.

We are offering this week some lines of Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, &c.

AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICES.

Don't fail to see these goods, as we are bound to clear them out.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

POST OFFICE BLOCK

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are price

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

North Hastings Review.

JOHN R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XII., No. 13. Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, June 28, 1888. POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE

TRADERS' BANK

OF CANADA.

(MADOC BRANCH.)

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Done. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain issued.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of one Dollar and upwards received and Interest allowed on the same at the rate of

4 per cent. per Annum.

No notice of withdrawal of Deposits required.

J. H. McCLELLAN,
MANAGER.

Victoria Block, Durham Street.
Madoc, May 23rd, 1887. 8 1ly

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL,

WHITES'
WOOLEN MILLS,
MADOC.

We are better prepared than ever to do Spinning, Carding, Weaving, Fulling, etc. Carding, 3 cents; Carding and Spinning, 8 cents. Parties bringing 40 lbs wool or upwards for spinning can have their own wool made into yarn. We carry in stock all kinds of Flannels, Tweeds, Full Cloths, etc., to exchange for wool, or will pay the highest market price in cash for wool. Parties from a distance can have their carding done the same day.

J. & J. WHITE.

House and Lot for Sale.

PART of lot No. 3, in the 6th concession, immediately adjoining the corporation of Madoc village, containing 2 acres of land, frame house and barn, and a good well of water. Terms reasonable. Apply to
MRS. O. SULLIVAN.
Madoc, May 1, 1888. 5-3m

25,000 LBs. WOOL WANTED
—AT THE—
MARMORA WOOLLEN MILLS.

Custom Carding and Spinning done on shortest notice.

Parties having 60 pounds and upwards of wool can have their own wool spun into yarn. Tweeds, Fullcloths, Shirtings and yarns kept on hand, to exchange for wool.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
MITCHELL & DANFORD.
Marmora, May 7th, 1888. 6-3m

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

This and That.

Small comfort—A baby.

A party organ seldom gets out of tune.

Although reporters take notes they won't refuse cash.

A tin can does not point a moral, but it very frequently adorns a tail.

A reign of terror is one that is mixed with hailstones as big as hen's eggs.

Why is a lover like a kernel of corn? Because he turns pale when it pops.

Music which compels people to applaud with their feet might be styled sole-stirring.

When a barber cuts a slice off your neck you feel like getting up and lathering him.

It is said that bald-headed Indians are becoming common, and the plug hat of civilization is thought to be responsible.

It was stated in the Toronto Methodist Conference a few days since that there are at present over 1,000 Protestant young women being trained in Catholic institutions in this province.

A Chicago woman is credited with the quickest divorce on record, the operation taking but one minute. Her marriage tie must have been only a slip knot, instead of the good old fashioned kind warranted to slip not?

If your little ones suffer from the bites of mosquitoes, bathe the affected parts several times during the day with camphor. It aleviates the pain, and at the same time removes the redness and reduces the swelling which result from the poisonous bite.

She wanted to take some lessons in archery, but she was very, very verdant. "Have you a bow and quiver?" asked the teacher. "Ye—ye—yes," she hesitated, "I have a beau, but I havent a quiver any more. He's been coming for two months now, and I'm used to it.

Justice is generally sure even though it may sometimes be slow. Edward Rice, alias Big Ed. Rice, was on the 15th of this month convicted of robbing the Canadian Express Co. of $1000 at Port Hope in October, 1883, and was sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary for four years.

While sitting at the dinner table in the penitentiary a few days ago a guard approached James Caffrey and greatly surprised him by telling him that he would be discharged in the afternoon. Caffrey had been sentenced over four years ago to ten years in the penitentiary for causing the death of a man named McDowell in Cobourg. His friends strongly held the opinion that Caffrey was innocent.

A traveller in Norway says that the horses in that country have a very sensible way of taking their food, which perhaps might be beneficially followed here. They have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is interesting to see with what rolish they take a sip of the one and a mouthful of the other alternately, sometimes only moistening their mouths, as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A broken-winded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway, and the question is if the mode of feeding has not something to do with the preservation of the animals respiratory organs.

A somewhat amusing incident occurred in Victoria, B. C. in which Rev. J. E. Starr, formerly of Berkely St. Methodist church, Toronto, and George street Methodist church, Peterboro, was a prominent actor. A lady teacher sued the gentleman to recover one month's salary for peremptory dismissal and Mr. Starr, was in the witness box. Judge Bigbie was not satisfied with the witnesses erectness of carriage, and sarcastically asked him to oblige the Court by lounging on the other side of the box. The witness did so. His Honor then suggested that a chair be brought, but after an examination of his extremities Mr. Starr reported those members to be in a trustworthy condition. The justice no longer spoke in parable, and ordered Mr. Starr to stand up, remarking that the witness did not seem to have any more "backbone than a sausage skin filled with water, and was as limp as a dirty collar." His Honor's undignified language caused much comment.

AN INDIAN SHOT.

Exciting Sunday Afternoon Incident in the Town of Peterborough.

PETERBOROUGH, June 24.—This afternoon one of the canvas men connected with Howe's circus, named James F. Farley, a native of Philadelphia, shot one of the Indians connected with the show on the market square. The Indian, who gave his name as Simon Elijah, is a splendid specimen of manhood, standing nearly six feet high, and measuring 56 inches around the chest. Chief Roszell promptly arrested Farley. The wound is on the left side, just below the ninth rib and the doctors have but little hope of the patient's recovery, as he is very low. The bullet has not yet been probed for.

PETERBOROUGH, June 26.—The Indian, Simon Elijah, died at nine o'clock this morning.

AN OVERDOSE OF POISON.

CAMPBELLFORD, June 25.—Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, a farmer named Frederick Steyens, living near here, took a dose of Paris Green, and while Mrs. Stevens ran to a neighbors for aid he took a second dose, in all over an ounce. Not content with this second dose, he took a mixture of laudanum and ether, that had been got for a sick beast. Vomiting was produced and relieved him somewhat, but he refused to have a physician and none was procured until 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. At present he is improving, but it is difficult to say what the result will be, as the stomach is in a high fever. He now disclaims all knowledge of taking the poison.

A LABOR OF LOVE.

Miss Hattie Sutherland Goes to China as a Nurse.

Miss Hattie Sutherland, of Cobourg, has been appointed as the trained nurse for the Presbyterian Mission Station at Honan. Miss Sutherland has been for over two years nurse in the Toronto General Hospital, and for four months head nurse in the Burnside wing. She passed all her examinations with honors, and holds the silver medal of the highest class. Yesterday at the General Hospital, Miss Sutherland was presented by Miss Snively, the lady superintendent, on behalf of the nurses with a nurse's basket of beautiful wicker workmanship, and filled with every possible requisite for use in the surgical and ordinary sick wards of a hospital. Miss Sutherland, in company with Dr. Smith, the medical missionary, and his wife, will sail from Vancouver on July 31.

THE MONTREAL CONVENTION.

The Dominion Prohibition Convention, to be held at Montreal on July 3rd, 4th and 5th, will be a gathering of remarkable interest. It will be the first national Canadian conference of delegated Prohibitionists. The convention has been called by the Dominion Alliance, but it will be thoroughly independent when it meets, and will organize and control itself. Every Local Temperance organization, every Lodge, Division, Council, Union, Club, Church Society, or any such institution is invited to send a delegate for each fifty of its membership, any number not being a complete fifty to count as fifty for the purpose of representation. Every Provincial Temperance organization is invited to send its Executive Committee or an equal number of representatives. Every Provincial Branch of the Alliance is to send ten, and every County Alliance or Scott Act Association is entitled to five. The principal Railway and Steamboat lines are acting very liberally towards the Convention. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways and Richelieu Steamboat Company will issue return tickets to Montreal, for a single fare, to all persons applying. Tickets will be issued on this plan from Saturday, June 30th, up to Tuesday, July 3rd, and will be good for return passage up to Saturday, July 7th.

Travellers who feel disposed to treat railway officials must in future treat only with courtesy. The penalty for giving them liquor while on duty is a fine of $50 with imprisonment for a month at hard labour.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

50 CENTS

For THE REVIEW from now to

JAN'Y 1st, 1889.

NO CURE NO PAY!

A Fair and Square Offer to Invalids to try The New Method Treatment

By which our success in curing chronic diseases and deformities has been so uniform, that we will now guarantee to treat bad or reputed incurable cases, for a stipulated price until cured, and in case of failure to refund all the money paid us under such written guarantee. It will cost you nothing to investigate this offer, as consultation at the offices or by letter is free. Take no chance—pay no money to a doctor, unless he has confidence enough in his skill to guarantee a cure. No matter what the name or nature of your disease may be, call on or write to us, giving age, sex, complexion and symptoms. Send stamps to prepay postage on the NEW METHOD CURE books.

Part I, contains 228 pages, over 200 illustrations, symptoms of diseases and reports of over 10,000 cures; Prescriptions for the cure of acute diseases by Allopathic, Homeopathic and Eclectic remedies; Hygienic instructions for every lady, gentlemen and family. Will be mailed on receipt of 20 two-cent stamps, or 40 cents in silver.

Part II, private information for men and boys, young or old, mailed sealed in plain envelope on receipt of 5 two-cent stamps, or 10 cents in silver.

Part III, information and instructions for ladies, married or single, 14 colored illustrations, symptoms, advice and reports of cures; mailed to ladies only, sealed in plain envelope on receipt of 5 two-cent stamps or 10 cents in silver. The three books will be mailed for 25 two-cent stamps, or 50 cents in silver, or will be given free at

The Offices of The Drs. K & K Surgeons, either at 129 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich. or at 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O. All letters must be addressed to Dr. J. C. Kennedy, Hall's Block, Detroit, Mich.

We have cured invalids in all parts of the world through correspondence; remedies and instructions being sent by Mail or Express.

No Universal Remedy

has yet been discovered; but, as at least four-fifths of human diseases have their source in **Impure Blood**, a medicine which restores that fluid from a depraved to a healthy condition comes as near being a universal cure as any that can be produced. **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** affects the blood in each stage of its formation, and is, therefore, adapted to a greater variety of complaints than any other known medicine.

Boils and Carbuncles,

which defy ordinary treatment, yield to Ayer's Sarsaparilla after a comparatively brief trial.

Mr. C. K. Murray, of Charlottesville, Va., writes that for years he was afflicted with boils which caused him much suffering. These were succeeded by carbuncles, of which he had several at one time. He then began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles, the carbuncles disappeared, and for six years he has not had even a pimple.

That insidious disease, **Scrofula**, is the fruitful cause of innumerable complaints. **Consumption** being only one of many equally fatal. Eruptions, ulcers, sore eyes, glandular swellings, weak and wasted muscles, a capricious appetite, and the like, are pretty sure indications of a scrofulous taint in the system. Many otherwise beautiful faces are disfigured by pimples, eruptions, and unsightly blotches, which arise from impure blood, showing the need of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to remedy the evil.

All sufferers from blood disorders should give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a fair trial,—avoiding all powders, ointments, and washes, and especially cheap and worthless compounds, which not only fail to effect a cure, but more frequently aggravate and confirm the diseases they are fraudulently advertised to remedy.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179 I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Monday evening, in the Lodge Room, Wilson Block, at eight o'clock sharp. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

J. MOUNCEY, Secretary. E. L. WEISS, Noble Grand.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Licensed County Auctioneer, also for the city of Belleville. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.

Orders may be left at the REVIEW Office.

E. GUSS PORTER,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. Office—opposite New Post Office, Bridge Street.

Private money to loan at lowest rates

LEONARD & O'BRIEN,

BARRISTERS. Office over the Telegraph Office, Belleville. Money to loan on farm and village properties at lowest rates.

CHAS. J. LEONARD. | S. O'BRIEN.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,

SOLICITOR of the Supreme Court, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Agent for the "National Investment Loaning Society," of Toronto. Office in the Victoria Block, Madoc. Branch office in the village of Tweed. 427

F. E. O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. HEAD OFFICE—Over Dominion Bank, Front St., Belleville.

BRANCH OFFICE—Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc, Mr. John W. Blair, manager.

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. O'Flynn will be in his Madoc office at any time by appointment.

DOUGALL & STEWART,

BARRISTER, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan on Farms.

O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC,

Ashley Block, Belleville.

A. R. DOUGALL, Q.C. | D. E. K. STEWART

Money to Loan.

COMPANY and private funds to loan at lowest rates. No commission.

D. E. K. STEWART,
507 Solicitor, Madoc

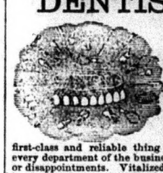
JOHN DALE,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Office—Residence, Durham St., Madoc.

A. F. WOOD,
Land, Loan, & Commission Agency

OFFICE—Second door south of Masonic Hall. Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

DENTISTRY.



J. B. IRISH, L. D. S., of the Town of Trenton, Ont., will be at the Windsor House, Madoc, the 1st TUESDAY and the 3rd TUESDAY of every month, staying two nights and the full day. Next visits, 3rd and 17th July, and 7th and 21st August. A first-class and reliable thing expeditiously done in every department of the business, without any delays or disappointments. Vitalized air used, and the new local anaesthetic. Best fit of teeth filling, &c.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

THE BEST Hotel in the town. This Hotel has been lately refitted and repainted. We can give increased accommodation to the traveling public. First class sample rooms. Choice liquors and cigars. Excellent attention paid to guests. Good stabling and attentive hostlers. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage, as you will find this second to no hotel in the county.

ROBT. SIMMONS, Prop.
Madoc, Aug. 14th, 1887. 19-1y

MAYNOOTH HOUSE,
(late P. Green's old stand, Maynooth.)

THIS HOUSE is situated in one of the best districts for hunting, fishing, &c., and has been all refitted. Furniture new. Bar always supplied with the best brand of wines, liquors, cigars, &c. Good stabling accommodation, and attentive hostlers. Charges moderate. Parties travelling will consult their own interest by calling at the above hotel.

JAMES McCAW,
Manager.
Maynooth, June 1st, 1887. 9 1y

C. Fraser Aylsworth, Jr.

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, &c.,
MADOC - P.O.

Orders by mail should state *place* and *character* of Survey that the above Surveyor may consult as to *original monuments* and *former Surveys*, his extensive field notes of Sixty Years' Practice, of the late John Emerson, and also the field notes of C. F. Aylsworth, Sr., thereby saving *time* and *expense* and securing *correctness* of Surveys:

Residence at
544 C. F. AYLSWORTH'S

THE THREAD OF LIFE;

OR,

SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

CHAPTER VII.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

That same night, as the Squire and Mrs. Meysey sat by themselves towards the small hours—after the girls had unanimously evacuated the drawing-room—discussing the affairs of the universe generally, as then and there envisaged, over a glass of claret-cup, the mother looked up at last with a sudden glance into the father's face and said, in a tone half-anxious, half-timid: "Tom, did it happen to strike you this afternoon that that handsome cousin of Elsie Challoner's seemed to take a great fancy to our Winifred?"

The Squire stirred his claret-cup idly with his spoon. "I suppose the fellow has eyes in his head," he answered bluntly. "No man in his senses could ever look at our little Winnie, I should think, Emily, and not fall over his ears in love with her."

Mrs. Meysey waited a minute or two more in silent suspense before she spoke again; then she said once more, very nettatively: "He seems a tolerably nice young man, I think, Tom."

"Oh, he's well enough, I daresay," the Squire admitted grudgingly.

"A barrister, he says. That's a very good profession," Mrs. Meysey went on, still feeling her way by gradual stages.

"Never heard so in my life before," the Squire grunted out. "There are barristers and barristers. He gets no briefs. Lives on literature, by what he tells me: next door to living upon your wits, I call it."

"But I mean, it's a gentleman's profession, anyhow, Tom, the bar."

"Oh, she an's a gentleman, of course, if it comes to that—a perfect gentleman; and an Oxford man, and a person of culture, and all that sort of thing—I don't deny it. He's a very presentable fellow, too, in his own way; and most intelligent: understands the riparian proprietors' question as easy as anything.—You can ask him to dinner whenever you choose, if that's what you're driving at."

Mrs. Meysey called another halt for a few seconds before she reopened fire, still more timidly than ever. "Tom, do you know I rather fancy he really likes our Winifred?" she murmured, gasping.

"Of course he likes our Winifred," the Squire repeated, with profound conviction in every tone of his voice. "I should like to know who on earth there is that doesn't like our Winifred! Nothing new in that. I could have told you that myself. Go ahead with it, then.—What next, now, Emily?"

"Well, I think, Tom, if I'm not mistaken, Winifred seemed rather inclined to take a fancy to him too, somehow."

Thomas Wyville Meysey laid down his glass incredulously on the small side-table. He didn't explode, but he hung fire for a moment. "You women are always fancying things," he said at last, with a slight frown. "You think you're so precious quick, you do, at reading other people's faces. I don't deny you often succeed in reading them right. You read mine precious often, I know, when I don't want you to—that I can swear to. But sometimes, Emily, you know you read what isn't in them. That's the way with all deciphercrs of heiroglyphics. They see a great deal more in things than ever was put there. You remember that time when I met old Hillier down yonder——"

"Yes, yes, I remember," Mrs. Meysey admitted, checking him at the outset with an astute concession. She had cause to remember the facts, indeed, for the Squire reminded her of that one obvious and palpable mistake about the young fox-cubs at least three times a week, the year round, on an average. "I was wrong that time; I know I was, of course. You weren't in the least annoyed with Mr. Hillier. But I think—I don't say I'm sure, observe, dear—but I think Winifred's likely to take a fancy to him—a serious fancy—and he to her—what are you and I to do about it?"

As she spoke, Mrs. Meysey looked hard at the lamp and then at her husband, wondering with what sort of grace he would receive this very revolutionary and upsetting suggestion. For herself—though mothers are hard to please—it was well be admitted off-hand, she has fallen a ready victim at once to Hugh Massinger's charms and brilliancy and blandishments. Such a nice young man, so handsome and gentlemanly, so adroit in his talk, so admirable in his principles, and though far from rich, yet, in his way, distinguished! A better young man, darling Winifred was hardly likely to meet with. But what would dear Tom think about him? she wondered. Dear Tom had such very expansive not to say utopian ideas for Winifred—thought nobody but a Duke or a Prince of the blood half good enough for her: though to be sure, experience would seem to suggest that Dukes and Princes, after all, are only human, and not originally very much better than other people. Whatever superior moral excellence we usually detect in the finished product may no doubt be safely set down in ultimate analysis to the exceptional pains bestowed by society upon their ethical education.

The Squire looked into his claret-cup profoundly for a few seconds before answering as if he expected to find it a perfect Dr. Dee's divining crystal, big with hints as to his daughter's future; and then he burst out abruptly with a grunt: "I suppose we must leave the answering of that question entirely to Winnie."

Mrs. Meysey did not dare to let her internal sigh of relief escape her throat; that would have been too compromising, and would have alarmed dear Tom. So she stifled it quietly. Then dear Tom was not wholly averse, after all, to this young Mr. Massinger. He, too, had fallen a victim to the poet's wiles. That was well; for Mrs. Meysey, with a mother's eye, had read Winifred's heart through and through. But we must not seem to give in too soon. A show of resistance runs in the grain with women. He's got no money," she murmured suggestively.

The Squire flared up. "Money!" he cried, with infinite contempt, "money! money! Who the dickens says anything to me about money? I believe that's all on earth you women think about—Money indeed! Much I care about money, Emily. I daresay the young fellow hasn't got money. What then? Who cares for that? He's got money's worth. He's got brains; he's got principles; he's got the will to work and to get on. He'll be a Judge in time, I don't doubt. If a man like that were to marry our Winifred, with the aid we could give him and the friends we could find him, he ought to rise by quick stages to be—anything you like—Lord Chancellor, or Postmaster-General, or Archbishop of Canterbury, for the matter of that, if your tastes happen to run in that direction."

"He hasn't done much at the bar yet," Mrs. Meysey continued, playing her fish dexterously before landing it.

"Hasn't done much! Of course he hasn't done much! How the dickens could he? Can a man make briefs for himself, do you suppose? He's given himself up, he tells me, to earning a livelihood by writing for the papers. He had to do it. It's a pity, upon my word, a clever young fellow like that—he understands the riparian proprietors' question down to the very ground—should be compelled to turn aside from his proper work at the bar to serve tables, so to speak—to gain his daily bread by penny-a-lining. If Winifred were to take a fancy to a young man like that, now"——The Squire paused, and eyed the light through his glass reflectively.

"He's very presentable," Mrs. Meysey went on, re-arranging her work-box, and still angling cleverly for dear Tom's indignation.

"He's a man any woman might be perfectly proud of," the Squire retorted in a thunderous voice with firm conviction.

Mrs. Meysey followed up her advantage persistently for twenty minutes, insinuating every possible hint against Hugh, and leading the Squire deeper and deeper into a hopeless slough of unqualified commendation. At the end of that time she said quietly: "Then I understand, Tom, that if Winnifred and this young Massinger take a fancy to one another, you don't put an absolute veto on the idea of their getting engaged, do you?"

"I only want Winnie to choose for herself," the Squire answered with prompt decision. "Not that I suppose for a moment there's anything in this young fellow's talking a bit to her. Men *will* flirt, and girls *will* let them. Getting engaged indeed! You count your chickens before the eggs are laid. A man can't look at a girl one day, as I and you women must take it into your precious heads at once he wants to go straight off to church and marry her. However, for my part, I'm not going to interfere in the matter one way or the other. I'd rather she'd marry the man she loves, and the man who loves her, whenever he turns up, than marry fifty thousand pounds and the best estate of all Suffolk."

Mrs. Meysey had carried her point with honours. "Perhaps you're right, dear," she said diplomatically, as who should yield to superior wisdom. It was her policy not to appear too eager.

"Perhaps I'm right!" the Squire echoed, half in complacency and half in anger. "Of course I'm right. I know I'm right, Emily. Why, I was reading in a book the other day a most splendid appeal from some philosophic writer or other about making fewer marriages in future to please Mamma, and more to suit the tastes of the parties concerned, and subserve the good of coming generations. I think it was an article in one of the magazines. It's the right way, I'm sure of that; and in Winifred's case I mean to stick to it."

So, from that day forth, if it was Hugh Massinger's intention or desire to prosecute his projected military operations against Winnifred Meysey's hand and heart, he found at least a benevolent neutral in the old Squire, and a secret, silent, but none the less domestic ally in Mrs. Meysey. It is not often that a penniless suitor thus enlists the sympathies of the parental authorities, who ought by precedent to form the central portion of the defensive forces, on his own side in such an aggressive enterprise. But with Hugh Massinger, nobody ever even noticed it as a singular exception. He was so clever, so handsome, so full of promise, so courteous and courtly in his demeanour to young and old, so rich in future hopes and ambitions, that not the Squire alone, but everybody else who came in contact with his easy smile, accepted him beforehand almost already a Lord Chancellor, or a Poet Laureate, or an Archbishop of Canterbury, according as he might choose to direct his talents into this channel or that; and failed to be surprised that the Meyseys or anybody else on earth should accept him with effusion as a favoured postulant for the hand of their only daughter and heiress. There are a few such universal favorites here and there in the world: whenever you meet one, smile with the rest, but remember that his recipe is a simple one—Humbug.

Hugh stopped for two months or more at Whitestrand, and during all that time he saw much both of Elsie and of Winifred. The Meyseys introduced him with cordial pleasure to all the melancholy gaieties of the sleepy little peninsula. He duly attended with them the so ancient garden-parties on the smooth lawns of neighboring Squires: the monotonous picnics up the tidal stream of the meandering Char: the heavy dinners at every local rector's and Vicar's and resident baronet's; with all the other deadalive entertainments of the dullest and most stick-in-the-mud corner of all England. The London poet enlivened them all, however, with his never-failing flow of languid humor, and his slow, drawled-out readiness of Pall Mall repartee. It was a comfort to him, indeed, to get among these unspoiled and unsophisticated children of nature; he could palm off upon them as original the last good thing of that fellow Hatherley's from the smoking-room of the Cheyne Row Club, or fire back upon them, undetected, dim reminiscences of pungent chaff overheard in brilliant Westend drawing-rooms. And then, there were Elsie and Winifred to amuse him; and Hugh, luxurious, easy-going epicurean philosopher that he was, took no trouble to decide in his own mind even what might be his ultimate intentions towards either fair lady, satisfied only, as he phrased it to his inner self, to take the goods the gods provided him for the passing moment, and to keep them both well in hand together. "How happy could I be with either," sings Captain Macheath in the Beggar's Opera, "were t'other dear charmer away." Hugh took a still more lenient view of his personal responsibilities than the happy-go-lucky knight of the highway; he was quite content to be blest, while he could, with both at once, asking no questions, for conscience' sake, of his own final disposition, marital or otherwise, towards one or the other, but leaving the problem of his matrimonial arrangements for fate, or chance, to settle in its own good fashion.

It was just a week after his arrival at Whitestrand that he went up one morning early to the Hall. Elsie and Winifred were seated together on a rug under the big tree, engaged in reading one novel between them.

"You must wish Winifred many happy returns of the day," Elsie called out gaily, looking up from her book as Hugh approached them. "It's her birthday, Hugh; and just see what a lovely, delightful present Mr. Meysey's given her!"

Winifred held out the present at arm's length for his admiration. It was a pretty little watch, in gold and enamel, with her initials engraved on the back on a broad shield. "It's just a beauty! I should love one like it myself!" Elsie cried enthusiastically. "Did you ever see such a dear little thing? It's keyless too, and so exquisitely finished. It really makes me feel quite ashamed of my own poor old battered silver one."

Hugh took the watch and examined it carefully. He noted the maker's name upon the dial, and opening the back, made a mental memorandum of the number. A sudden thought had flashed across him at the moment. He waited only a few minutes at the Hall, and then asked the two girls if they could walk down into the village with him. He had a telegram to send off, he said, which he had only just that moment remembered. Would they mind stepping over with him as far as the post-office?

They strolled together into the sleepy High Street. At the office, Huge wrote and sent off his telegram. It was addressed to a well-known firm of watchmakers in Ludgate Hill. "Could you send me by to-morrow evening's post, to address as below, a lady's gold and enamel watch, with initials "E. C., from H. M." engraved on shield on back, but in every other respect precisely similar to No. 2479 just supplied to Mr. Meysey, of Whitestrand Hall? If so, telegraph back cash price at once, and cheque for amount shall be sent immediately. Reply paid. Hugh Massinger, *Fisherman's Rest*, Whitestrand, Suffolk."

Before lunch-time, the reply had duly arrived: "Watch shall be sent on receipt of cheque. Price twenty-five guineas." So far, good. It was a fair amount for a journeyman journalist to pay for a present; but, as Hugh shrewdly reflected, it would kill two birds with one stone. Day after to-morrow was Elsie's birthday. The watch would give Elsie pleasure; and Hugh, to do him justice, thoroughly loved giving pleasure to anybody, especially a pretty girl, and above all Elsie. But it could also do him no harm in the Meyseys' eyes to see that, journeyman journalist as he was, he was earning enough to afford to throw away twenty-five guineas on a mere present to a governess-cousin. There is a time for economy, and there is a time for lavishness. The present moment clearly came under the latter category.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Won by a Neck—and a Box on the Ear.

About twenty-five years ago a Yorkshire gentleman owned a very promising two-year-old colt. On the day he was to make his debut the jockey engaged was unable to ride. The old trainer picked out a promising stable lad who could ride the weight and promised him five sovereigns if he won. The saddle, bridle, whip and boy barely turned the scales; in fact there was not half an ounce to spare. It being the boy's first race in public he felt anxious and nervous. The result, however, confirmed the trainer's good judgment. The boy rode a brilliant finish and beat the favorite by a neck. On returning to the paddock he was congratulated by the trainer and the owner promised him that he should do his riding for the future. The boy was elated and overjoyed at this. Catching up his saddle, bridle and whip, he went smiling and laughing into the weighing room along with the trainer. And to their dismay he was unable to pull down the the scales. The old trainer took in the situation at a glance and said to the weighmaster: "Excuse me a second." He caught hold of the boy, kicked him round the weighing-room and boxed his ears soundly, saying: "You young scoundrel, you have sold the race; never come round the stables again." He dumped him again into the scales, the boy crying as though his heart would break. The saddle, bridle and whip was pitched on his lap, and strange to say he pulled down the scales, with a trifle to spare. The incident was related to the officials, and the race was saved by the old trainer's presence of mind.

The boy became a celebrated jockey and enjoyed the confidence of his trainer and master for many years. There was a good deal of discussion at the time amongst medical men and others as to how the boy's state of mind affected his bodily weight. The colt won by a neck. The boy nearly lost by an ounce—and the trainer snatched it by a box on the ear.

The War Scare.

LONDON, June 11.—The fading hopes of the warmongers now centre in Turkey as a last resort. Russia has, like a polite tailor, sent a note stating that she has been very patient, that she is pressed for money herself, and that Turkey has not kept her promise. She is earnestly requested, therefore, to send forthwith £700,000 Turkish, representing two delinquent annual instalments of the thirty-two million war idemnity agreed upon by the treaty of 1879. The Sultan not only has no money, but has a Finance Minister who just now is accused by the Vienna correspondents of amassing £300,000 by methods which would affront the sensitive feelings of a pawn broker. If Russia is ruthless in her demand she will proceed to scissor off a slice of Turkey's territory. England agreed at the Cyprus convention to protect Turkey's Asian frontier, and she must do it.

Moreover, English diplomatic circles are not a little ill at ease over Russian railway building, and if there is to be trouble they would prefer to have it come this year. With a Unionist majority in Parliament and the railway through the Caucasus yet incomplete, making the Black Sea still a commercial and strategic necessity, is perhaps any reason why Lord Knutsford is labouring so hard to fix up the trouble concerning a Chinese invasion of Australia and a British invasion of Thibet.

NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS.

Travellers who feel disposed to treat railway officials must in future treat only with courtesy. The penalty for giving them liquor while on duty is a fine of $50 with imprisonment for a month at hard labour.

The State of Mississippi is rejoicing because some residents of Dakota, driven away by the blizzards, have gone south to try farming. It is said that the fleeing farmers all tell the same story—the blizzard has been too much for them.

New York Tribune: The English Government never abandons its colonists when their commercial interests are at stake. It protects them, makes their interests its own, and devotes all the energies and the finesse of its diplomacy to their service.

Philadelphia having made sad havoc in the list of its saloons is now employed in waging war against vice. The moral wave is at its height, and under the pressure of public opinion the police are having a busy time in raiding the haunts of disorderly characters.

Christian World: "Toronto is a city containing a population of 140,000, and yet they have neither Sunday horse-cars nor a single Sunday newspaper, and it is reported that in spite of the prophecies of ill, the city is prospering as never it prospered before. We hope some of that kind of leaven will be imported into the States.

Hochelaga, now called Maisonneuve, will not suffer from too much commerce if the Legislature of Quebec grants it the power for which it is asking. The town asks for authority to compel every man, of whatever trade or profession he may be, to take out a license, paying not more than $100 for it, before he can open a shop or hang out his shingle within the municipality.

Buffalo, being a much more populous city than Toronto, has suffered to a greater degree from the evils of grade railway crossings. It is stated that at least a life a day is lost on these crossings, and it is no wonder that the people of Buffalo have, during the past twelve months, persistently and vigorously agitated for the removal of so great an evil.

London is not to have a free library, the electors having voted by a large majority against it. It is satisfactory to learn that the opposition to the enterprise was based solely upon the conditions attaching to it. The Library Board wished the city to buy a lot of old books and to take possession of an unsuitable building, and to this the people were advised not to consent.

A new thing in the way of subsidies is proposed in Quebec. On the plea that in a cold country like this some kind of stimulant is necessary, and on the assumption that if people drink good Canadian wine drunkenness will be decreased, a wine-making firm is asking for a bonus from the provinces. Of course if we bonus railway companies and manufacturers, why not wine producers?

Southern prejudices against the Negro race are evidently being softened by time. The latest evidence of this fact is found in the appointment of fifteen Negroes to positions on the police force of New Orleans. The city council for three weeks refused to confirm the nominations of the colored men, but finally they gave way to the pressure of public opinion.

Disasters are not always without redeeming features. The Baptist church in Charlottetown, P. E. I., was burned down and it is related that "the Roman Catholics were among the first to offer their afflicted fellow-citizens the use of their hall in which to hold their services, and are not at all backward about tendering donations of money to the building fund. Here is a case in which trouble has produced sympathy, toleration and friendship.

Spontaneous combustion having brought to ruin several buildings in the neighbourhood of Fredericton, N. B., the populace has arrived at the conclusion that the spirits of departed enemies are at the bottom of the disasters. Unfortunately punishment for arson does not lie in these cases, nor were such punishment possible would the insurance companies prosecute, for it happens in every instance that an uninsured building has been burned. The series of calamities certainly forms an argument in favour of insurance.

Though thoroughbred cattle may be imported free of duty into the United States the American Customs authorities have levied duties upon animals sent there by Canadians for sale at auction. Through the intervention of Sir Charles Tupper cattle of this kind, whether already sold or consigned to be sold at auction, may now pass the frontier without paying toll. Sir Charles deserves credit for the part he took in securing the removal of the tax.

It has always been a source of wonder to Canadians that mob law is so constantly resorted to in the United States. It appears in comprehensible to us that in a country where there are regularly organized courts of justice so many lynching outrages should occur, and that no serious attempt should ever be made to punish the perpetrators. It does not require any great capacity for moral reasoning to come to the conclusion that a number of men who, taking for granted the guilt of a person suspected of crime, proceed to constitute themselves jury, judges and executioners are themselves guilty of murder.

The boating season has been opened in earnest, and with it have come the dangers which beset pleasure-seekers on the water. Last year several calamities occurred, bringing sorrow into formerly happy family circles, and it is only truth to say that some of these resulted from inexperience in the apparently easily acquired arts of sailing and rowing. The trouble in past years, and it may be repeated this year, has been that people who do not know how to manage a boat are too ready to trust their lives to one.

The United States fishery experts have made one attempt to transplant the lobster from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, but they have failed owing to the circumstance that the crustacean has not been able to stand the long overland journey. A second attempt is to be made, and the Canadian Government is about to make an experiment in the same direction with a view to giving the British Columbians fresh instead of canned lobsters. It is rather strange that the lobster, so popular in the East, is not to be found in the Pacific; but probably the explanation is to be found in the circumstance that lobsters had contracted the absurd habit of walking backwards.

How Long.

If on my grave the summer grass were growing,
Or heedless winter winds across it blowing,
Through joyous June or desolate December,
How long, sweetheart, how long would you remember—
How long, dear love, how long?

For brightest eyes would open to the summer,
And sweetest smiles would greet the sweet new comer,
And on young lips grow kisses for the taking,
When all the summer buds to bloom are breaking—
How long, dear love, how long?

To the dim land where sad-eyed ghosts walk only,
Where lips are cold, and waiting hearts are lonely,
I would not call you from your youth's warm blisses,
Fill up your glass and crown it with new kisses—
How long, dear love, how long?

Too gay, in June, you might be to regret me,
And living lips might woo you to forget me;
But ah, sweetheart, I think you would remember
When winds were weary in your life's December—
So long, dear love, so long.

Siberia.

Having completed her great Southern railway to Samarcand, Russia is now turning her attention to the North. Siberia is next to be opened up to trade and civilization. We have all of us had from childhood indefinite conceptions of this vast land as a dreary, inhospitable region, a land of terrible frost, fathomless snows, and interminable wastes. All these features have existed in our minds but as the background for dark pictures of the miseries endured by wretched exiles, doomed by a cruel despotism to all the horrors of a living death in a region of absolute despair. In the light of the better knowledge now afforded by such writers as Mr. Kennan, who is describing the country in the *Century Magazine*, we find the truth of some of those pictures fully confirmed, but we have at the same time revelations of a very different character. Siberia is now known to be a country of vast, though practically undeveloped, resources, having immense tracts of fertile land, regions of impressive and often beautiful scenery, and, in some parts, of already advanced civilization. The opening up of this vast domain, a continent in itself, will be an event in the history of European civilization. Of course with the entry of the railroad the system of political exile must come to an end. The Government is already taking steps for its abolition. The Administrative Council of the Penitentiary Department has recently reported in favor of abolition of transportation to Siberia as a judicial punishment, and in all probability the system is doomed. As the prisoners will henceforth be shut up in dungeons at home, instead of being sent into Siberian exile, it does not appear that they, or the cause of humanity, will be immediate gainers by the change. But the spirit of change and of emancipation is manifestly at work, and will not cease till the whole land has come under its influence. When political exile has died, political imprisonment cannot long survive.

The Planet Mars.

There is, to say the least, nothing inherently improbable in the supposition that other members of the planetary system of which our earth forms a unit, may be, like it, abodes of intelligent life, and theatres of scientific and industrial activity. Not will those who have kept track of the growth of the science of astronomy, and especially of the development of the marvellous powers of the telescope, be wholly incredulous as to the possibility of astronomers becoming one day able to discover unmistakable indications of the presence and operations of such intelligent agents in the planets nearest us. This, a European astronomer, M. Perrotin, by name, even now claims to have done in the case of the planet Mars. Those who are familiar with the maps of this planet as outlined by the star-gazers, showing the surface divided into long, narrow bands, presumably alternate strips of sea and land, will at once realize that, as an English contemporary puts it, "a few great inter-oceanic canals would be of immense benefit to commerce," and so a great convenience to the merchants and travellers of Mars. According to Mr. Perrotin, straight transverse lines have of late begun to make their appearance, intersecting these parallel bands. These lines the astronomer, with scientific instinct, at once recognizes as canals in process of construction. It seems not a little curious, assuming that the sister planet has, like our own, been through long ages the abode of intelligent beings of some order capable of wielding pick and shovel, or whatever may do duty for those implements in another sphere, should have commenced these engineering feats in the same generation—if they count by generations there—as ourselves. Can it be that the Mars folk are interested observers of what takes place on earth, and have taken a hint from the operations of M. de Lesseps in Suez and Panama? Seriously, however, we may be wise to hold our scepticism in check, and await with interest the observations of other astronomers, who will no doubt be eager to follow up and test the clue given by M. Perrotin.

The giant of all guns is in process of construction. Krupp's works are making a 130-ton gun for the Italian ironclad Sardegna. It will be 52½ feet long, with a bore of 15.7 inches. It will fire a steel shell of 1,630 pounds with an initial velocity of 2,314 pounds at 2,099 feet per second.

Robert Louis Stevenson, the author, is described by a fellow traveler, who journeyed in the same car with him to New York as follows: "He has a long, narrow face, and wears his long brown hair parted in the middle and combed back. His black velvet coat and vest showed plainly, and over his legs he wore a black and white checked shawl. His Byronic collar was soft and untidy, and his shirt was unlaundered, but his clothes were scrupulously clean. On the long, thin white fingers of his left hand he wore two rings, and he kept these fingers busy, constantly pulling his drooping blonde moustache."

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Divine worship and preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 3.30 p.m.; Young People's Prayer Meeting Tuesday, and General Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings, at 7.30.
O. R. LAMBLY, M.A., Pastor.

ST. PETER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School at 9.30 a.m.; Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 8.
D. WISHART, Pastor.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (Church of England) Holy Communion the first Sunday in every month at 11 a. m. and the third Sunday at 8 a. m. Mattins and Evensong at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Evensong on Wednesday at 8 p. m. with instruction.
T. AUSTIN SMITH,
Priest in Charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Mass, each Sunday at 9.30 a. m., except every third Sunday, when Mass is at 11 o'clock; Vespers and Benediction, each 4th Sunday at 5 o'clock.
THOMAS DAVIS, Pastor.

Latest Local News.

—Work has been suspended at the marble quarrie for the present.

—Don't forget the strawberry festival in the Masonic Hall next Tuesday evening.

—Mr. James Latimer has sold his bakery business in this village to Mr. Frank Gardiner.

—The mail going south which formerly closed at 2.30 will in future close at 2.40, ten minutes later.

—Howe's Wild West Show gave two very creditable exhibitions to fair-sized audiences in this village yesterday.

—The bachelors of Tweed defeated the benedicts of the same place at a game of base ball last week by a score of 25 to 12.

—Mrs. W. Y. Daykin, of Pembroke, has kindly promised to sing & play next Tuesday evening at the strawberry festival in the Masonic Hall.

—Friday evening, 29th inst., being the night of election of officers in the Royal Templars of Temperance, a full attendance is urgently requested.

—The Banquet and Jubilee given by the Salvation Army on Saturday evening was not very well attended, owing, no doubt, to the extremely warm weather.

—The latest rumor in connection with the archbishopric at Toronto is that Dr. Cleary will receive the appointment, and that Rev. Father Davis, of Madoc, will be made Bishop of Kingston.

—The Grand Trunk Railway issued return tickets at reduced rates to Gananoque Camp on Monday, good for two days. The excursion was not very well patronized from this section, but those who went had a most enjoyable trip.

—Some hard earned dollars found their way into the pocket of a nut shell fakir on the show grounds yesterday. Experience dearly bought is apt to be the best remembered. There is not much sympathy for men who lose money on a nut shell game after all the warnings that have been given.

—Corner Stone Laying by the Masonic Fraternity will be the great attraction for this season in this neighbourhood. At the New Methodist Church three miles west of Eldorado, on the 10th July. The Grand Lodge will D. V. at High Noon perform the ceremony. Then a splendid dinner in a fine grove, and then from the Orators Plarform will be heard Hon. McKenzie Bowell, A. F. Wood, M. P. P., E. D. O. Flynn, Wm. Johnson Past. G. M. Ont. East, and very many Ministers are invited. Come and assist in so good a work.

ex. Boots & shoes at D. W. Wrights.

ex. The highest cash prices Paid for eggs at W. W. Hudgins.

ex. J. R. Irish, Dentist, is in Madoc the 1st Tuesday and 3rd Tuesday of every month, remaining the full day. Next visits 3rd and 17th July, and 7th and 21st August.

Orange Sermon.

The Hazzards Corner L. O. L. have invited and expect the Rev. R. H. Leitch to preach their Annual Sermon at Hazzards Church on Sabbath July 8th at 2.30.

Figure This Out.

Another problem about as villanous as that concerning the hen and a-half has been propounded. It is this: "A tells the truth three times out of four; B tells the truth four times out of five; C tells the truth six times out of seven. What is the probability of an event which A and B assert and C denies?"

Monday, July 2nd.

The question has arisen as to whether it will be necessary to proclaim July 2nd a legal holiday in view of Dominion Day falling on Sunday this year. Clause two of chapter iii. of the Revised Statutes is, however, explicit on the subject. It says:—"When the first day of July is a Sunday the second day of July shall be in lieu thereof throughout Canada a legal holiday, and shall be kept and observed as such under the same name." Dominion Day will be celebrated in Madoc on Monday July 2nd with a mammoth picnic in aid of the R. C. Church of this village.

Church of St. John the Baptist.

A strawberry festival will be held under the auspices of the Ladies' Sewing Society of this congregation in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next, July 3rd, beginning at 8 p. m. There will be music, both vocal and instrumental, furnished by kind friends. Admission to the Hall 10 cents. Statwberries and cake 10 cents.

A. F. & A. M.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated by devine service in the Methodist Church, Sterling, on Sunday last when Bro. McDonald preached an exceedingly eloquent, appropriate and instructive sermon taking his text from the Acts of the Apostles, 7th Chapter, 47th to 50th verses. About one hundred members were present, a number being from Madoc, Marmora and other places.

The 12th of July.

Five demonstrations only are to be held in Ontario east of Toronto, on the coming 12th of July. These are to be held at Port Hope, Kingston, Carleton Place, Ottawa, and Arnprior. By having few and having them immense ones, it is designed to specially emphasize this year, it being the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of William the Third in England. The Orangemen of North Hastings go to Kingston, those of South Hastings to Port Hope.

An Excellent Idea.

Here is an idea for those whose churches are ornamented with a mortgage: At the Methodist church in Johnbury, Vt., a few Sendays ago a blackboard was displayed, upon which appeared a mountain divided off into geological strata, the upper one bearing the figures $50. Other sections are marked in smaller sums down to $1, the total representing the $708 of the church debt. This, the pastor said, he wanted to see wiped out, and as subscriptions were announced from the audience the corresponding figures and sections were erased from the board. In 25 minutes the whole mountain of debt had disappeared, and there was $50 to spare.

Ontario Teachers' Convention.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association will be held in the Public Hall of the Education Department, Toronto, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 14th, 15th and 16th, 1888. The Executive Committee earnestly calls the attention of all who are engaged in the work of Education to the importance of attending the above meeting. Certificates will be issued to those who wish to attend the meeting, entitling the holder to return tickets on the railways at reduced rates. These certificates may be procured from the Secretary previous to the commencement of the journey. The Minutes of the meeting in August, 1887, may be obtained from the Secretary. Price 10 cents each, with a reduction of 25 per cent. on all orders of 30 copies and upwards. J. H. Smith, President, Ancaster. Robert W. Doan, Secretary, 216 Carleton Street, Toronto.

Base Ball.

A friendly game of base ball, between the junior teams of Bannockburn and Allen Settlement, took place at the latter's base ball ground on Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for the home team. A large number of spectators witnessed the game, and after the play, the ladies served refreshments in "camp style." The following are the names and positions of the players:

Allen Settlement.	*Bannockburn.*
P. D. Vankleek ..... pitcher	H. G. Pine
J. T. Blaudin ..... catcher	H. B Fairman
E. Woods ..... 1st base	J. Mumby
B. Blair ..... 2nd base	J. Pine
T. Bailey ..... 3rd base	McKeown
W. McKnight ..... short stop	W. Thompson
D. McBride ..... right field	H. Jackson
G. Bailey ..... left field	McKeown
J. Jarvis ..... centre field	W. Pine

Mr. Wm. Allen filled the difficult position of umpire to the entire satisfaction of both teams. Good feeling prevailed throughout the entire game, there being no hooting or quarreling whatever. The Burns are superior batters, but are out-fielded by their opponents. The game was close and uncertain to the very last, as the following score will show:

Bannockburn ..... 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 3 1—15
Allen Settlement... 0 0 0 6 0 0 5 2 4—17

ex. Did you see those chamber sets for 75c at W. W. Hudgins.

The July *Century* is to contain another article in the series which the Rev. Dr. Buckley, the editor of *The Christian Advocate*, has been for some time past contributing ocasionally to that periodical. It is entitled "Dreams, Nightmares, and Somnambulism." It will contain a chapter on "Mysterious Dreams Analyzed."

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—It is impossible entirely to prevent the noxious vapours which are given off in mines and tunnels, and those who, like miners and railway operatives, have to work day after day in such vitiated atmospheres, suffer in health and strength in consequence. The chest and liver often become clogged with the products of coal combustion, necessitating great attention to the health. No remedy is more valuable for miners and the like than Holloway's Pills, as they carry off all effects matter from the blood, and healthily stimulate the liver. They are also invaluable for costive bowels and for all bilious disorders. The Ointment is a priceless remedy for piles, sprains, ulcers and all manner of sores.

Examinations and Vacations.

The public schools will close on the first Friday in July, and re-open on the third Monday in August. In incorporated villages they will not be re-opened until the last Monday in August. The High School entrance examinations begin on July 4th, at 1.30 p. m. The examinations for second and third class and district certificates begin on July 3rd, at 8.40 a. m. The number of teaching days in this half-year is 126; in the next half-year, 95. In incorporated villages the number is 122 and 90 respectively.

ex. Finest stock of teas in town at D. W. Wrights.

ex. Fruits of all kinds sold very cheap at W. W. Hudgins.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing and invigorating it. As a safe and absolute cure for the various disorders caused by constitutional taint or infection, this remedy has no equal. Take it this month.

ex. The best Tea in Madoc sold at W. W. Hudgins.

ex. Just think! Set of dishes for $1,90 at W. W. Hudgins.

ex. New Era Baking Powder, prize with each can at D. W. Wrights.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOUND

ON Saturday, 23rd inst., between Bannockburn and Millbridge, a ladies shawl. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.
ISAAC GOLDING,
Millbridge.

Card of Thanks.

THE undersigned desires to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and to inform them that he has disposed of his bakery business to Mr. Frank Gardiner, who will conduct the business as heretofore.
JAS. LATIMER,
Madoc.

Tenders Wanted.

THE undersigned will receive tenders, up to Tuesday, July 10th, for the repairing of the school house in school section No. 4, Township of Madoc. The roof to be shingled laid in mortar or on tar paper, shingles to be No. 1. The sides and front end to be boarded up with inch pine lumber, matched and grooved on four sides and painted drab. The top floor to be taken off, to remove platform and desk, and to lay floor on inch pine surface dress, quality No. 1. To take of all the plaster and lath, the ceiling to be inch pine matched, four inches wide, with a V point. The walls to be lathed and plastered, and all the refuse must be removed from the school house and yard. The wainscoting and ceiling to be painted a light blue, and the chimney to be repaired. The building is 24 x 30, and is 12 feet high. The whole job must be completed four days before the school begins in August. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ALEXANDER WRIGHT,
CHARLES REID,
ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, } Trustees.
June 22nd, 1888. Queensboro P. O.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle their accounts at once, and save further costs.
R. BEATON, Madoc.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M.D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.
Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

WANTED,

A GOOD General Servant for a private family in Belleville. Apply to
M. W. CONNOR & Co.

ESTRAY.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, lot 14, 6th concession of Madoc, on or about May 15th last, a red yearling steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.
JOHN C. MOORE.
Madoc, June 4th, 1888. 16-3w

FOR SALE.

IN the village of Madoc, a solid brick house, in good repair; eight rooms; good garden. For further particulars apply to
H. S. O'HARA.
Madoc, March 19th, 1888. 50 2m

Farm For Sale.

FOR SALE on reasonable terms, lots 11 and 12, 7th concession of Wollaston. Good building on place and convenient to Eagle Lake.
For further particulars apply at the law office of the undersigned, Madoc.
ALEX. A. McDONALD.
Madoc. May 1st, 1888. 5 3m

FARM FOR SALE.

EAST half of lot No. 7, 2nd concession of Madoc, containing 100 acres, 70 acres cleared, log house, frame barn 36x50, two log barns, well watered, plenty of wood and rail timber and a few apple trees. Apply to the owner on the premises for further particulars.
ALEXANDER PALMER.
Madoc, April 21st, 1888. 4-3m

Palmer's Grocery.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INform the public that he has purchased the business of Mr. R. Beaton, Whytock's old corner, and will enlarge the same with a fine new stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, MEATS of all KINDS,

&c., &c. The usual stock still kept in my old stand, 3 doors south.

Ice Cream and Fruits in Season.

All kinds of farm produce taken in exchange for goods.

5 **A. PALMER.**

SALESMEN WANTED.

Permanent positions guaranteed with SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Any determined man can succeed with us. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, including many fast selling specialties. Outfit free.
Address at once, (Name this paper.)
BROWN BROTHERS,
NURSERYMEN, . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Estate late Colin Russel

BUILDING LOTS for sale, in the northern part of the Village of Madoc, at reasonable prices and favorable terms. Garden plots to rent.
For particulars apply to Messrs. DOUGALL & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., O'Flynn Block, Madoc, or to
COLIN RUSSEL,
Agent for Mrs. Sarah Russel,
535 Rideau St., Ottawa.

OLD DR. CHASE'S NEW RECEIPT BOOK.

His Last and Crowning Life Work.

Dr. Chase's Third, Last and Complete Receipt Book and Household Physician, or the Book for the Million, contains nearly 900 pages and sells for $2.25 in cloth binding and $2.50 in imported oil cloth, marble edge, and is justly by him called

"The Crowning Work of My Life."

It is the result of over a half a century's observation, study and experience. Yet this embodies no compilation of his former books. IT IS WHOLLY A NEW BOOK. If 30 years ago he could produce a book that has had a sale of over fifteen hundred thousand copies, and has made his name familiar in nearly every English-speaking home in the United States, Canada, and thousands of homes in Europe, Australia and South America, what KIND of a book could or would he produce as his Crowning Life Work, MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS OF ADDITIONAL PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE? The book itself answers the question, and is the most valuable production in the history of book publishing.

CAUTION! Unscrupulous and pirating publishers are attempting to copy this book by taking portions of it out and palming it off on the public as the complete work. We own the manuscript, purchased from Dr. Chase's heirs. See that you get the *GENUINE* book. See that it has our name on the title page and is copyrighted by us.
Published in both English and German.
Agents Wanted! Big Terms!
F. B. DICKERSON & CO.,
Main office Detroit, Mich. Windsor, Ont.

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS,
CRETONNES, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c. AT

THE 4 BIG

Stock too Large, Must be turned into Cash: Prices Cut Down. Goods new and fashionable, to suit the season.

Come and Buy a Parcel at THE 4 BIG Madoc.

A BIG SLAUGHTER IN CLOTHING.

T. McNAMARA.

FARM.

TREES ON MY NEIGHBOR'S LAND.

If my neighbor's trees, planted near my line, and hanging over on to my land, even if their roots draw substenance and spread over the border and go foraging among my own, he is entitled to all the fruit, not me.—But, if the fruit falls and lays on my land, a question may arise as to my neighbor's right to go on my land to recover the fruit. This point is supposed not to be clearly settled, though an implied right to enter and recover his fruit would seem to follow. In a New York case the law books report a case of a lady (whose father owned some fruit trees) stood upon the division fence, and undertook to pick cherries from a limb of a tree that overhung a neighbor's land. The neighbor forbade her, and on her persisting, attemped to prevent her by force, and did her personal injury, for which he was obliged to pay, through the courts, one thousand dollars. The rights are not all one way, however. I may lop off branches or roots of trees just even to my line of land to my neighbor's trees, but if I use them after lopping, I am liable to pay the owner for their value, or if I exceed my exact line. If a tree stands on a boundary line, part on my, and part on my neighbor's land, then we own it, or its fruit, in common. Neither I nor my neighbor can cut down this tree without obtaining the consent of the other. Nor can I cut off that part extending over my domain, if by so doing I injure the common property. I am not responsible to my neighbor for a thick plantation of trees I may have, that makes my neighbor's house damp and unhealthy, hat is called in law *d mnuma bsque injuria* a loss without injury.) But I am responsible for any damage caused by poisonous trees overhanging my neighbor's property—if his cattle "did eat" and suffer.

If, however, they broke through my fence and coveted my tree to their injury, I am not liable, his cattle then being trespassers. This is in substance the law as laid down in Austin's American Farm Law.

OBJECTS TO DEHORNING.

D. M. Langley, Bourbon, Ind., in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune, says of dehorning: Why in humanity's name is this criminal cruelty allowed to be practiced by the money-making sharks who prey on the ignorance and credulity of the public? Some Bergh should rise up and bring these offenders to condign punishment for practicing such cruel and unnecessary horrors on the dumb animal, when a far better and easier method of dehorning cattle can be made by anyone without cost, pain or danger. If the calf is taken when but a few weeks old and the little horns just begin to bud and show themselves, and a white-hot iron held over the little horn-germ for an instant, no horn will ever appear, and there will be no possible danger of injury to the little dumb animal. No doubt the dehorning man will attempt to laugh the idea to scorn, as it will abolish his profitable vocation, but none the less is it a fact worth remembering in the practice of dehorning cattle.

A LARCH PLANTATION.

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture offered in 1876 a prize of one thousand dollars for the best five-acre plantation of the European Larch, 2,700 trees to be planted to the acre. The "Forest and Garden" gives the report of the committee awarding the premium to J. D. W. French of North Andover. The trees were set when a foot high, on poor worn out land, unfit for agricultural purposes, producing nothing but a scant growth of grass, sedge and stunted pitch pines—15,000 on the five acres, four feet apart each way. The trees and setting cost $240. They grew slowly at first, but better afterwards. At the end of the prescribed ten years the largest tree was 25 feet high and 8 inches in diameter, several others about as large, and most of them are 12 feet or more. The experiment appears to have proved that very poor and unproductive soil may be cheaply covered with trees. The awarding committee think that white pine would be quite as successful and much more valuable.

NOTES.

Increase the ventilation of your stables as the weather grows milder.

Straw alone is a poor food, but mixed with cotton or linseed cake, wheat bran and oats and clover hay it makes excellent food.

Buttermilk may be safely fed to sows with pigs, but it is best to begin feeding a small quantity and gradually increase the amount.

Weeds will spring up as early as vegetables, and a watch must be kept for them. The best time to destroy them is when they first appear.

An experienced breeder of swine says that often when hogs are sluggish and indifferent about eating, nothing in the world ails them but toothache.

Soot water is a good and easily made fertilizer for hot plants. It benefits all kinds of plants and clears the soil of worms. Begin using it moderately.

In laying out your work for the season give the garden a liberal share of attention. It may not be labor which will bring great returns in money, but it is certain to do so in family health and comfort.

Professor Whitcher says that a ton of ordinary manure contains only about twenty per cent. of fertilizing material, the remaining eighty per cent. being water. If that is correct, dry manure would be all fertilizing material, which would place it ahead of superphosphate.

Two dollars a ton is about the price paid by the sugar mills in Kansas for sorghum cane delivered. The price seems to us very low. The farmer saves the seed, however, which adds to the profits. Sorghum seed is a very rich stock food, but ought to be ground before being fed.

The bright spring days will cause the young pigs to grow rapidly. Turn them on grass as soon as they are ten weeks old, but gradually at first, or they may have the scours. It will cost but very little to raise a few pigs if they be given the privileges of a small grass plot and fed twice a day.

We import some 16,000,000 dozen eggs a year, for which we pay $2,500,000, and Mr. A. F. Hunter wants to know why we do not produce these eggs ourselves. He answers his own question in the *New England Farmer*, by saying that we have hens enough, but they do not lay as they ought to.

The hens should always be provided with something within which to scratch. Any thing will answer, such as cut-straw, chaff, sawdust, earth, wood ashes, or even sweepings from buildings. Above all things, keep the hens at work during confinement, as they will remain in better health, and prove themselves more productive.

A farmer in the neighborhood of Corinth, Me., having been annoyed by a number of hawks and crows which made their headquarter in one of his trees, set a trap on the end of a long pole, which he fastened to the tree in such a manner that the trap was a little higher than the topmost branch. The result, at last report, was the capture of nine hawks, three owls and one crow.

Death of Actors on the Stage in Dying Scenes.

The death of the actor Frederick Baker on the stage at Melbourne has made a great sensation in that city. The fact that he was playing the part of Mephistopheles in "Faust" no doubt heightened the melodramatic effect of it on the beholders, and it was also probably the first time a similar catastrophe has taken place in Australia. Death on the stage, however, is not a very uncommon occurrence and when we consider the highly-wrought condition of an actor's nerves, and the exciting nature of his occupation, it seems strange that it should not be more frequent. How many of us, who pursue other callings, are told by the doctors that "all violent emotion and exercise should be avoided," and that getting into a passion, or running "to catch a train," are equally deleterious! and what are these excitements compared with the feelings of an actor who identifies himself with his part? The curious coincidences, as they are called, in the fitness of the words of the drama spoken by the dying man, are merely instances of cause and affect—their peculiar appropriateness to his situation no doubt brings to a head, as it were, the catastrophe that was impending, and which would have happened in any case. Otherwise it is difficult to explain why, in so many instances, the fatal seizure should take place at so apt a moment. The best known case is that of John Palmer, who died in 1798 at Liverpool while performing as "The Stranger," and in the very act of saying.

"There is another and a better world."

In this instance there were predisposing causes, for on that day the actor had received the news of the death of his favourite son.

Mr. Bond, an amateur, met the same sudden fate as Lusignan in Voltaire's "Zare. His emotion at the discovery of his daughter is described as "excesive" and "prodigious," and the house "rang with applause," we are told, at the fainting fit from which he never recovered. Mr Paterson, at Norwich, as the Duke in "Measure for Measure," expired in the act of saying—

> Reason thus with life—
> If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
> That none but fools would keep.

And at Leeds in 1817 Mr. Cumming, in "Jane Shore," fell dead upon the stage just after he had pronounced the benediction—

> Be witness for me, ye celestial hosts,
> Such mercy and such pardon as my soul
> Accords to thee, and begs of Heaven to show thee,
> May such befall me at my latest hour.

What seems curious in this last case, and sheds some light upon a recent controversy, the actor had played Dumont for half a century, and yet, as it would appear, still experienced the emotions proper to the part in only too great intensity.

The Fastest Train in the World.

Most persons who travel on the Continent of Europe are well aware that the speed of express trains there is considerably slower than that of English express trains. Two or three trains on the Lyons and Marseilles Railway come perhaps nearest to the English standard of performance. On the Italian lines it is customary to resort to the refinement of having three classes of trains, "ordinario," "diretto" and "espresso," but there does not seem much to choose between them. The *Railway Press* corrects our vague impressions by the test of figures, and gives us the exact ratio of our expresses to those of foreign countries. Our English expresses all run at a high rate, but since the acceleration of the Manchester and London expresses, one or two of the Great Northern trains carry off the palm. They run at an average of 48 miles an hour for the whole journey, including stoppages and the exceedingly heavy bank at Penistone. The bit between Grantham and London is done at the rate of about 54 miles an hour. These achievements, however, are very closely approached by the other great lines. France and Germany follow with an average of about 36 miles an hour. Holland, Belgium and Austria-Hungary follow with 33 miles an hour, Italy with 29½ miles an hour, Spain and Switzerland with 22 miles, and Portugal with 18½ miles. America runs us more closely, with an average speed of 35 to 40 miles an hour.—*London Daily News.*

Mobbing an Executioner.

The office of public executioner at Vienna is not a very desirable position. A few days since this official, accompanied by two assistants, went to Trieste to polish off some poor wretch who was under sentence of death. While sipping beer in a *brasserie* they were recognized, and the place was immediately turned into a battlefield. They were mobbed and narrowly escaped with their lives to the nearest police station. The proprietor of the *brasserie* then broke the glasses out of which they had been drinking, and after chopping up the chairs upon which they had been sitting he made a bonfire of them in the street. The principal barber in Trieste was obliged to publish a card in all the local newspapers denying a rumor that the executioner had been shaved in his shop, as in consequence of the story getting abroad every one of his customers refused to continue their patronage.

Bright little girl: "They say that Noah built his ark in Asia Minor, and teacher, you said Asia Minor was a hot country. Then where did Noah get the two polar bears from?" Teacher: "Why, President Warren has proved that Eden was near the North Pole."

Mistress (to new girl): "I had to discharge the last girl on account of her musical inclination; she would insist upon using the piano here and—" Katie Clancy (without turning round): "Oi do not approve av sich conduct in the lady, mum. Oi would not intrude an th' parlor, nor yerself, mum; so fer me, yez kin hev th' peanny put in the kitchen. Oi must continue me music.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS

Important Changes to be Made in the Workings of the Department.

OTTAWA, June 12.—In connection with the scheme of Postoffice Department reorganization, recently consummated, a number of changes affecting the outside postal service will take effect on 1st July. After that date postoffices in Canada will be divided into two classes: 1, Money order offices, which will continue to render accounts to the department; 2, Non-accounting offices, which will not render accounts to the department. Postmasters of the latter class of offices will be absolved from furnishing a quarterly account after the termination of the present quarter. A new method of supplying postmasters with postage stamps is to be adopted. A supply of postage stamps, estimated to be the postmaster's probable requirements for three months, will be sent to him from the department so as to reach him about the 1st July next. This will be the last supply of postage stamps to be sent to the postmaster from the department. The postmaster will not be required to furnish any account of the sale of these stamps, nor will he have to pay for them so long as he remains in office as postmaster. It will be his duty to use the money he receives as he sells these stamps for the purpose of renewing his stock, which must at all times be maintained at a point equal to the public requirements. When further supplies of stamps are required, which will probably not be before the month of September, the postmaster must procure them from the postmaster at the most convenient of the following cities; Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Victoria, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John.

While the postmaster after the 1st of July must obtain his regular supplies of postage stamps at one of the city offices named, it will nevertheless be his duty in a case of urgency to purchase them from the postmaster of the nearest money-order office if time would be saved by his doing so. The postmaster who neglects to keep his office supplied with a proper equipment of postage stamps will incur serious responsibility.

A new method of paying postmasters is also to be introduced. After the 1st of July the postmaster will no longer retain his salary out of the receipts from the sale of postage stamps; his salary, etc., will be paid to him direct from the department. This will be done by a "warrant" issued quarterly in the postmaster's favor and payable at any money order office in Canada. The warrant, after being receipted and stamped, may also be used instead of cash as a remittance to the nearest city office in purchase of postage stamps. Postmasters, however, now rendering monthly accounts will be paid monthly after July 1.

It is expected that these changes will facilitate the work of the department.

The Democratic Nominees.

Grover Cleveland, who is to be the eighth American re-chosen by his fellow-citizens to the chief honor in their gift, began life under fairly good conditions, but without adventitious help to advancement. His mother was the daughter of an Irish bookseller. His father was a Presbyterian minister. Of this parentage he was born in Cardwell, N. J., March 18, 1837. He received only a country school education, and at 14 years old it was necessary that he should add his mite to the family income. He was a clerk in a country store for $50 a year, but his father's death, leaving a widow and nine children, broke up the family and set the 17-year-old boy afloat in the world. In 1853 he assisted his brother to teach the blind at the institution on Thirty-third street in this city. A friend then offered to send him to college, but he preferred to begin the study of law directly. His uncle, L. F. Allen, of Buffalo, helped him to enter the office of Rogers & Bowen, of Buffalo, where he remained until 1863. That his prosperity had already begun, and that, without wealth, he lacked for nothing, sufficiently appears from the fact that he always had something to spare for his mother and sisters and steadily contributed to their support.

Grover Cleveland's first office was that of Assistant District Attorney for Erie County for three years from 1853. He was nominated for District Attorney, but was defeated by Lyman K. Bass. He declined the offer of an Assistant United States District Attorneyship, and in 1870 was elected sheriff. He wanted the income of an office to increase his means, and its leisure for study. He realized his expectations in these respects, and, instead of becoming a commonplace sheriff, he developed into a thriving counsellor at-law. Thus in 1881 he was equal to accepting his party's nomination for mayor, and he was elected by the largest majority ever known in the history of Buffalo. He at once put in practice a principle phrased at a later period, viz.:—"That public office is a trust," and that public affairs should be administered on the principle of private business. His mayoralty attracted attention and approval beyond the bounds of Buffalo, and thus he ran for Governor in 1882, and was elected by a plurality of 192,854. In this conspicuous office he maintained his repute for modest efficiency, honesty and independence, conducting himself with a sole regard for the public good, careless of the effect upon his personal fortunes. His phenomenal majority and his evident capacity for high office commanded for him the nomination for President in 1884. Since then his life has been before the eye of the nation, and needs no rehearsal, now that his nomininination repeats the verdict of approval which has followed him in every relation of life.—[N. Y. Times.

A very noticeable feature of the industrial situation is that not only Canada, but all America, is almost free from strikes; certainly there are none of any magnitude. It is several years since things have been so perfectly quiet in this respect, and one is puzzled to know whether the situation is really normal, or whether it is only the lull that precedes another storm. We are inclined to believe that the present generation of mechanics and workingmen have learned that in the end more money is lost by strikes than is ever gained, and that the situation is the result of a revival of common sense.

A little girl seeing her mother petting and caressing another child began to show unmistakable signs of jealousy. Her mother remarked; "Why Sadie, I believe you are jealous." "No mamma," she replied, indignantly, "I'm not jealous, but I don't feel comf'able."

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Good watching drives away ill-luck.

Every good deed will have its blessing.

In prosperity, prepare for a change; in adversity, hope for one.

One of the greatest of faults is to believe one's self without faults.

No gifts, however divine, profit those who neglect to cultivate them.

Thoughts shut up want air, and spoil, like bales unopened to the sun.

He that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.

There is no one else who has the power to be so much your friend or so much your enemy as yourself.

Contentment is a pearl of great price, and whoever procures it at the expense of ten thousand desires makes a wise and happy purchase.

It is a good rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or making a friend.

There is no real success in any pursuit in life without hard work. It is not luck, but toil, not chance, but well-directed labor, that makes life a success.

Never be discouraged by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times he will mend it as many. Perseverance and patience will accomplish wonders.

Courtesy does for human intercourse what salt does for potatoes. Little civilities give a relish to social associations, and when practised they beget that habit of courtesy which is a second nature.

When you go in debt you give to another power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him, you will make poor, pitiful, sneaking excuses, and by degrees come to lose your veracity.

Every human soul has a germ of some flowers within, and they would open if they could only find sunshine and free air to expand in. Not having enough of sunshine is what ails the world. Make people happy and there will not be half the quarrelling or a tenth part of the wickedness there is.

Revenge is a momentary triumph of which the satisfaction dies at once and is succeeded by remorse; whereas forgiveness, which is the noblest of all revenges, entails a perpetual pleasure. It was well said by a Roman emperor that he wished to put an end to all his enemies by converting them into friends.

Every schoolboy knows that a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother will make a higher and stronger fight than the bachelor, who having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mind. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody.

FOR SUNDAY CONTEMPLATION

Ambition breaks the ties of blood and forgets the obligation of gratitude.—Sir Walter Scott.

"I am happy, because I have the entire possession of my faculties, a persistent love of labor, the control of my will and conscience, admiration for what is fine, indulgence for what is silly, and severity for myself." [Dumas.

To be called is to be favoured with spiritual helps and privileges, and invited to enter into the full blessing of which they offer the means. *To be chosen* is to be found faithful in using opportunities when thus presented.—[N. L. Frothingham.

Culture is the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world.—[Matthew Arnold.

When death, the greater recongciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we repent of, but our severity.—George Eliot.

There is no darkness but ignorance.—[Shakespeare.

Prefer truth before the maintaining of an opinion.—[Sir Philip Sydney.

So great is my veneration for the Bible, that the earlier my children begin to read it the more confident will be my hopes that they will prove useful citizens to their country and respectable members of society.—[John Quincy Adams.

Man is unjust, but God is just; but justice finally triumphs.—[Longfellow.

To be a great man is necessary to turn to account all opportunities.—[Rochefoucauld.

A picture is an intermediate something between a thought and a thing.—[Coleridge.

Who partakes in another's joys is a more humane character than he who partakes in his griefs.—[Lavater.

He who has no opinion of his own, but depends upon the opinion and tastes of others, is a slave.—[Klopstock.

Fling away ambition; by that sin fell the angels; how can man then, the image of his Maker, hope to win by it?—[Shakespeare.

The modesty of certain ambitious persons consists in becoming great without making too much noise, it may be said that they advance in the world on tiptoe.—[Voltaire.

I am sure that any man of common understanding may, by culture, care, attention and labor, make himself whatever he pleases except a great poet.—[Chesterfield.

Unjustifiable Extravagance.

About the middle of George II.'s reign an Act was passed fixing a scale of fines for swearing regulated by the station of the offender. Thus a gentleman was charged five shillings; folks of respectability, but not reckoned gentry, two shillings; while soldiers, sailors and day labourers were let off with a shilling an oath. A second conviction entailed a doubling of the penalty; a third, a treble fine, or ten day's hard labour. We find three instances of conviction noted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*—in one case a woman being sent to Bridewell for one profane oath; in another a countryman being made to pay thirty-two shillings for sixteen oaths; while in the last, the offender, who was a tradesman and evidently a very bad man, was convicted of the flagrant offence of extravagantly swearing beyond his means, by indulging in three hundred and ninety oaths, and in default he had to pay in person and so was lodged in prison.

Still More Irish Stew.

Now arrah, be aisy, yez boycotting d ivils
  (The curse of Ould Oireland, her bit terest foes),
His "Holiness" spotted your bloodthursty rivils,
  And kilt thim entoirely; more power to his toes.

Blood lies on its back in the Lakes of Killarney,
  Shot straight through the hear wid the Papal decree,
T'will niver more taise us, with murther and blarney;
  Thin, Hip! Hip! Hoorra; Acushla Machree.

Outrage and sedition in Sligo's fair quarter
  Hang jibbeted high, ivery bone of 'em craking;
Jist for all the worruld loike an illigant martyr,
  Wid divil a sowl to give it a waking.

Troth, our dirthy M.P.'s are bursting wid sorra;
  And the swate parish praste's forgetting to pay,
Dhrames of his excommunication to-morra;
  'Tis coming at last, bhoys, the first "Peep o' day."

Now niver agin will they hould a big mating,
  Or prach the accursed Republic of France;
Their wan God Almighty has given thim a bating!
  Come, Erin, alanna, mavourneen, a dance.

Now soon iv'ry Paddy, from Belfast to Kerry,
  In pace by his peat fire will smoke his dhudeen;
And the little gossoon wance more will make merry,
  To scraping of fiddle and clink of poteen.

Soon thrade will return, although terribl shaken;
  An' the rint will be paid wance more by the pigs,
Till the country becomes, wid the praties and bacon,
  The ould swate Hibernia of fairs, bulls jigs.

Thin desthruction to Parnell, Dillon and Healy;
  Good luck to the oiland of emerald green,
Wid shamrock, wid whiskey, the Pope, and shillalay;
  Ould Oireland for iver, and God Save the Queen.

THE BIGGEST DEAL

The World Has Ever Seen, or is Likely to See.

Messrs. Erastus Wiman & Co. offer for sale the Dominion of Canada.

This property is bounded on the East by the Atlantic and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.

The property contains the most valuable mineral, timber and farming lands in the world.

The railways, canals, and five millions of hardy, prosperous, happy people, of course, are included with the property.

We would draw the attention of the United States Government to this magnificent property.

By taking over this Dominion, the surplus manufactured goods of the United States will find an unlimited market.

Arrangements can be made for the closing up of Canadian manufacturers.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia can supply an unlimited quantity of fish, coal and other raw products.

Ontario, for cattle, horses and dairy products, cannot be surpassed.

Manitoba, for wheat, and British Columbia for timber, coal, and canned salmon.

For description of this property and terms see the leading articles which we publish daily in the *Mail* and *Globe*.

The people of Canada have only squatters' rights; so we can give a clear title at time of sale.

The workingmen of Canada who are now engaged in factories can be sent to the lumber woods, mines, farming land and fishing grounds, so as not to interfere with the interests and rights of the purchaser.

If the property is not sold *en bloc* within a reasonable time, it will be offered in lots to suit purchasers.

We shall continue to advertise in the leading article columns of the *Mail* and *Globe* till the property is disposed of.

Our agents in Canada are Mr. Goldwin Smith, S. H. Janes and Sir Richard Cartwright who will be pleased to answer any enquiries and show American statesmen over the property.—[Toronto Empire.

The Shirt of the Happy.

BY ADA A. AHLBORN.

There is on old tale in the German,
  I read it and pondered well;
And now in this rhythmical fashion,
  The story to you I will tell.

A king was sick in his palace;
  His heart was nigh to despair,
When wrote the gray-headed physician
  For his highness a remedy rare.

Thus ran the prescription:
  This only his health can restore,
To find in his kingdom
  The shirt that a happy man wore.

They searched the realm over
  For mortal so happy and free
That birds in the branches
  Were scarcely as happy as he.

And after far journeys
  They found a peasant so poor,
And yet so beundlessly happy
  His shirt is the remedy sure!

How glad were the courtiers,
  The search for the prodigy done;
When lo! and alas! they discover—
  Of shirts he has never a one.

Right here is the end of the story.
  If ever the king became well,
Free of his heartache and illness,
  We may wonder, but never can tell.

It is said that care once killed a cat. If care is out of a job, we know a place up town where he can find employment by the week at good wages.

The man who tried to get up a concert with the band of a hat is the same genius who, a few days since, played upon the affections of a young lady.

CABLE NEWS.

Getting Ready for War—Apprehensions with Which the New Kaiser's Policy is Regarded.

Most of what is printed concerning the German royal family is mere reproduction of what was published following Kaiser William's death. But from this mass of biography and personal gossip the public turns anxiously to estimates of the future policy of the new Emperor. It is believed that the policy will have nothing uncertain about it, but will be promptly and clearly defined. Bismarck has shown such aggressive tendencies, even when checked by the Empress Victoria, that his future course, now that he is practically without check, is anxiously awaited. He was so persistent in his political opposition to Emperor Frederick that nothing but his actual dying condition had the effect of softening the bitter asperities which every one in Berlin knew to exist. The stories of a reconciliation between Prince Bismarck and the retiring Empress, brought about by the dying monarch, are received with much caution. It is known that both are unrelenting in their dislike, and that no real reconciliation is possible. It is now expected that there will be at once developed a more rigid policy than ever upon the German frontier. Austria is arming with as much energy as if she were certain of future trouble. Russia is constantly sending secretly to London for financial aid for the purpose of extending her military preparations. All of the leading English newspapers are making ready for war, hoping it may not come, but believing that it will not be safe to go ahead from now without being fully prepared.

PERSONAL.

Laurence Oliphant's new book dealing with "scientific religion," is pronounced very daring and original by the London reviewers.

The Mikado of Japan has issued an edict against what he calls "the pernicious game of base ball, which foreigners are attempting to introduce into this country."

Henry James, Jr., the novelist, boasts that he has never loved a woman, though he is now forty years old.

The late Chief Justice Waite, of the U. S., had four messengers during his fifteen years on the Supreme Bench. Three of them went mad.

Miss Margaret Macintyre, a Scotch girl, and the daughter of General Macintyre, of the English army, is a new primadonna soprano who is receiving great praise from London critics of Italian opera.

John W. Mackay, the bonanza king, has a dinner service worth $100,000. The silver was furnished from his own mines, and upon the completion of the set he bought the dias outright in order that the set might never be duplicated.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's arrival in London has placed Mrs. Mackay somewhat in a back seat socially. Mrs Vanderbilt is regarded as a better specimen of an American society woman than the bonanza king's wife, and Mrs. Mackay is not on Mrs. Vanderbilt's visiting list.

Miss Minnie Freeman, the Nebraska blizzard heroine, has left Ord, where she was teaching school, and gone home to her parents in California, who are well-to-do people. It is said that Miss Freeman has been very much annoyed by the notoriety she has achieved, though it has netted her $2700 in cash, two gold watches, three diamond pins, and a future husband.

Bishop Matthew Simpson, it is said, never refused to see a caller, no matter how trivial his business might be. He made the study of men his specialty, and so profound was his knowledge of the subject that he was constantly consulted by people outside as well as inside the church, and no one sought his advice more eagerly than Abraham Lincoln.

E. F Clarke, Esq., Mayor of Toronto, and James L. Hughes, Esq., Public School Inspector of the same city, were among the first visitors to TRUTH's new buildings, 59 to 65 Adelaide St. West. Both gentlemen expressed pleasure at the evidences of prosperity every where visible and surprise at the perfectly appointed printing establishment which TRUTH possesses.

J. C. Flood, the San Francisco millionaire, may safely be said to have the most dazzling country place in America. The estate is at Menlo Park, California, and covers 1000 acres, and is under the constant care of a landscape gardener and 120 assistants. The drives, which are several miles in length, are made of white gravel, the house white, with gold trimmings both inside and out, and gold and white are the decorations of the stables and all the buildings on the place.

Hong Yen Chang is the name of the first Chinese lawyer in America. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, though he lives in Brooklyn, and is in the office of a New York firm. Mr. Chang came to America in 1872, and studied law at Yale and at the Columbia College law school. He passed his examination for admission to the bar last year, but he had to be naturalized before he was admitted. If he only has the patronage of his own countrymen in New York he will have a lucrative practice.

The newly elected Bishop, John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, makes his home in Plainfield, New Jersey. He has a wife and one son, and while the latter was at Yale his parents lived in New Haven. Dr. Vincent is a great beliver in a mother's influence, and he wanted his son to have as much of home life as he could get. When the young man graduated his parents returned to Plainfield, where he went with them, and where he is engaged with his father in his Chautauqua work and in editing *Our Youth*, the Methodist young people's paper founded by Bishop Vincent.

Col. King Harman, under secretary for Ireland, over whose salary war has been waged in the Imperial parliament for the greater part of the session, is dead, but as a successor is to be appointed it is not likely that the battle will cease. It is somewhat interesting to note that the Dublin *Freeman* claims that the agitation over the salary bill was largely the cause of Col. Harman's death, when it was the *Freeman's* own party that made the stir and that the deceased had been absent on a voyage to South Africa and back nearly all the time the discussion had been going on.

THE POULTRY YARD.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

When your hens get sore feet, or have bumble foot, it means that your roosts are too high.

Use pure-bred cocks always. A mongrel does not pay and causes loss of time.

Feed sulphur sparingly, as it will cause rheumatism, or leg weakness. Never give it in damp weather.

Never bring a hen from another yard into your own, or you may introduce lice and disease. Raise them.

Giving water to chicks so as to allow them to get their bodies wet is certain death, as dampness is fatal to them.

A mixture of two parts lard and one part kerosene oil will remove the rough scabby formation on the legs of fowls.

Always have your nests removable, and kerosene the roosts, (under and upper sides), once a week.

Mating for the show *room* and mating to produce show *birds* are different.

Cheap egg foods are mostly ground oyster shells, and the benefits are only imaginary. Don't buy them.

There is more in the management than in anything else. Everything depends on the poultryman.

Give the hens leaves, cut straw, or dry dirt, and scatter the grain in it, so as to compel them to work. The good scratcher is always a good layer.

Broilers usually begin to come into market about January 15. The highest prices are in April and May, for chicks less than two pounds weight, sold dressed, and they sometimes reach 60 cents per pounds.

Pullets do not fatten as readily as hens. It requires a little science to feed Brahmas, Cochins, or Plymouth Rocks to prevent them becoming too fat. The more active the breed the less liability to fatten.

When you find a dead hen under the roost the cause is apoplexy from over-feeding. When your hens gradually droop and die, remove the cock, as he is the cause, especially if he is heavy, If a hen has the blind staggers she is too fat.

When chicks grow very fast it sometimes causes leg weakness, but in such cases they have good appetites, and it is not necessarily fatal. Bottom heat, or feeding sulphur, will also cause leg weakness.

When chicks droop, look sleepy, have a rough appearance, refuse food, and do not grow, look *closely* on the necks, heads and vents for the *large* body lice—not the little red mites.

For warts, sore heads and skin diseases, rub once a day with a few drops of the following: Lard, two tablespoonfuls; cedar oil, one teaspoonful; carbonic acid twenty drops.

Disinfect the entire premises when disease appears, with Douglass Mixture, which is made of two gallons water, one pound copperas, and one gill sulphuric acid.

The reason the hen that steals her nest away hatches well is that she is not *too* fat, and every egg has the same vitality, but when persons put eggs under a hen the eggs are usually of all sorts and from anywhere they can be gotten.

To feed young chicks, *give nothing* for thirty-six hours. Then feed bread, crumbled, made of corn meal three parts, middlings one part, ground meat one part. Cook well, and feed every two hours, cleaning away all that is left over. Mix the materials with milk if convenient, but if not, mix with hot water, before cooking. Feed no eggs, as they cause bowel disease. As soon as they are old enough keep cracked corn and wheat before them. When two weeks old feed on a mixture of ground corn and oats three parts, bran one part, ground meat one part, with a little salt and ground bone, the whole well scalded, and feed four times a day. Give all the drinking water they wish, but only the beaks must get wet. Give milk and also chopped fresh meat three times a week. Chopped onions, mashed potatoes, fine-chopped clover (scalded) or any variety, may also be fed. That is the Hammonton method.

When young chicks are feathering rapidly, feed chopped meat once a day. A pound for fifty chicks is sufficient. Avoid *draughts* of air on them.

The droppings are worth 50 cents per hen a year. The best way to preserve them is to clean out the house every alternate day. Mix one bushel dry earth, one bushel droppings, and half a peck of kainit (crude German potash salts) together, and put away in a dry place. Kainit can be bought by the bag at any fertilizer store, and is not only cheap, but of itself a good potash fertilizer. In the mixture it forms sulphates, and fixes the ammonia. If it cannot be procured, use dry land plaster instead, but kainit is much better.

The advantages of an incubator are not that they are always better than hens, but that with their aid you can hatch at any time you prefer, and strike the market at the right time, hence an incubator chick may be worth four hatched under hens because he brings a high price.

More chicks can be hatched in winter and raised in brooders, with one-tenth the labor, than with hens. An incubator is as much a necessary part of a poultryman's outfit at a reaper and binder is for a wheat-grower.

We have raised chicks in brooders to weigh two pounds (when forced in feeding) in nine weeks, but ten to twelve weeks in the average time. Our brooder turkeys weighed five pounds when four months old.

Death at Bay.

Many instances are on record where death has seemingly been held at bay by the desire of the dying person to see once more some absent friend who was hastening to see the sufferer. The latest story of such a death-bed scene comes from the Aroostook *Pioneer*. A young man named John Harley, who was married last fall, contracted a severe cold while river driving that terminated in pneumonia. His wife was in Minnesota, where he intended to join her as soon as he got off the drive. A telegram was sent to her and she arrived in season only to see her husband alive, he seemingly having fought against death to see her once more. As she entered the room he rose in bed and remarked: "I wanted to see you and am now willing to go." After these few words were spoken, he fell upon the pillow, turned upon his side and expired.

THE ZOARITES.

One of the Most Singular Places and Peoples in America.

A Zoar (O) letter to the Worcester *Spy* says:—This settlement of German mystics and communists, holding all property absolutely in common, is a complete little kingdom in itself. The Zoarites own 7,000 acres of land in one tract, of which half is under cultivation, while the remainder is heavily timbered with valuable walnut, oak and pine trees. Their original purchase here was 10,000 acres, but 3,000 have been sold from time to time at a great advance over first cost. Every article, implement or machine that is used, wrought with, eaten, drunk or worn by the Zoarites is produced in Zoar, as are also the materials of which it is composed. The only exception to this rule are coffee, tea, sugar and spices. The shoes the Zoarites wear are made by their own shoemaker, from leather prepared by their own tanners, from hides taken from their own cattle. The coal that warms them and cooks their food is dug in their own mines and is burned in stoves cast in their own foundry, from iron smelted in their own furnaces, from ore found in abundance on their own lands. The clothing that covers them is made by their own tailors, from cloth woven in their own mill from wool sheared from their own sheep. The beer they drink is brewed in their own brewery, from malt made by their own malsters and hops grown on their own lands.

All manufacturing in Zoar is done by water power. Steam is scarcely used at all. The Tuscarawas River, by means of dams, is made to flow with sufficient swiftness and volume to supply thirty or forty horse-power to each of the Zoarite manufactories. Nearly all the machinery used was made in Zoar by Zoarite mechanics. One of their principal products is flour, of which, after supplying their own wants, they ship large quantities to Pittsburg, Cleveland, Washington and Baltimore. One of the chief places of interest in Zoar is the great collection of immense barns, in which the milk cattle are kept. A considerable portion of the Zoarites' wealth is invested in their live stock, and they have devoted much attention to determining what are really the best breeds. They have experimented largely with the Holstein, the Jersey, the Alderney and the Durham, and are now inclined to favour the last named, though all four varieties are well represented in their herds. Every sanitary and convenient device that modern ingenuity has been able to suggest is utilized in the construction of these cow stables. The stalls extend in long rows on either side of a broad aisle, and the conditions for light and ventilation are of the most favourable kind. Already the cows are out at pasture, and it is a rare sight to see the mild-faced, patient creatures come filing in at eventide in a seemingly interminable procession, each one knowing her accustomed place, and going voluntarily to it without the slightest disturbance or confusion.

On the morning and evening of each day all the young women in Zoar repair, in merry procession, to these barns and milk the cows. As members of Congress sometimes are for a much less useful purpose, the girls are "paired" and to each two are assigned eight cows, which they must always milk. Fancy more than thirty buxom young milkmaids, with the good looks which are the offspring of good health, outdoor exercises and good diet, sparkling in their eyes, lips and cheeks. Each one is tastefully dressed in well-fitting chintz or calico, and wears a white apron, which, like everything else about these most attractive young women, is scrupulously neat and clean. The girls have the privilege of naming the cows assigned to them, and the name of each cow is painted over her stall. These names show that there is a trace of the romantic in the minds of the young women of Zoar, the bovines rejoicing in such fanciful appellations as Lily, Maud, Ethel, etc.

Another place in which to see the Zoarite young woman to advantage is the bakery, where all the bread and pies for the entire community are baked fresh every morning. From 75 to 100 loaves comprise the average daily consumption of the town. The baking is done by men, but each household sends its young women to the bakery to procure its supply of daily bread, and carry it home wrapped in a large, spotless white cloth which each damsel carries with her.

Besides these quaint processions of young women to the cow stables and the bakery, there is another similar one to be seen in Zoar on every pleasant day. That is a procession of girls, ranging from 8 to 13 years, drawing in an old-fashioned baby carriage a younger brother or sister for an airing. As all property in Zoar is held in common, so the Zoarites share equally and participate together in all their pleasures and duties. Thus even the babies of the society are "aired" simultaneously in a long drawn-out procession.

For the pleasure of the members of the society and their visitors, a public garden and a greenhouse are maintained in Zoar. Both are of considerable extent, and would be highly creditable to any large city. The garden is tastefully laid out, and contains some noble trees and elegant shrubbery. A large and delightfully cool arbour in the centre is entirely concealed by the latter. The greenhouse boasts a fine collection of choice plants and flowers. There is no prohibitory "No admittance" or "Hands off" on anything, and everyone is free to enter at all times and roam about at will. From the garden and greenhouse it is but a few steps to the picnic ground, a grove of grand old forest trees, in which the Zoarites have placed swings and a covered dancing platform for the enjoyment of their younger vtaitors, who, in summer time, come in younger numbers from surrounding cities and towns, as well as from the adjacent country and picnic here on two or three days of almost every weeks.

Deep-Sea Soundings.

According to Mr Stalibrass, the history of deep-sea sounding might almost be said to date from the time of the first Almanac cable scheme in 1858, but proper attention has not been given to the subject until quite recently. The work of surveying with a view to ascertaining the configuration of the ocean-bed previous to laying a submarine cable is of vital importance. Between Cadiz and Teneriffe alone, a distance of about seven hundred miles, seventy-three soundings were taken on one expedition, resulting in the discovery of two banks, two coral patches, and four other sheal spots. Some of the inches near these banks were remarkable for their steepness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A baby, aged 5 months, named Edwin Wild, was left in his cradle by his mother, who lives at Sheffield, England, and was worried to death by a tame ferret kept for killing rats.

T. H. Stewart of Smyrna, Ga., owns a cat with three kittens. A young rabbit was given her to eat recently, but instead she adopted it and is rearing it as carefully as if it had been one of her kittens.

A new fire escape in England is a sort of a chair that slides down ropes, and the host of a house possessing it often entertains his guests by permitting them to take a ride. At the Italian exhibition in London it is expected to prove a great rival to the switch-back railway.

The municipal authorities think the crossings are so unsafe in Paris that an English paper says they have employed surgeons disguised as policemen for the purpose of helping the timid people across the perilous parts of the streets and boulevards, and to be at hand in case of accidents.

By means of recent improvements made in the manufacture of rifles, as many as 120 barrels can now be rolled in an hour by one machine. They are straightened cold and bored with corresponding speed, and even the rifling is done automatically so that one man tending six machines can turn out sixty or seventy barrels per day. With the old rifling machine twenty barrels was about the limit of a day's work; but the improved machines attend to everything after being once started, and, when the rifling is completed, ring a bell to call the attention of the workman.

Miss Agnes Murray of Bridgeport is an eccentric woman, to put it mildly. She is very rich, and spends her money in odd ways. A year ago she bought a fine house in Bridgeport, paying $35,000, shut it up and has since then allowed no one to live in it, though several desirable tenants have been anxious to rent it. Her country place is four miles from the railroad station, and it is said that invited guests are permitted to walk the distance, notwithstanding that there are numerous horses and carriages in her stables. Miss Murray was a great belle in her youth.

Lightning recently at Hallsville, near Centralia, Mo., struck the smokestack of a mill owned by Carpenter Bros. On the window of the mill the stroke of electricity plainly photagraphed the numerals 1888. Between the figures was a zigzag line. On the wall opposite hung a calendar for the present year from which the photograph was supposed to have been copied.

Chief Superintendent William of the Liverpool detective police recently had his house robbed. The rear of his house is guarded by a bloodhound, and the thieves, probably aware of this, entered in the front kitchen window and completely stripped the drawing room and sitting room of all that was valuable, such as jewelry, plate, and wearing apparel, without interrupting the sleep of the Liverpool head detective.

The Commissioners of Glasgow have presented a report, in which they reccomend an extension of the boundaries so as to include adjacent counties of Lanark and Renfrew. The effect will be if these proposals are carried out to increase the population of Glasgow by 180,000 bringing up the total to 723,995, and in so doing will place the city in a position to claim without question the distinction of being the second city in the United Kingdom.

A Bangor yonng woman one Saturday evening went into a book store, and asked the clerk, whom she knew well to pick her out a good novel to read next day. The novel was selected, and the clerk deftly substituted for it a new Testament, made a neat package, and thought that he had played a good joke, on the girl. On Monday morning he heard from the joke. The young woman entered the store very white in the face and banged the Testament down on the counter. "I'd have thrown that in the fire," she said, "if there had been any way in which I could have made you pay for it. I'll never buy a cent's worth of you again, so there. Give me the book I bought on Saturday," and then she flounced out.

The Druggist's Coloured Jars.

While a reporter was talking with a druggist the other evening a little fellow, clad in a blue suit, entered and bought a postage stamp. After getting the stamp he said—"Say, mister, what do you put in them big jars in the window?" "Colored water," replied the druggist, smiling, and when the little fellow had gone he added—"Every now and then some little child asks us about those globes." "Well, I am curious myself. What is the full receipt?" said the reporter. "Those used by the better class of druggists," replied the druggist, "are, in reality, composed of mixtures of chemicals. Some use bottles of coloured glass filled with water, but these do not reflect the light from the gas jets as the chemicals do. For red, the most common of all, we mix iodine and iodide of potassium with water. Some add alcohol to prevent freezing. Blue is formed by a mixture of sulphate of copper, commonly called blue vitriol, and water of ammonia. Plain bi-chromate of potash in water forms the yellow colouring, and green is made by a mixture of the blue and yellow, or else from nickel dissolved in nitric acid. A pretty crimson colour may be made by combining alkanet root and oil of turpentine, and lilac is the result of a mixture of crude oxide of cobalt and nitric acid. Royal purple, one of the window colours, is made by dissolving logwood or cochineal in ammonia or sulphate of indigo. Pink is nitrate of cobalt and sesquicarbonate of ammonia, and amber is formed of one part of dragon's blood and four oil of vitriol, filtered and mixed with water. Of course, all sorts of combinations of these colors may be made, and other shades produced, but those which I have named are the principal ones in use. The first thing a druggist does on starting in business is to buy the chemicals needed for his bottles. They are an important item in the equipment of his store."

Why is a bullock a very obedient animal? Because he will lie down when you axe him.

It is stated that words hurt nobody; nevertheless, Samson jawed a thousand Philistines to death.

"Well, sir, what does h-a-i-r spell?" Boy—"I don't know." "What have you got on your head?" Boy (scratching)—"I guess it's a musketeer bite, for it itches like thunder.

Sculling Across the British Channel.

Mr. Samuel Osborne, whose disappearance in a small pleasure boat on Monday caused considerable anxiety, returned to Dover Thursday with the boat in which he sculled across the Channel to the French coast. He belongs to Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, where it is stated he is well known. He is a well-built, athletic-looking young fellow of about 30, and resembles in a remarkable degree the late Capt. Matthew Webb, who some years ago swam across the Channel.

He came to Dover on Saturday night, and states that his only object was to prove that the voyage of the Oxford crew in crossing the Channel in an eight-oared galley was no great feat of endurance when it could be done by one person. Altogether Mr. Osborne must have rowed between forty and fifty miles, and, as a feat of strength and endurance, it is certainly a notable one. The time occupied from start to finish was only thirteen hours. This is the most remarkable part of the performance, as the voyage was made against a strong easterly wind.

Osborne states that he launched from Dover beach at 11 A. M., there being a fresh wind at the time. The only refreshments he took with him were a few biscuits and a bottle of stout. His intention was to row straight to Calais, but he found the tide drifted him down channel toward Folkestone. In crossing he was drifted backward and forward, according to the set of the tide. About 3 P. M. he passed the East Varne buoy, where he sighted a yacht, which signal led to him. Toward dusk he had reached the Ridge Bank, or fishing ground, where he came up with a Folkestone fishing boat. The wind had then increased, and his little twenty foot punt was pitching about a great deal, although, with careful handling, only a little water was shipped. The fishermen told him it was going to be a rough night, and advised him to come on board, as he was then fifteen miles from Calais and twenty from Boulogne. Osborne, however, thanked them for their offer, and said he intended to finish his voyage. As there was considerably more wind—which is always felt more in this side of the Channel—the boat required very careful handling for the rest of the distance. Night soon after set in, and the remainder of the voyage was made by moonlight. Nothing further was fallen in with, and Osborne ran his boat aground on the French coast near Wimereux at midnight, about two miles and a half west of Boulogne. Osborne states that he kept up a steady pull right across the Channel, and did not feel any the worse for his trip. There being no one about, Osborne pulled his boat up, and lay in it till morning, when he obtained assistance, and had his boat conveyed into Boulogne, where it was subsequently placed on board the packet and brought over to Folkestone.

When the matter became known at Boulogne it created a great deal of interest in the town. The boat belonged to a boatman named Newman, who had very little hope of ever seeing his boat back again. Mr. Osborne three years ago performed the feat of rowing fifty miles in twelve hours, from Tewkesbury to Gloucester, and Sharpness Point and back to Gloucester.—[London Telegraph.

ALIVE IN HER COFFIN.

Strange Restoration of a Young Woman Who Was Supposed to be Dead.

Mrs. Dicie Webb keeps a grocery in Cincinnati, O., and is known to hundreds of people. Two years ago John Webb, a son of Mrs. Webb, married Sarah Kelly, a remarkably pretty girl, to whom the mother-in-law became greatly attached. Before the first year of their married life had passed Mrs. Webb, jr., became stricken with consumption. About a month ago the young lady became anxious to visit her parents in Henderson County. Two weeks ago last Tuesday a telegram announced her death, and the husband started for the remains. Three days later he returned with the corpse. The mother-in-law pleaded so hard for a sight of the dead woman it was decided to open the coffin.

While looking at the placid face Mrs Webb became almost paralyzed with fright at beholding the eyelids of the dead woman slowly open. Mrs. Webb was unable to utter a sound. Finally she fell upon a chair near by, but her horror was only increased when the supposed corpse slowly sat upright and in an almost inaudible voice said: "Oh, where am I?" At this the weeping woman screamed.

Friends who rushed into the room were almost paralyzed at the sight. One, bolder than the others, returned and spoke to the woman, who asked to be laid on the bed. Hastily she was taken from the coffin and tenderly cared for. The day following she related, as her strength permitted, a wonderful story. She was conscious of all that occurred, and did not lose consciousness until she was put aboard the train for Memphis.

Soon after being placed in her mother-in-law's home she regained consciousness. A supreme effort was made to speak while her mother-in law was looking at her, and in that instant, while returning to life, she again lost track of her surroundings, which caused her to ask where she was. Mrs. Webb lived a number of days, when she again apparently died. The doctor pronounced her dead, and she was once more placed in the coffin from which she had been taken, and next day was buried.

A Lady Who Saw Napoleon.

Lady Buchan, whose death is recorded at the age of 90 years, was one of the last surviving persons who had a distinct recollection of Napoleon the Great. Her father, Colonel Wilks, was Governor of St Helena in 1815, at the time of Bonaparte's banishment, and on the term of his Governorship expiring, Miss Wilks was desirous of being introduced to the ex-emperor. "I have long heard from various quarters of the superior eloquence and beauty of Miss Wilks, but now I am convinced from my own eyes that report has scarcely done her sufficient justice," said Napoleon to her. "You must be very glad to leave this island," he said. "Oh, no, sire," was the answer, "I am very sorry to go away." "Oh! mademoiselle, I wish I could change places with you." Napoleon presented her with a gold bracelet in memory of this visit. Miss Wilks subsequently married the late General Sir John Buchan, whom she long survived.

Why is a person asking questions the strangest of individuals? Because he's the querist.

North Hastings Review

J. R. ORR, - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms:

If paid in advance..... $1.00 per year.
" after 3 months..... 1.25 " "
" after 6 months..... 1.50 " "

We prefer the $1.00 in advance to the $1.50 on long credit. No successful paper can be run on any other terms, and we shall strictly adhere to the above prices in future, in every instance.

MADOC, JUNE 28, 1888.

Madoc Township Council.

Council met this 18th day of June, 1888. The Reeve and members all present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Blair, seconded by Mr. West, that this Council pay John Artis the sum of $5 for taking care of Sarah Harkly until the Reeve can inquire into her case.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rollins, seconded by Mr. Bacon, that Warham Fuller be allowed to do his statute labour on the Town Line road between Huntingdon and Madoc for the year 1888.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rollins, seconded by Mr. Bacon, that Sylvenius Wright be paid $3.50 for repairing a scraper.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that Charles English be paid $4.00 for work done in connection with Rollins' mill pond.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rollins, seconded by Mr. Bacon, that this Council grant the sum of $50 to assist in opening up a road between lots 20 in the 9th con., and 20 in the 10th con., with the understanding that W. J. Allen's, John McKinnon's and Joseph Dipnose's beats supplement the amount with 71 days work.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rollins, seconded by Mr. Bacon, that the road surveyor be instructed to go and survey a road in the centre of the seventh concession, across lot eighteen, north of Alex. McCay's place.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. West, that this Council grant the sum of $50 to the Agricultural Show to be held in the Village of Madoc for 1888.—Carried.

Moved that the Reeve be paid the sum of $2.00 for attending the adjourned sale of wild lands for 1888.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that this Council do now adjourn to Monday the 3rd day of September next.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk.

Trenton's New Post Office.

The Corner Stone Laid on Friday Last.

A large number of people assembled in Trenton on Friday last to witness the laying of the corner stone, by Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, of the new public building to be erected there. The town wore its Sunday clothes, and the entire population was out in recognition of the occasion. The streets were gayly decked with flags, arches and evergreens.

At 1 p. m. a mammoth trades procession was formed on the market square and started over a route about two miles long. The procession presented a panorama of the industries of the place in a manner that impressed upon the minds of the assembled thousands the importance and extent of the town's interests. The exhibits of Mr. Weddell and the Gilmour Co. were perfect. Their industries were represented from the first stages of the work, followed through the grades and shown in the completed state. Mr. Gilmour's industry alone represented employment for 68 horses and 480 men.

Immediately after the procession the honorable gentlemen appeared at the government building, where a large covered platform surrounded the corner stone. Before proceeding with the ceremony, Mayor Morrison presented a number of ladies and gentlemen to Sir Hector and Hon. M. Bowell.

Councillor J. P. O'Rourke then read an address to the honorable gentlemen, after which Nellie Cumming, a pretty little miss of six summers, stepped to the front and presented Sir Hector with a case containing a silver trowel, inscribed:—

Presented to Sir Hector Langevin, K. C. M. G., Minister of Public Works, Canada, by the Mayor and Corporation of Trenton, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new public building, Trenton, June 22nd, 1888.

The cap stone was then removed, a large square tin box deposited containing copies of the Trenton *Courier* and *Advocate*, a document containing the name of the Governor General, the Dominion Cabinet, Lieut.-Governor and Provincial Cabinet, Chancellor of Ontario, the Chief Jusitce, County Judges, County members of Dominion and Provincial Houses, Town Council, Town officials, Board of Education, Seperate School Board, Clergy of the Town, total population, area and total assessment and the coins in circulation.

Sir Hector then conducted the setting of the stone.

Mayor Morrison, although he professed inexperience, presided throughout the day acceptably and well. He introduced the speakers briefly and to the point. Those who addressed the assembly were G. W. Ostrom, M. P. P., H. Corby, M. P., Sir Hector, Hon. M. Bowell, A. F. Wood, M. P. P., Mr. Cochrane, M. P. and Mr. D. R. Murphy. At the conclusion three cheers were given for the Queen, the ministers and the ladies.

The building is 40x60 feet with an examining warehouse wing 20x36; height of the main building 60feet; height of tower 80feet. A clock and bell are to be furnished by the government. The material used is Kingston and Point Ann limestone, rock faced. Mr. Alford's contract calls for $30,000; other work necessary to complete the structure will swell the amount to $50,000. The ground floor is to be used for Post Office, the upper flat for Customs. Centrally located, substantial and handsome, the building will be a permanent improvement to the town. Mr. Walter Alford, Belleville, is the contractor, Thos. Fuller, of the Public Works Department, architect; and Mr. Geo. Crowe, Trenton, clerk of the works.

BY-LAW No. ---

WHEREAS it is provided by and under the provisions of the Municipal Act that Municipal Councils may pass By-laws for payment of such debts on the ratable property of the Municipality for any purpose within the jurisdiction of the Council.

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Madoc has resolved and determined to raise by way of loan the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting thereon buildings suitable for High School purposes.

AND WHEREAS the total amount to be raised annually by special rate for paying the debt and interest is Six Hundred and Ten Dollars.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the Municipality of the Village of Madoc, according to the last revised Assessment Roll, is Two Hundred and Eleven Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-Six Dollars ($211,326).

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing debt of the Municipality is Thirteen Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, on account of principal and interest, and no portion of the principal or interest is in arrears.

AND WHEREAS an annual special rate of 6½ mills on the dollar is required to be levied for paying the instalments of principal and interest as they respectively become due.

THEREFORE be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Village of Madoc.

THAT the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars shall be raised by way of loan from any person or persons who may be willing to advance the sum for the purposes herein before recited, such sum to be paid by twenty equal annual instalments of Four Hundred Dollars each, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

That for the purposes aforesaid, and for securing the sum of money and interest, the Reeve of this Municipality is hereby authorized, for and on behalf of this Corporation, to issue or cause to be issued one or more debenture or debentures in sums of not less than Four Hundred Dollars each, and such debenture or debentures shall be signed by the Reeve and countersigned by the Treasurer thereof.

THAT THE SAID debenture or debentures shall be payable in twenty years from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Village of Madoc, and shall have coupons attached to them for payment of interest yearly on the first days of January in each year until the principal sum shall be fully paid.

THAT FOR THE purpose of paying the amount of principal and interest, so as to be secured by the said debenture or debentures, an annual and equal special rate of Three Mills on the Dollar shall be levied and collected upon and from all the assessed property in the said Municipality in each year until the debt, principal and interest shall have been paid.

That this By-law shall take effect on the day of

Read a third time and passed and numbered this day of

Take Notice

THAT the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law, and that a poll will be held and the votes of the property owners of the said Municipality shall be taken by ballot upon this By-law at the Town Hall, Madoc, on the 16th day of July, 1888, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon and ending at five o'clock of the afternoon of the same day. Also the site for the proposed building will be submitted for vote at the same time and place.

BENSON O'HARA,
Village Clerk.

Married.

RICHARDSON—DINGMAN—On June 14th, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. F. B. Stratton, George M. Richardson, of Tamworth, to Mrs. Emily J. Dingman of Madoc.

THOMAS—MCEWEN—By the Rev. R. H. Leitch, on the 20th inst., at the parsonage, Eldorado, Sylvester Thomas to Hannah Jane McEwan, all of Madoc.

Smoked meats and side pork at D. W. Wrights.

Self-sealers can be had at W. W. Hudgins very cheap.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MADOC MARKETS.

Fall Wheat	$0 80 to $0 85
Spring Wheat	80 to 85
Barley	75 to 75
Rye	60 to 65
Oats	50 to 55
Peas	70 to 75
Buckwheat	50 to 60
Corn	80 to 85
Flour per 100 lbs.....	2 25 to 2 50
Butter per pound	17 to 18
Eggs per dozen	10 to 11
Lard per pound	12 to 12
Potatoes per bag.....	1 00 to 1 10
Hay per ton	12 00 to 12 00

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merits on *its merits*. An article having a large sale paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given on each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every housekeeper, it may not be necessary to make "*an extraordinary offer*" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $ 00 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty day's trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, *above all expenses*, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agent now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address at once,

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.
49—3m 514 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VICK'S
Floral
Guide

Is a work of nearly 200 pages, colored plates, 1,000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of each and Plants, and how to get and grow them. Printed in English and German. Price only 10 cents, which may be deducted from the first order.

BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, AT HEADQUARTERS.
JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N.Y.

To Assist Nature

In restoring diseased or wasted tissue is all that any medicine can do. In pulmonary affections, such as Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption, the mucous membrane first becomes inflamed, then accumulations form in the air-cells of the lungs, followed by tubercles, and, finally, destruction of the tissue. It is plain, therefore, that, until the hacking cough is relieved, the bronchial tubes can have no opportunity to heal. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Soothes and Heals

the inflamed membrane, arrests the wasting process, and leaves no injurious results. This is why it is more highly esteemed than any other pulmonary specific.

L. D. Bixby, of Bartonsville, Vt., writes: "Four years ago I took a severe cold, which was followed by a terrible cough. I was very sick, and confined to my bed about four months. My physician finally said I was in consumption, and that he could not help me. One of my neighbors advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and before I had taken half a bottle was able to go out. By the time I had finished the bottle I was well, and have remained so ever since."

Alonzo P. Daggett, of Smyrna Mills, Me., writes: "Six years ago, I was a traveling salesman, and at that time was suffering with

Lung Trouble.

For months I was unable to rest nights. I could seldom lie down, had frequent choking spells, and was often compelled to seek the open air for relief. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which helped me. Its continued use has entirely cured me, and, I believe, saved my life."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JUST ARRIVED

—A FEW—

Ladies' Caps

SUITABLE FOR

BOATING OR LAWN TENNIS.

VERY PRETTY COLORS.

JOHN DALE & SON.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of Dungannon and Faraday, in the County of Hastings, will at its next meeting, to be held at L'Amable, June 2nd, 1888, pass a By-law for the purpose of establishing a new piece of road, that is to say:—Commencing on the Town Line and Bancroft Road, and diverging from thence in a south-easterly direction, across Lot 1, in the 15th Con. and Lot 1, in Con. B., Faraday, to the river, and thence on the west side of said river across Lots 61 and 60. W. H. R. Faraday, till it intersects the road at Bancroft Bridge.

A. C. BARKER,
Township Clerk.
Faraday, May 2, 1888. 7-4

NOTICE.

AT the next meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Wollaston, to be held in the Town Hall, Coe Hill, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following By-laws will be brought forward, viz.:—To change the present travelled road as follows: commencing at the line between the 8th and 9th concessions in the Township of Wollaston at the side line between lots 25 and 26, going south on said side line 79 rods; thence in a westerly direction across lot 26, striking a point on west side of said lot 60 rods from 8th and 9th concesson line; thence in north westerly direction across lot 27 in the 8th corcession till it strikes the road now travelled at Mink Creek Bridge, between lots 27 and 28 on the 8th and 9th concession line, all in the Township of Wollaston.

Also to establish as a public road the following:—commencing on 4th and 5th concession line at the point where the present travelled road intersects it in lot 17, thence west along the concession line to the N. W. corner of lot 19 in the 4th concession, thence in a north westerly direction across lots 20, 21 and part of 22 in the 5th concession, crossing narrows of Deer River, there connecting with the road running north to Nugent in lot 22 in the 5th concession, all in the Township of Wollaston.

And also a By-law to withdraw lots No. 5, 29, 30, 31, 32 in the 15th concession, and lots No. 29, 30, 31, 32 in the 16th concession of Wollaston, from School Section No. 6 of Wollaston, and annex them to Union School Section No. 3, Wollaston and Chandos.

A. HERBERT WANE,
Township Clerk.
The Ridge, May 4, 1888. 7-4

New Woolen Mill

Rollins' Old Stand,
MADOC.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to inform the public that he has started a new Woolen Mill, and will be prepared by

THE 1st OF JUNE,

—TO DO—

Roll Carding,
Spinning,
Weaving,

&c., at prices as low as an mill in the county. Tweeds, Fulleloths, Sheetings, Shirtings, Yarns, &c., kept constantly on hand to exchange for wool.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BRING ON YOUR WOOL.

W. H. Mitchell.

Madoc, April 25, 1888.

Organs & Pianos,

by the best and

MOST RELIABLE MAKERS,

—FOR SALE—

AND TO HIRE.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

H. P. VICBORN,
Belleville.

Private Funds to Loan on Good Security, Cheap.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PARIS GREEN PARIS GREEN

Now is the time for Potato Bugs. Call on

M. W. CONNOR & Co.

FOR FIRST-CLASS PARIS GREEN.

Call and see our

HOES, RAKES, SCYTHES, SNATHS, SHOVELS.

Eave-Troughing a Specialty

TINWARE REPAIRED ON SHORTEST NOTICE.

M. W. CONNOR & Co.

Madoc, June, 1888.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Track-laying on the Red River Valley railroad will be begun next Monday, and will proceed at the rate of a mile and a half a day.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec has closed its annual meeting in Montreal, and adjourned to meet next year in Brantford.

The Montreal Conference unanimously adopted an address to the new Governor General, and appointed a committee to present it to his Excellency.

Three proposals for constructing the railway between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie have been received by the Manitoba Government, and work is expected to be soon begun.

Wentworth County Council on Saturday decided to submit a by-law to the electors to raise funds to buy the toll roads from the companies. The sum required is about $180,000.

Generous contributions of money, food and clothing are being received by the Hull fire relief committee. Lord Stanley, on hearing of the disaster, at once contributed $150 to the relief fund.

A sea serpent of alarming proportions is said to have been discovered by a yachting party on Sunday in the channel between Wolfe and Simcoe islands, to the great terror of the residents, who are afraid to go near the water.

An indictment under the provisions of the Bucket Shop bill against two Montreal brokers, not members of the Stock Exchange, has been signed by the Attorney-General and will be laid before the grand jury next week.

There was a brilliant gathering at the buildings of Education Department, Toronto, Monday night, when medals and prizes were presented to the successful students in drawing at the various art schools, mechanics' institutes, etc., throughout the province.

Through a freight train on the C. P. R. colliding with some cattle that had strayed on the track between Myrtle and Claremont Sunday night, twelve cars were derailed and badly wrecked and a considerable portion of the track torn up.

Important historical documents, comprising General Montcalm's diary, correspondence, etc, during the campaign of the French army in Canada up to the capitulation, have been presented by a lineal descendant of the Marquis de Levis to the Quebec Government, who will have them printed and published.

Mrs. Susan M. McMaster, widow of Senator McMaster, has given the house and premises at No. 34 Bloor street east Toronto, valued at $80,000 for the purpose of an institution to be known as the "Moulton Ladies' College," so called after Mrs. McMaster's maiden name. Mrs. McMaster offers to fit up the interior of the building, making all necessary changes, the only stipulation made being that the college shall run in connection with the McMaster University, and that that institution furnish four professors for the new college.

AMERICAN.

California papers are boasting of strawberries eight and nine inches in circumference.

Myriads of grasshoppers, of the true Rocky Mountain variety, have appeared in Otter Tail County, Minnesota.

During the Presidential campaign in the United States red roses will be worn by the Democrats, while Republicans will assume the white rose as an emblem.

A South Carolina newspaper says that there is an old negro in Jonesboro who has been married nine times and has had 117 children.

Locusts in large quantities are being found in some sections of central Illinois. It is thought they are the "seventeen year" species.

Mr. Dingley's resolution calling for information regarding alleged discrimination in tolls against United States vessels passing through the Welland canal was adopted by the House.

Bill Nye says:—We have people enough who know how to reform the world but those who are willing to take off their coats and attend to it personally are absent without leave.

Last week 12,000 crates of choice Southern fruits and vegetables were deliberately dumped into the Atlantic Ocean just outside Sandy Hook, in order to keep up current prices in New York.

"Lintown," an abandoned plantation of some 24,000 acres, lying about twelve miles from Albany, La., is now utilized as a range for almost countless flocks of sheep, whose owners are just now busy sheep shearing.

Henry Cary, of Key West, Fla., has a novel-shaped potato. Standing at a distance of six or seven feet one could not tell it from a wild duck which had been deprived of its body feathers, and to make the delusion more perfect he had inserted a few tail feathers.

The Prohibition National Convention finished its work at Indianapolis, May 31, and adjourned *sine die*. The presidential nomination was by acclamation to Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey. For a vice presidency John A. Brooks, of Missouri, was nominated.

Many of the leading delegates to the annual convention of the Millers' National Association of the United States, which was opened the other day in Buffalo, express strong and decided opinions in favour of reciprocal trade with Canada. Mr. Prime, of Illinois, read an exhaustive report on the crop prospects, in which he predicted a total shortage this year of 75,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The Erie Canal promises a prosperous season. Its opening was delayed until May 15, in order to finish the enlargement of the locks. This improvement was only authorized by the legislature the past winter, but will greatly increase the working capacity of the canal. The state of New York has since 1882 maintained this as a free-water-way, the people voting by an enormous majority to discontinue tolls. The canal has long ago paid all the expense of its construction, and is now kept up as a check upon railroad extortion.

FOREIGN.

Mrs. Hastings, missionary in Ceylon, is a sister of President Cleveland.

Lord Lansdowne took his seat in the House of Lords Friday night.

A quantity of jewelry has been stolen from the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, is rapidly recovering.

The circulation of foreign coin will shortly be prohibited throughout the German Empire.

The American Exchange in Europe has been ordered into liquidation by the Court in England.

France gives the least to charity of any civilized nation, and, consequently, she has the fewest tramps and beggars.

The German Government have for the present abandoned their intention of increasing the duties on Russian grain.

In a town of Pataz Department of La Libertad, Peru, a woman accused of being a witch, was publicly burned alive by the people.

Sergeant McGowan, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was murdered on Friday by Constable Simpson, who subsequently committed suicide.

In Committee of Supply, Mr. Robertson, Liberal member for Dundee, will move to disallow the salary of the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army.

It comes to light that while Patti was in Buenas Ayres a plot existed to kidnap and hold her for ransom, which was frustrated by the constant attendance of detectives on the divine songstress.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Saturday by Cambridge University upon Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Lord Randolph Churchill and Right Hon. Messrs. Goschen and Balfour.

There are about thirty grand dukes in Russia, all of them being near relatives of the Czar. Each receives from the State an annual pension amounting to $80,000, and the majority of them have large private fortunes besides.

The Russian press declares that the new trans-Caspain railway is not intended for means for the conquest of India, but should be taken as an evidence of the czar's solicitude for the welfare of the people of central Asia.

Lord Hartington has written a letter on the Local Government bill, in which he says that the licensing clauses are not vital to the bill, and that the dissidents are not compelled to support them as essential to the existence of the Government.

Russia has sent a pressing note to Turkey asking for £700 000, representing two delinquent annual instalments of the war indemnity of 1879, and as Turkey has no money and Russia may insist upon an equivolent in territory, trouble is feared.

The first State ball of the season, at which the guests were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in the absence of the Queen, was a very brilliant function. Lady Lansdowne was quite noticeable amid a magnificently dressed crowd, by the richness and originality of her costume.

A law has been passed in Waldeck, Germany, forbidding the granting of a marriage license to a person addicted to the liquor habit. The Austrian Government had introduced into the Reichsrath a strong measure for the prevention of drunenness. The reason alleged is the alarming deterioration in the physique of young men enrolled for military service.

$500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?

Work has been started on the extension of the Manitoba and North-Western railroad.

"She's Much Older Than Her Husband."

We heard a young girl make the above remark the other day about a lady with whom we are slightly acquainted. It was not true, yet the lady in question actually does look five years older than her husband, although she is really several years his junior. She is prematurely aged, and functional derangement is the cause. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would cure her, and should be recommended to her, and to all others who are in the same condition. If the reader of this chances to be a similar sufferer, let her get the "Prescription." It will bring back her lost beauty, and, better still, it will remove all those distressing symptoms which have made life a burden to her so long. Money refunded if it don't give satisfaction. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper.

The Ontario Medical Council in annual session, recently elected Dr. Burns, of Toronto, president.

P stands for Pierce, the wonderful doctor,
Providing safe remedies, of which he is concoctor,
Pleasant to taste and easy to take,
Purgative Pellets now "bear off the cake."

The new Canadian loan is still quoted at 2½ premium, and it is believed the average price obtained will be nearly 95.

People who are subject to bad breath, foul coated tongue, or any disorder of the Stomach, can all be relieved by using Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters, the old and tried remedy. Ask your Druggist.

Red bandanna handkerchiefs have risen in price.

Several cases of poisoning by strawberries are reported by physicians. There is something antagonistic in the acid of the fruit to some stomachs which results in indigestion. The disturbance makes itself felt by an eruption upon the skin, and sometimes by extreme swelling of the face. This lack of harmony between certain articles of food and the stomach is a curious matter, but instances of it are afforded in nearly every family. One member cannot eat fish, another chicken, etc. Experience alone is able to tell us what to avoid, and in this matter, at least, the unstudied individual is wiser than his physician.

Will you Try Nerviline

For all kinds of pain. Polson's Nerviline is the most efficient and prompt remedy in existence for neuralgia, lumbago and headache. For internal use it has no equal. Relief in five minutes may be obtained from Nerviline in any of the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the stomach, chills, flatulent pains. Buy a 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline at any drug store and test the great remedy. Large bottles 25 cents.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Red is the color of the passing moment.

HALE'S HONEY CURES cures in one minute.

Both high and low dress collars are fashionably worn.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The opium habit, dipsomania, the morphine habit, nervous prostration caused by the use of tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain, etc., premature old age, loss of vitality caused by over-exertion of the brain, and loss of natural strength, from any cause whatever. Men—young, old or middle-aged—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or any cause not mentioned above, send your address and 10 cents in stamps for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, of *Diseases of Man*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. LUBON 47 Wellington street East. Toronto Ont.

The red bandanna boom is spreading all over the country.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and their attendant evils, take at once a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

Black lace toilets are as popular as ever.

CUSHALINE HAIR RESTORER restores grey and faded hair to its natural color and prevents falling out.

A P 403

CANOES. Send for Ill. Catalogue. WM. ENGLISH, Peterboro, Ont.

KNITTING MACHINES Creelman Bros., Georgetown, Ont.

PATENTS For Sale—Illustrated descriptive Catalogue free. R. Chamberlin, Toronto

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

AGENTS WANTED over the entire Dominion. Address GEO. B. FERRIS, 87 Church Street, Toronto.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farms. Lowest Rates. No delay. Correspondence solicited. E. W. D. BUTLER, Financial Agt., 72 King-st. E., Toronto. *Established 1860.*

Water PURE LIVING STREAM. AUGERS, bore 20 feet per hour. Also Rock Drills—Hand, Horse, or Steam Power. Send for Catalogue.

Laidlaw Manufacturing Co., HAMILTON, ONT.

Story OF THE BIBLE—By CHARLES FOSTER. Profusely Illustrated—Sales marvellous — Nearly 400,000 Sold. Send $1 50 for a copy and go to work. Agents Wanted. Address A. G. WATSON, Manager, TORONTO WILLARD TRACT DEPOSITORY, TORONTO.

SAULTER BROS., Roofers. Felt and Gravel 23 ADELAIDE E., TORONTO. Estimates given. Country work a specialty.

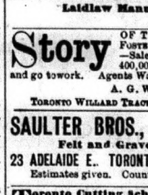
Toronto Cutting School—Scientific and reliable systems taught whereby stylish, perfect-fitting garments are produced. Cutters having trouble should secure my systems and ensure fueure success. En ire satisfaction guaranteed. Shirt system taught separate. A rare chance for young men to acquire a lucrative profession. S. CORRIGAN, Prop., 122 Yonge Street. Terms on application.

J. & J. TAYLOR, —PATENTED— AND VAULT DOORS, &C. SAFES Toronto Safe Works.

H. WILLIAMS & CO. Slaters and Felt ROOFERS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Roofing Felt, Slaters' Felt, Deafening Felt, Carpet Paper, Building Paper, Roofing Pitch, Coal Tar, Lake Gravel. Office: 4 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

BEAVER LINE of STEAMSHIPS, —SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN— MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL. Saloon Tickets, $40, $50, $60. Return, $80, $90, $110, Intermediate, $30; Steerage, $20. Apply to H. E. MURRAY, Gen'l. Manager, 1 Custom House Square, MONTREAL.

—CHAMPION— STUMP & STONE —EXTRACTOR—



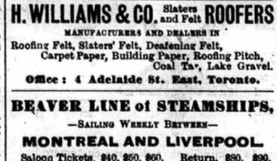
SIX years' trial, and over 5,000 in use has proved this machine the best; 6 sizes. Send for Circular. S. S. KIMBALL, Inventor and Manufacturer, 577 Craig st. P.O. Box 945, Montreal, P.Q

Bicycles! 120 Second-Hand Bicycles and Tricycles. Send for List. New Catalogue ready in April. A. T. LANE, MONTREAL.

THE TORONTO SILVER PLATE CO —Manufacturers of the highest grades of— SILVER-PLATED WARES

TRADE MARK.

—FACTORIES and SALESROOM:— 420 to 426 King St. West, TORONTO E. G. GOODERHAM, Manager. J. C. COPP, Sec. Treas.



—BARGAINS IN— SECOND-HAND BICYCLES. Send For List.

YOUNG MEN Desiring to obtain a Business Education, or become proficient in Shorthand and Typewriting, should attend the BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE Arcade, Yonge street, Toronto. For Circulars, etc., Address C. O'DEA, Secretary

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. The true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a Cathartic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's Montreal, Que

PATENTS procured, Patent Attorneys, and experts Estd 1867 Donald C. Ridout & Co., Toronto.

Merchants, Butchers AND TRADERS generally We want a Good Man in your locality to pick up CALF SKINS for us. Cash Furnished on satisfactory guaranty. Address, C. S. PAGE, Hyde Park, Vermont, U.S.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter, N. Y., and the Shoe and Leather Review, Chicago, the leading trade papers of the U.S. in the Hide line, have sent their representatives to investigate Mr. Page's business, and after a thorough examination and comparison, the Reporter gives him this endorsement:

"We believe that in extent of light-weight raw material collected and carried, Mr. Page holds the lead of any competitor and that his present stock is the largest held by any house in this country."

And the Review says:

"After a most thorough investigation of Mr. Page's business, as compared with others in same line, we have become fully satisfied that in his specialty, light weight stock, he is unquestionably the largest dealer in this country, while in superiority of quality, he is confessedly at the head."

QUERY: If Mr. Page's business is the largest in its line in the United States, is it not the best possible proof of his ability to pay highest prices? If he did not do so, would he naturally get more Skins than any of his competitors in the same line?

GUELPH Business College, GUELPH, ONT.—This popular Institution, now in its 4th year, is doing a grand work for the Education of young men and women in those branches, a knowledge of which is so essential to the intelligent and successful management of practical affairs. Its graduates are everywhere giving signal proof of the thoroughness of their training, and bearing grateful testimony to the monetary value of its course of study. The Fourth Annual Circular giving full information will be mailed free. Address M. MACCORMICK, Principal.

Young Men

SUFFERING from the effects of early evil habits, the result of ignorance and folly, who find themselves weak, nervous and exhausted; also MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN who are broken down from the effects of abuse or over-work, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, send for and read M. V. Lubon's Treatise on the Diseases of Men. The book will be sent sealed to any address on receipt of two 3c. stamps. Address M. V. LUBON, Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Nervous Debility.

DR. GRAY'S Specific has been used for the past fifteen years, with great success, in the treatment of Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from excesses, over-worked brain, loss of vitality, ringing in the ears, palpitation, etc. For sale by all druggists. Price $1 per box, or 6 boxes for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Pamphlet on application. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto

CANADA SHIPPING CO.—Beaver Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between Montreal and Liverpool. Saloon tickets, Montreal to Liverpool, $40, $50, and $60. Return tickets, $80, $90, and $100, according to steamer and accommodation. Intermediate, $30; Round trip tickets, $60. Steerage, $20; Round trip tickets, $40. For further particulars and to secure births, apply to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal, or to the Local Agents in the different Towns and Cities.

Whaley, Royce & Co. 295 Yonge Street, Toronto. The Cheapest Place in Canada for BAND INSTRUMENTS. New and Second-hand. Agents for "BESSON" and "HIGHAM" Band & Orchestra MUSIC. REPAIRING of BAND INSTRUMENTS a specialty. Send for Catalogue.

MAY APPLE BLOOD SYRUP

THE greatest discovery of the present age for Regulating the bowels, and Purifying all Blood Livers and Kidney Complaints. A perfect Blood Purifier. A few in Hamilton who have been benifited by its use; Mrs. M. Keenan, 192 Robert St. cured of Erysipelas of 2 yrs. standing; Robt. Cornell, 24 south street, laughter cured of Epileptic fits after 6 years suffering; Jos. Birrel, 55 Walnut Street cured of Weakness and Lung Trouble; John Wood, 98 Ontario Cart St., cured of Liver Complaint and Biliousness, used only 3 fifty-cent bottles; Mrs. J. Beal, 6 Augusta St., troubled for years with Nervous Prostration, two small bottles gave her great relief. Sold at 50c. and $1. F. F. DALLEY & CO., Proprietors.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships

Sailing during winter from Portland every Thursday and Halifax every Saturday to Liverpool, and in summer from Quebec every Saturday to Liverpool, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers for Scotland and Ireland; also from Baltimore, via Halifax and St. John's, N. F., to Liverpool fortnightly during summer months. The steamers of the Allan fleet now lines sail during winter to and from Halifax, Portland, Boston and Philadelphia; and during summer between Glasgow and Montreal weekly; Glasgow and Boston weekly, and Glasgow and Philadelphia fortnightly.

For freight, passage, or other information apply to A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore; S. Cunard & Co., Halifax; Shea & Co., St. John's, N. F.; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N. B.; Allan & Co., Chicago; Love & Alden, New York, H. Bourlier, Toronto; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Wm. Brooks, Philadelphia; H. A. Allen, Portland, Boston, Montreal.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS, a life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

BREADMAKER'S YEAST ALWAYS AHEAD!

BREAD made with this Yeast took first prizes at 128 Township and County Fairs in Ontario in 1887, at such places as Fleshorton, Markham, Whitby, etc. Over 10,000 ladies have sent us letters and postal cards to say that it is superior to any yeast ever used by them. It makes the lightest, whitest, sweetest and most wholesome bread, buns, rolls and best wheat cakes. Directions in each package with full instructions.

TAKE NO OTHER PRICE 5 CENTS.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.

Recovery from this distressing condition is oft sough by having recourse to tonics or medicinal treatment, which only serves to aggravate the trouble. The system demands nutrition that can be easily digested and thoroughly assimilated by the weakest stomach. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF supplies this demand, because it is the Most Perfect Form of Concentrated Food. It contains all the materials necessary for Renewing the tissues wasted by disease. It readily passes into the circulation and produces Firm Muscle and Nerve. The Great STRENGTH GIVER.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

There are many IMITATIONS of "Peerless" MACHINE OIL, but none equal it in lubricating properties. FARMERS, MILLERS, etc., find none equal to the ONTARIO Peerless made by SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., TORONTO. Sold by dealers everywhere.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASS'N.

CAPITAL AND FUNDS NOW OVER $3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 43 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, ONT. A HOME COMPANY, ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1871.

To this date, October 31, 1887, there has been returned:

To the heirs of Policy-holders (death claims)	$642,249 00
To the holders of matured Endowment Policies	38,402 83
To Policy-holders on surrender of Policies	96,656 90
To Policy-holders for Cash Profits (including those allocated and being paid)	422,644 02
To holders of Annually Bonds	16,067 94
Loaned to Policy-holders on Security of their Policies	83,204 98
	$1,305,174 67

Policies in Force over 10,000. Amount over $15,000,000

PRESIDENT—HON. SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.—WILLIAM ELLIOTT, ESQ; EDWARD HOOPER, ESQ.
J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

Policies Non-forfeitable after 2 years and Indisputable after 3 years.

COUNTY NEWS.

The Trenton town council are talking of buying the Flindall grove for a park and show grounds.

The by-law to take $15,000 stock in the Bay of Quinte bridge will be voted on, in Amelianburg on the 20th July.

A new brick school house in section 1, Thomasburg, is to be built this summer. It will be sixty-five feet long.

The Bay of Quinte Conference has granted leave to sell the Collins Church property on the Huntingdon Circuit.

Charles Butler, jr., of Sterling, was last week arrested as a dangerous lunatic. County Constable Garrett had a severe struggle with him.

Work on the extension of the Napanee & Tamworth railway to Tweed has begun. A handsome bridge will span the river at Tamworth.

Philip Roy, of Trenton, whose house was recently found stocked with stolen goods was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for his crime.

Application has been made to the Trenton town council for $500 to run a free coasting boat between Trenton and Prince Edward on Market days.

Wm. Gibson, convicted of obstructing Officer Stoneburg in the discharge of his duty, was fined $8 and costs by the Police Magistrate at Belleville on Friday last.

The gas and petroleum found at Deseronto a few weeks ago did not prove to be of sufficient quantity to be of use. The well is being sunk deeper to see if a larger vein cannot be found.

Mr. G. Easton, charged by one Armstrong of Carlow, with embezzlement, was tried at Belleville last week, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty. Judge Fralick released the prisoner.

Dr. W. F. Loucks has sold his business in Queensboro, and left for New York City, where he intends taking a special and general course in one of the hospitals. He will be absent about three months.

At a meeting of the Lennox council it was decided to build a bridge on the boundary between the townships of Kaladar and Elsiver, and that the county of Hastings be called upon to pay their portion of the expense.

Fred Snider, who stole a pocket-book containing $48 from Geo. Garbutt on Feb. 25th, has been traced by Chief Newton. He is now serving a term in Central Prison for horse stealing, and admits the Thurlow offence.

The members of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, of Tweed, at a recent meeting presented Rev. W. J. Young with a handsome gold Past Master's jewel, and an address. Rev. Mr. Young is about removing from there to Odessa, his term as pastor of Tweed Methodist Church having expired.

It is whispered that High County Constable Johnston has instructed his solicitor, Mr. S. B. Burdett, to institute proceedings for malicious and criminal libel against Constable Stephen Garrett and others who signed the charges preferred against him, so soon as the charges are disposed of by the Court of Sessions.

Hastings, June 20.—Mrs. John Willis and daughter, yesterday went to the river edge, near their residence, to drive home some young ducks. A five year old child accompanied the mother and sister, and waded in a few feet after the young ducks, when he slipped and fell, and the current carried him down the river. The child floated for about one hundred yards, when he sank in the full view of the frenzied mother.

Thomas Chapman, one of Bridge Foreman Kear's gang of carpenters, while working on the Midland Branch, near Tuftsville, last week had the misfortune to cut his foot very severely with an axe. He was taken to Stirling, and Dr. Sprague dressed the injured member. Mr. Chapman has been particularly unfortunate, this being the third time within a year that he has been incapacitated from work by accident.

The Deseronto *Tribune* says:—"Mr. W. P. Bowen, Napanee road, observing that some potatoes he had planted this spring did not come up, no sign of a stalk being visible, very naturally determined to find the cause. Digging up a few he found that instead of a stalk, small potatoes were growing direct from the seed. Local naturalists cannot account for this unusual freak of nature, having never observed anything like it before. Mr. Bowen has placed one of these curiosities on our desk and it has been critically examined by scores of visitors. Can any of our readers give an explanation?"

Avoid the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, entirely vegetable, have been tested forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and indigestion.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall St. N.Y.

O'Brien's Hotel,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Rates, - $1.00 a Day.

Newly Furnished & Refitted Throughout.

HAVING leased the O'Brien House for a term of years, I have furnished it new throughout in first-class style, and the bar is stocked with best liquors and cigars. Good yard and stable accommodation. I will be glad to meet all my old customers and friends, and as many new ones as may favor me with their patronage.

SAMUEL CURRY.

Belleville, May 1st, 1888. 5

NEW GOODS

A fine line of

NEW CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

And SCARF PINS

15k. Keeper Rings.

18k. Plain Rings.

SPECTACLES, BRONZES, VIOLINS, JEWEL CASES, ETC.

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

JAS. WHYTOCK.

GROCER,

PROVISION DEALER.

BUTCHER, ETC,

MADOC - ONT

DON'T FORGET

The table. Of course we know you will not, but we thought we would remind you that we have

A DAINTY STOCK

of choice Groceries, which should claim your attention at this time. We have many

New Delicacies

which will satisfy the taste of the most critical epicure. And we have a

NICE FRESH STOCK

of Staple Goods which we are selling at prices that leave only a very small margin of profit.

Choice Teas,

Aromatic Coffee.

All kinds of this season's

CANNED GOODS

and a fine stock of all the requisites for a Christmas Pudding. If low prices for standard goods will please you, send your orders.

GRAY & McGREGOR,

MADOC.

CANADA PERMANENT

Loan and Savings Com'y

Established 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Stock Capital, $3,000,000.

Total Assets, $3,700,000.

The Company Lends Money on Real Estate at lowest current rates of interest and on favorable terms of re-payment.

Mortgages and Debentures Purchased. No Commission. No Delay. Expenses Moderate.

Apply to J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

Or to E. D. O'FLYNN,

Appraiser at Madoc.

MEDICATED

CONFECTIONERY

Some choice lines at

WILSON'S

DRUG STORE,

Durham St., Madoc.

STAR GROCERY.

Wright's Block,

Madoc, Ont.

We beg to remind our numerous customers and the public generally that we are now receiving

NEW GOODS DAILY

for the Spring Trade, which will be found to to be right, both in

QUALITY AND PRICE

Groceries of all kinds.

Teas a specialty.

Canned Goods, etc.

Flour, Pork, Rolled Bacon, Hams, and Lard.

Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Wholesale and Retail.

CHURCH & TODD.

MILLINERY.

Spring and Summer

STOCK

NOW ARRIVING.

CALL AND SEE.

My display of Millinery and Fancy Goods discounts anything ever seen in Madoc.

New Goods, Latest Styles, Prices Right. Don't fail to see them before ordering.

We actually keep the largest stock of

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

in Town.

A splendid variety of Holiday Notions now on hand.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.

Wilson Block, Madoc.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PORTRAITS IN ALL THE STYLES.

BABIES TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY,

thus insuring a good portrait in almost every case.

By the use of the dry plates, finer work can be made in dark days than was possible by the old process. But we do not want anyone to depend on that, and defer coming till near sunset. The nearer the sun is to the zenith the better the light, and good results more certain. A dark day at noon is better than a bright day at 5 p. m.

BOOTS of all kinds on hand, and made to order on the premises.

D. MORRICE.

Madoc, April 21, 1887. 3ly

L. C. Adams'

CARRIAGE WORKS

SEPARATOR,

Almost new, for sale at astonishingly low price. Will take stock in exchange.

Wagons, Buggies, Democrats, &c., Always on hand.

Don't forget the place,

MULLETT'S CORNERS, MADOC

Hard Times

SCARED TO DEATH!

And may be a thing of the past to everyone who is disposed to

Take Advantage of our Liberal Offers

AT THE

RIGHT HOUSE.

Examine and compare qualities and prices for your own satisfaction.

J. C. DALE.

N. B.—Terms at this store, Strictly Cash.

Dress Goods,

Prints,

Ginghams, &c.

We are offering this week some lines of Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, &c.

AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICES.

Don't fail to see these goods, as we are bound to clear them out.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

POST OFFICE BLOCK

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are price

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it sets like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY's Establishment,

78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.